
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1960 No. 1932

The Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations 1960

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS SAFETY PROVISIONS

Lighting

69.—(1) All parts of a vessel and all other places where the operations are being carried on, and all approaches to such parts and to places to which a person employed may be required to proceed in the course of his employment, shall be sufficiently and suitably lighted; so, however, that due regard shall be had to the safety of the vessel and cargo and of the navigation of other vessels and to any local statutory requirements as to the lighting of the harbour or dock.

(2) Where in a harbour or wet dock the control of a ship apart from the operations remains with the shipowner the ship's permanent lighting shall be maintained in operation by him to the extent that it may be required for the purpose of lighting—

- (a) the ship; and
- (b) the means of access to the ship where that access is provided by the shipowner:

Provided that if the shipowner has given written notice to every contractor undertaking any of the operations for which the ship's permanent lighting is required that for a specified period (for reasons connected with the management or working of the ship or the use, repair or maintenance of its equipment) the permanent lighting will not be maintained in operation by him or will be maintained in operation by him only to a specified extent, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall for that period not apply or, as the case may be, shall for that period apply only to the extent that the permanent lighting is maintained in operation.

In this paragraph—

“contractor” means a person who has contracted with the shipowner or his agent to carry out any of the operations; and

“shipowner” means the shipowner or master or officer in charge.

(3) No person shall be held not to have complied with the foregoing provisions of this Regulation by reason only of a failure of the electricity supply, provided that in the case of such failure alternative means of lighting, which shall be sufficient and suitable in the circumstances, shall be provided as soon as practicable.

(4) Portable lamps (including hand lamps carried by persons employed) used for the purposes of the operations shall be maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair, and in the case of lamps in which liquid fuel is used the lamp shall have a properly fitting screw lid or stopper and be so constructed as to prevent, so far as practicable, the development of leaks.

(5) Petroleum spirit or naphtha shall not be used in lamps used for lighting and only paraffin or another liquid having a flash point over one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (Abel closed test or Pensky-Martens closed test, whichever is appropriate) shall be so used.

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(6) No person (whether or not a person employed) shall, unless duly authorised or in case of necessity, interfere with or remove any means of lighting provided in pursuance of this Regulation.