
STATUTORY RULES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

2000 No. 388

**Management of Health and Safety at
Work Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000**

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 and shall come into operation on 1st February 2001.

(2) In these Regulations—

“the 1996 Order” means the Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996⁽¹⁾;

“the assessment” means, in the case of an employer or self-employed person, the assessment made or changed by him in accordance with regulation 3;

“child” means a person who is not over compulsory school age within the meaning of Article 46 of the Education and Libraries (Northern Ireland) Order 1986⁽²⁾;

“employment business” means a business (whether or not carried on with a view to profit and whether or not carried on in conjunction with any other business) which supplies persons (other than seafarers) who are employed in it to work for and under the control of other persons in any capacity;

“fixed-term contract of employment” means a contract of employment for a specific term which is fixed in advance or which can be ascertained in advance by reference to some relevant circumstance;

“given birth” means delivered of a living child or, after twenty-four weeks of pregnancy, a stillborn child;

“new or expectant mother” means an employee who is pregnant; who has given birth within the previous six months; or who is breastfeeding;

“registered medical practitioner” means a fully registered person within the meaning of the Medical Act 1983⁽³⁾;

“registered midwife” means a fully registered person within the meaning of the Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Act 1997⁽⁴⁾;

“territorial waters” means United Kingdom territorial waters adjacent to Northern Ireland and “within territorial waters” includes on, over and under them;

“the preventive and protective measures” means the measures which have been identified by the employer or by the self-employed person in consequence of the assessment as the measures he needs to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions; and

“young person” means any person who has not attained the age of eighteen.

(1) S.I. 1996/1919 (N.I. 16)

(2) S.I. 1986/594 (N.I. 3)

(3) 1983 c. 54

(4) 1997 c. 24

(3) The Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954(5) shall apply to these Regulations as it applies to an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Disapplication of these Regulations

2.—(1) These Regulations shall not apply to or in relation to the master or crew of a sea-going ship or to the employer of such persons in respect of the normal ship-board activities of a ship's crew under the direction of the master.

(2) Regulations 3(4) and (5), 10(2) and 19 shall not apply to occasional work or short-term work involving—

- (a) domestic service in a private household; or
- (b) work regarded as not being harmful, damaging or dangerous to young people in a family undertaking.

Risk assessment

3.—(1) Every employer shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of—

- (a) the risks to the health and safety of his employees to which they are exposed whilst they are at work; and
- (b) the risks to the health and safety of persons not in his employment arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him of his undertaking,

for the purpose of identifying the measures he needs to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions.

(2) Every self-employed person shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of—

- (a) the risks to his own health and safety to which he is exposed whilst he is at work; and
- (b) the risks to the health and safety of persons not in his employment arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him of his undertaking,

for the purpose of identifying the measures he needs to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions.

(3) Any assessment such as is referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) shall be reviewed by the employer or self-employed person who made it if—

- (a) there is reason to suspect that it is no longer valid; or
- (b) there has been a significant change in the matters to which it relates;

and where as a result of any such review changes to an assessment are required, the employer or self-employed person concerned shall make them.

(4) An employer shall not employ a young person unless he has, in relation to risks to the health and safety of young persons, made or reviewed an assessment in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (5).

(5) In making or reviewing the assessment, an employer who employs or is to employ a young person shall take particular account of—

- (a) the inexperience, lack of awareness of risks and immaturity of young persons;
- (b) the fitting-out and layout of the workplace and the workstation;
- (c) the nature, degree and duration of exposure to physical, biological and chemical agents;
- (d) the form, range and use of work equipment and the way in which it is handled;

- (e) the organisation of processes and activities;
 - (f) the extent of the health and safety training provided or to be provided to young persons; and
 - (g) risks from agents, processes and work listed in the Annex to Council Directive 94/33/EC(6) on the protection of young people at work.
- (6) Where the employer employs five or more employees, he shall record—
- (a) the significant findings of the assessment; and
 - (b) any group of his employees identified by it as being especially at risk.

Principles of prevention to be applied

4. Where an employer implements any preventive and protective measures he shall do so on the basis of the principles specified in Schedule 1.

Health and safety arrangements

5.—(1) Every employer shall make and give effect to such arrangements as are appropriate, having regard to the nature of his activities and the size of his undertaking, for the effective planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review of the preventive and protective measures.

(2) Where the employer employs five or more employees, he shall record the arrangements referred to in paragraph (1).

Health surveillance

6. Every employer shall ensure that his employees are provided with such health surveillance as is appropriate having regard to the risks to their health and safety which are identified by the assessment.

Health and safety assistance

7.—(1) Every employer shall, subject to paragraphs (6) and (7), appoint one or more competent persons to assist him in undertaking the measures he needs to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions.

(2) Where an employer appoints persons in accordance with paragraph (1), he shall make arrangements for ensuring adequate co-operation between them.

(3) The employer shall ensure that the number of persons appointed under paragraph (1), the time available for them to fulfil their functions and the means at their disposal are adequate having regard to the size of his undertaking, the risks to which his employees are exposed and the distribution of those risks throughout the undertaking.

(4) The employer shall ensure that—

- (a) any person appointed by him in accordance with paragraph (1) who is not in his employment—
 - (i) is informed of the factors known by him to affect, or suspected by him of affecting, the health and safety of any other person who may be affected by the conduct of his undertaking, and
 - (ii) has access to the information referred to in regulation 10; and
- (b) any person appointed by him in accordance with paragraph (1) is given such information about any person working in his undertaking who is—

(6) O.J. No. L216, 20.8.94, p. 12

- (i) employed by him under a fixed-term contract of employment, or
- (ii) employed in an employment business,

as is necessary to enable that person properly to carry out the function specified in that paragraph.

(5) A person shall be regarded as competent for the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (8) where he has sufficient training and experience or knowledge and other qualities to enable him properly to assist in undertaking the measures referred to in paragraph (1).

(6) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a self-employed employer who is not in partnership with any other person where he has sufficient training and experience or knowledge and other qualities to enable him properly to undertake the measures referred to in that paragraph himself.

(7) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to individuals who are employers and who are together carrying on business in partnership where at least one of the individuals concerned has sufficient training and experience or knowledge and other qualities to enable him—

- (a) properly to undertake the measures he needs to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions; and
- (b) properly to assist his fellow partners in undertaking the measures they need to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon them by or under the relevant statutory provisions.

(8) Where there is a competent person in the employer's employment, that person shall be appointed for the purposes of paragraph (1) in preference to a competent person not in his employment.

Procedures for serious and imminent danger and for danger areas

8.—(1) Every employer shall—

- (a) establish and where necessary give effect to appropriate procedures to be followed in the event of serious and imminent danger to persons at work in his undertaking;
- (b) nominate a sufficient number of competent persons to implement those procedures in so far as they relate to the evacuation from premises of persons at work in his undertaking; and
- (c) ensure that none of his employees has access to any area occupied by him to which it is necessary to restrict access on grounds of health and safety unless the employee concerned has received adequate health and safety instruction.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1)(a), the procedures referred to in that sub-paragraph shall—

- (a) so far as is practicable, require any persons at work who are exposed to serious and imminent danger to be informed of the nature of the hazard and of the steps taken or to be taken to protect them from it;
- (b) enable the persons concerned (if necessary by taking appropriate steps in the absence of guidance or instruction and in the light of their knowledge and the technical means at their disposal) to stop work and immediately proceed to a place of safety in the event of their being exposed to serious, imminent and unavoidable danger; and
- (c) save in exceptional cases for reasons duly substantiated (which cases and reasons shall be specified in those procedures), require the persons concerned to be prevented from resuming work in any situation where there is still a serious and imminent danger.

(3) A person shall be regarded as competent for the purposes of paragraph (1)(b) where he has sufficient training and experience or knowledge and other qualities to enable him properly to implement the evacuation procedures referred to in that sub-paragraph.

Contacts with external services

9. Every employer shall ensure that any necessary contacts with external services are arranged, particularly as regards first-aid, emergency medical care and rescue work.

Information for employees

10.—(1) Every employer shall provide his employees with comprehensible and relevant information on—

- (a) the risks to their health and safety identified by the assessment;
- (b) the preventive and protective measures;
- (c) the procedures referred to in regulation 8(1)(a);
- (d) the identity of those persons nominated by him in accordance with regulation 8(1)(b); and
- (e) the risks notified to him in accordance with regulation 11(1)(c).

(2) Every employer shall, before employing a child, provide a parent of the child with comprehensible and relevant information on—

- (a) the risks to the child's health and safety identified by the assessment;
- (b) the preventive and protective measures; and
- (c) the risks notified to him in accordance with regulation 11(1)(c).

(3) In paragraph (2), the reference to the parent of a child includes a person who has for that child parental responsibility within the meaning of Article 6 of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995(7).

Co-operation and co-ordination

11.—(1) Where two or more employers share a workplace (whether on a temporary or a permanent basis) each such employer shall—

- (a) co-operate with the other employers concerned so far as is necessary to enable them to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon them by or under the relevant statutory provisions;
- (b) (taking into account the nature of his activities) take all reasonable steps to co-ordinate the measures he takes to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions with the measures the other employers concerned are taking to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon them by or under those provisions; and
- (c) take all reasonable steps to inform the other employers concerned of the risks to their employees' health and safety arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him of his undertaking.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall apply to employers sharing a workplace with self-employed persons and to self-employed persons sharing a workplace with other self-employed persons as it applies to employers sharing a workplace with other employers; and the references in that paragraph to employers and the reference in the said paragraph to their employees shall be construed accordingly.

Persons working in host employers' or self-employed persons' undertakings

12.—(1) Every employer and every self-employed person shall ensure that the employer of any employees from an outside undertaking who are working in his undertaking is provided with comprehensible information on—

- (a) the risks to those employees' health and safety arising out of or in connection with the conduct by that first-mentioned employer or by that self-employed person of his undertaking; and
- (b) the measures taken by that first-mentioned employer or by that self-employed person in compliance with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions in so far as the said requirements and prohibitions relate to those employees.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall apply to a self-employed person who is working in the undertaking of an employer or a self-employed person as it applies to employees from an outside undertaking who are working therein; and the reference in that paragraph to the employer of any employees from an outside undertaking who are working in the undertaking of an employer or a self-employed person and the references in the said paragraph to employees from an outside undertaking who are working in the undertaking of an employer or a self-employed person shall be construed accordingly.

(3) Every employer shall ensure that any person working in his undertaking who is not his employee and every self-employed person (not being an employer) shall ensure that any person working in his undertaking is provided with appropriate instructions and comprehensible information regarding any risks to that person's health and safety which arise out of the conduct by that employer or self-employed person of his undertaking.

(4) Every employer shall—

- (a) ensure that the employer of any employees from an outside undertaking who are working in his undertaking is provided with sufficient information to enable that second-mentioned employer to identify any person nominated by that first-mentioned employer in accordance with regulation 8(1)(b) to implement evacuation procedures as far as those employees are concerned; and
- (b) take all reasonable steps to ensure that any employees from an outside undertaking who are working in his undertaking receive sufficient information to enable them to identify any person nominated by him in accordance with regulation 8(1)(b) to implement evacuation procedures as far as they are concerned.

(5) Paragraph (4) shall apply to a self-employed person who is working in an employer's undertaking as it applies to employees from an outside undertaking who are working therein; and the reference in that paragraph to the employer of any employees from an outside undertaking who are working in an employer's undertaking and the references in the said paragraph to employees from an outside undertaking who are working in an employer's undertaking shall be construed accordingly.

Capabilities and training

13.—(1) Every employer shall, in entrusting tasks to his employees, take into account their capabilities as regards health and safety.

(2) Every employer shall ensure that his employees are provided with adequate health and safety training—

- (a) on their being recruited into the employer's undertaking; and
- (b) on their being exposed to new or increased risks because of—
 - (i) their being transferred or given a change of responsibilities within the employer's undertaking,

- (ii) the introduction of new work equipment into or a change respecting work equipment already in use within the employer's undertaking,
 - (iii) the introduction of new technology into the employer's undertaking, or
 - (iv) the introduction of a new system of work into or a change respecting a system of work already in use within the employer's undertaking.
- (3) The training referred to in paragraph (2) shall—
- (a) be repeated periodically where appropriate;
 - (b) be adapted to take account of any new or changed risks to the health and safety of the employees concerned; and
 - (c) take place during working hours.

Employees' duties

14.—(1) Every employee shall use any machinery, equipment, dangerous substance, transport equipment, means of production or safety device provided to him by his employer in accordance both with any training in the use of the equipment concerned which has been received by him and the instructions respecting that use which have been provided to him by the said employer in compliance with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon that employer by or under the relevant statutory provisions.

(2) Every employee shall inform his employer or any other employee of that employer with specific responsibility for the health and safety of his fellow employees—

- (a) of any work situation which a person with the first-mentioned employee's training and instruction would reasonably consider represented a serious and immediate danger to health and safety; and
- (b) of any matter which a person with the first-mentioned employee's training and instruction would reasonably consider represented a shortcoming in the employer's protection arrangements for health and safety,

in so far as that situation or matter either affects the health and safety of that first-mentioned employee or arises out of or in connection with his own activities at work, and has not previously been reported to his employer or to any other employee of that employer in accordance with this paragraph.

Temporary workers

15.—(1) Every employer shall provide any person whom he has employed under a fixed-term contract of employment with comprehensible information on—

- (a) any special occupational qualifications or skills required to be held by that employee if he is to carry out his work safely; and
- (b) any health surveillance required to be provided to that employee by or under any of the relevant statutory provisions,

and shall provide the said information before the employee concerned commences his duties.

(2) Every employer and every self-employed person shall provide any person employed in an employment business who is to carry out work in his undertaking with comprehensible information on—

- (a) any special occupational qualifications or skills required to be held by that employee if he is to carry out his work safely; and
- (b) any health surveillance required to be provided to that employee by or under any of the relevant statutory provisions.

(3) Every employer and every self-employed person shall ensure that every person carrying on an employment business whose employees are to carry out work in his undertaking is provided with comprehensible information on—

- (a) any special occupational qualifications or skills required to be held by those employees if they are to carry out their work safely; and
- (b) the specific features of the jobs to be filled by those employees (in so far as those features are likely to affect their health and safety);

and the person carrying on the employment business concerned shall ensure that the information so provided is given to the said employees.

Risk assessment in respect of new or expectant mothers

16.—(1) Where—

- (a) the persons working in an undertaking include women of child-bearing age; and
- (b) the work is of a kind which could involve risk, by reason of her condition, to the health and safety of a new or expectant mother, or to that of her baby, from any processes or working conditions, or physical, biological or chemical agents, including those specified in Annexes I and II of Council Directive [92/85/EEC](#)(8) on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding,

the assessment required by regulation 3(1) shall also include an assessment of such risk.

(2) Where, in the case of an individual employee, the taking of any other action the employer is required to take under the relevant statutory provisions would not avoid the risk referred to in paragraph (1) the employer shall, if it is reasonable to do so, and would avoid such risks, alter her working conditions or hours of work.

(3) If it is not reasonable to alter the working conditions or hours of work, or if it would not avoid such risk, the employer shall, subject to Article 99 of the 1996 Order(9) (right to offer of alternative work), suspend the employee from work for so long as is necessary to avoid such risk.

(4) In paragraphs (1) to (3) references to risk, in relation to risk from any infectious or contagious disease, are references to a level of risk at work which is in addition to the level to which a new or expectant mother may be expected to be exposed outside the workplace.

Certificate from a registered medical practitioner or a registered midwife in respect of new or expectant mothers

17. Where—

- (a) a new or expectant mother works at night; and
- (b) a certificate from a registered medical practitioner or a registered midwife shows that it is necessary for her health or safety that she should not be at work for any period of such work identified in the certificate,

the employer shall, subject to Article 99 of the 1996 Order (right to offer of alternative work), suspend her from work for so long as is necessary for her health or safety.

(8) O.J. No. L348, 28.11.92, p. 1

(9) [S.I. 1996/1919 \(N.I. 16\)](#)

Notification by new or expectant mothers

18.—(1) Nothing in paragraph (2) or (3) of regulation 16 shall require the employer to take any action in relation to an employee until she has notified the employer in writing that she is pregnant, has given birth within the previous six months, or is breastfeeding.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (2) or (3) of regulation 16 or in regulation 17 shall require the employer to maintain action taken in relation to an employee—

- (a) in a case—
 - (i) to which regulation 16(2) or (3) relates; and
 - (ii) where the employee has notified her employer that she is pregnant, where she has failed, within a reasonable time of being requested to do so in writing by her employer, to produce for the employer’s inspection a certificate from a registered medical practitioner or a registered midwife showing that she is pregnant;
- (b) once the employer knows that she is no longer a new or expectant mother; or
- (c) if the employer cannot establish whether she remains a new or expectant mother.

Protection of young persons

19.—(1) Every employer shall ensure that young persons employed by him are protected at work from any risks to their health or safety which are a consequence of their lack of experience, of absence of awareness of existing or potential risks or the fact that young persons have not yet fully matured.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), an employer shall not employ a young person for work—

- (a) which is beyond his physical or psychological capacity;
- (b) involving harmful exposure to agents which are toxic or carcinogenic, cause heritable genetic damage or harm to the unborn child or which in any other way chronically affect human health;
- (c) involving harmful exposure to radiation;
- (d) involving the risk of accidents which it may reasonably be assumed cannot be recognised or avoided by young persons owing to their insufficient attention to safety or lack of experience or training; or
- (e) in which there is a risk to health from—
 - (i) extreme cold or heat;
 - (ii) noise; or
 - (iii) vibration,

and in determining whether the work will involve harm or risks for the purposes of this paragraph, regard shall be had to the results of the assessment.

(3) Nothing in paragraph (2) shall prevent the employment of a young person who is no longer a child for work—

- (a) where it is necessary for his training;
- (b) where the young person will be supervised by a competent person; and
- (c) where any risk will be reduced to the lowest level that is reasonably practicable.

Exemption certificates

20.—(1) The Secretary of State for Defence may, in the interests of national security, by a certificate in writing exempt—

- (a) any of the home forces, any visiting force or any headquarters from those requirements of these Regulations which impose obligations, other than those in regulations 16 to 18, on employers; or
- (b) any member of the home forces, any member of a visiting force or any member of a headquarters from the requirements imposed by regulation 14;

and any exemption such as is specified in sub-paragraph (a) or (b) may be granted subject to conditions and to a limit of time and may be revoked by the said Secretary of State by a further certificate in writing at any time.

(2) In this regulation—

- (a) “the home forces” has the same meaning as in section 12(1) of the Visiting Forces Act 1952⁽¹⁰⁾;
- (b) “headquarters” means a headquarters for the time being specified in Schedule 2 to the Visiting Forces and International Headquarters (Application of Law) Order 1999⁽¹¹⁾;
- (c) “member of a headquarters” has the same meaning as in paragraph 1(1) of the Schedule to the International Headquarters and Defence Organisations Act 1964⁽¹²⁾; and
- (d) “visiting force” has the same meaning as it does for the purposes of any provision of Part I of the Visiting Forces Act 1952.

Provisions as to liability

21. Nothing in the relevant statutory provisions shall operate so as to afford an employer a defence in any criminal proceedings for a contravention of those provisions by reason of any act or default of—

- (a) an employee of his, or
- (b) a person appointed by him under regulation 7.

Exclusion of civil liability

22.—(1) Breach of a duty imposed by these Regulations shall not confer a right of action in any civil proceedings.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any duty imposed by these Regulations on an employer—

- (a) to the extent that it relates to risk referred to in regulation 16(1) to an employee; or
- (b) which is contained in regulation 19.

Application within territorial waters

23.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), within territorial waters these Regulations shall apply only to and in relation to the premises and activities specified in paragraphs 2 to 6 of Schedule 2.

(2) For the purposes of Part II of the 1978 Order, the meaning of “at work” shall be extended so that an employee or a self-employed person shall be treated as being at work throughout the time that he is present at the premises to and in relation to which these Regulations apply by virtue of paragraph (1); and, in that connection, these Regulations shall have effect subject to the extension effected by this paragraph.

(10) 1952 c. 67
(11) S.I. 1999/1736
(12) 1964 c. 5

Amendment of the Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1982

24. Regulation 6 of the Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1982⁽¹³⁾ is hereby revoked.

Amendment of the Offshore Installations and Pipeline Works (First-Aid) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993

25.—(1) The Offshore Installations and Pipeline Works (First-Aid) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993⁽¹⁴⁾ shall be amended in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) In regulation 7(1), for the words “from all or any of the requirements of these Regulations” there shall be substituted the words “from regulation 5(1)(b) and (c) and (2)”.

(3) After regulation 7(2), there shall be inserted the following paragraph—

“(3) An exemption granted under paragraph (1) from the requirements in regulation 5(2) shall be subject to the condition that a person provided under regulation 5(1)(a) shall have undergone adequate training.”.

Amendment of the Mines Miscellaneous Health and Safety Provisions Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995

26.—(1) The Mines Miscellaneous Health and Safety Provisions Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995⁽¹⁵⁾ shall be amended in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) Regulation 4(2)(b) is hereby revoked.

(3) After regulation 4(4), there shall be inserted the following paragraph—

“(5) In relation to fire, the health and safety document prepared pursuant to paragraph (1) shall—

(a) include a fire protection plan detailing the likely sources of fire, and the precautions to be taken to protect against, to detect and combat the outbreak and spread of fire; and

(b) in respect of every part of the mine other than any building on the surface of that mine—

(i) include the designation of persons to implement the plan, ensuring that the number of such persons, their training and the equipment available to them is adequate, taking into account the size of, and the specific hazards involved in, the mine concerned;

(ii) include the arrangements for any necessary contacts with external emergency services, particularly as regards rescue work and fire-fighting; and

(iii) be adapted to the nature of the activities carried on at that mine, the size of the mine and take account of the persons other than employees who may be present.”.

⁽¹³⁾ S.R. 1982 No. 429; to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations

⁽¹⁴⁾ S.R. 1993 No. 323; to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations

⁽¹⁵⁾ S.R. 1995 No. 379

Amendment of the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1996

27.—(1) The Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1996⁽¹⁶⁾ shall be amended in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) For regulation 19(2) there shall be substituted the following paragraph—

“(2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1), arrangements prepared pursuant to that paragraph shall—

- (a) have regard to those matters set out in regulation 18(4);
- (b) designate an adequate number of persons who will implement the arrangements; and
- (c) include any necessary contacts with external emergency services, particularly as regards rescue work and fire-fighting.”.

Revocations and consequential amendments

28.—(1) The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992⁽¹⁷⁾, the Management of Health and Safety at Work (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994⁽¹⁸⁾ and the Health and Safety (Young Persons) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1997⁽¹⁹⁾ are hereby revoked.

(2) The statutory provisions mentioned in column 1 of Schedule 3 shall be amended as specified in the corresponding entry in column 3.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment on 11th December 2000.

L.S.

M. Bohill
Senior Officer of the
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment

⁽¹⁶⁾ S.R. 1996 No. 510; to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations
⁽¹⁷⁾ S.R. 1992 No. 459
⁽¹⁸⁾ S.R. 1994 No. 478
⁽¹⁹⁾ S.R. 1997 No. 387