

HOUSE No. 478

By Mr. Birmingham of Boston, petition of Leo M. Birmingham for amendments of the law relative to employment of minors in various industries. Public Welfare.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Three.

An Act relative to the Employment of Certain Minors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 Chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the General
2 Laws is hereby amended by striking out sections sixty-
3 one and sixty-two and inserting in place thereof the
4 following:—

5 *Section 61.* No person shall employ a minor under
6 sixteen or permit him to work in connection with
7 power driven machinery of any kind or in close prox-
8 imity to such machinery; or in stripping, assorting,
9 manufacturing or packing tobacco; or in any tunnel;
10 or in a public bowling alley; or in a pool or billiard
11 room.

12 *Section 62.* No person shall employ a minor under
13 eighteen or permit him to work:—

14 1. In construction work of all kinds, including
15 demolition or repair work on buildings, bridges, roads,
16 sewers, subways or in any other work involving
17 excavation, except in the erection or repair of private

18 dwellings and structures appurtenant thereto, of not
19 more than three stories in height; *provided*, however,
20 that minors under eighteen shall not work on any
21 scaffold or do any heavy work in connection with
22 any such construction.

23 2. In switch tending, gate tending, track repairing,
24 brakeman, fireman, engineer, motorman, or conductor
25 upon a railroad or railway; or as a fireman or engineer
26 upon any boat or vessel.

27 3. (a) In work connected with the generation
28 of electricity or the outside erection, maintenance or
29 repair of electric wires;

30 (b) In the inside installation, maintenance or re-
31 moval of electric wires, meters and equipment at live
32 voltages more than fifty volts, work on dead lines to
33 be permitted only when means are provided (as by
34 locking switches open) to insure that lines remain
35 electrically dead;

36 (c) In the operation of electrical utilization equip-
37 ment or appliances at any voltages higher than two
38 hundred and fifty.

39 4. In the manufacture, purification, storage or dis-
40 tribution of coal gas, water gas or natural gas, or in
41 the operation of gas pumping stations connected
42 therewith.

43 5. In or about oil refineries.

44 6. In or about quarries, sand, gravel or clay banks
45 or pits, including all surface work connected with any
46 quarrying operation.

47 7. On rock or coal crushers.

48 8. In the handling, loading or unloading of coal at
49 storage yards or distribution points where power-
50 driven machinery for the conveying or handling of
51 coal is used.

- 52 9. In stone cutting or polishing.
- 53 10. In work in or about ore reduction works,
54 smelters, hot rolling mills, furnaces, foundries, forg-
55 ing shops or any other places in which the heating,
56 melting or heat treatment of metals is carried on.
- 57 11. In the cutting or welding of metals by gas or
58 electricity.
- 59 12. In work connected with hot galvanizing or
60 tinning processes.
- 61 13. In the manufacture, transportation or use of
62 explosives or explosive or highly inflammable sub-
63 stances.
- 64 14. In stock yards, in abattoirs or in slaughtering
65 or butchering establishments in the meat packing
66 industry.
- 67 15. In the loading, unloading, piling or storing of
68 heavy lumber.
- 69 16. In saw or planing mills.
- 70 17. In junk or metal scrap yards.
- 71 18. As stevedores or longshoremen or in the han-
72 dling of marine and railroad freight.
- 73 19. In pulp mills or in establishments manufactur-
74 ing paper, card board, box board, press board or
75 similar products from pulp, refuse or rags.
- 76 20. In tanning establishments where such employ-
77 ment specifically pertains to the processes or involves
78 the operation of machinery used in the tanning of
79 hides or their preparation for tanning.
- 80 21. In or in connection with processes in the manu-
81 facture of rubber or rubber goods, except in finishing,
82 sorting, inspecting or packing or work in dental
83 laboratories.
- 84 22. In outside window cleaning on any building
85 more than one story high or in which the sills of

86 windows are located more than ten feet above grade.
87 The level of an adjoining flat roof may be taken as
88 grade.

89 23. In the care or firing of steam or water boilers,
90 excepting domestic handfired, coal-burning boilers.

91 24. As chauffeurs or assistants to chauffeurs or as
92 helpers or delivery boys on motor vehicles.

93 25. In the operation of oil or steam engines or
94 assisting therein.

95 26. In the care, custody, operation or repair of
96 elevator, cranes, derricks or other hoisting apparatus
97 or assisting therein.

98 27. Dough brakes or mixing machines in bakeries
99 or on cracker-making machinery.

100 28. Power-driven laundry or dry cleansing ma-
101 chinery.

102 29. Moulding, splitting, rolling, perforating, stamp-
103 ing, dieing-out, clicking, skiving, heel compressing,
104 shank reducing, leveling, welting, embossing, bur-
105 nishing, stripping or buffing machines used in the
106 leather or boot and shoe industry.

107 30. Power-driven meat grinding or meat cutting
108 machines.

109 31. Grinding, abrasive, polishing or buffing wheels
110 and metal cutting machines having a guillotine action.

111 32. Wire-drawing machines and machinery used
112 in the cold rolling of heavy metal stock, and metal
113 plate bending machines handling material of more
114 than 0.2145 inches in thickness.

115 33. Power-driven metal planing machines, and
116 circular saws used in the cutting of metals.

117 34. Boring mills.

118 35. Motion picture projection machines.

119 36. Machinery of the stamping or punch press type

120 used in the manufacture of paper or paper goods
121 (including paper lacing machines) where the clear-
122 ance between the ram and the die or the stripper
123 exceeds one quarter of an inch, and paper cutting
124 machines having a guillotine action.

125 37. Paper punchers or line perforators.

126 38. Creasers, slitters, or on corrugating, crimping,
127 embossing, plating, printing or graining rolls used in
128 the manufacture of paper and paper box products
129 which are not guarded at the point of operation.

130 39. Corner staying, corner cutting or ending ma-
131 chines used in the paper box industry where the
132 opening to meet the flange exceeds one quarter of an
133 inch.

134 40. On power-driven printing presses, monotype
135 or linotype machines, and embossing machinery used
136 in the printing industry.

137 41. Picker machines used in picking wool, cotton,
138 hair and other materials, and openers, pickers, cards
139 or lappers used in the textile industry.

140 42. Power-driven wood-working machinery.

141 43. Machinery having a heavy rolling or crushing
142 action, such as paper rolls, corrugating rolls or rolls
143 used in the printing of textiles.

144 44. Power shears of all kinds.

145 45. Punch presses or stamping machines where the
146 clearance between the ram and the die or the stripper
147 exceeds one quarter of an inch.

148 46. Roller mixers, pug mills or putty chasers or on
149 brick-moulding machinery of the pressure type.

150 47. In oiling, cleaning or wiping machinery in
151 motion; in applying belts to a pulley or pulleys in
152 motion, or assisting therein, in proximity to un-
153 guarded belts or gearing.

154 48. In establishments where heavy chemicals are
155 manufactured.

156 49. In the handling of unsterilized hides or animal
157 hair.

158 50. In occupations involving exposure to silica
159 dust, asbestos dust, or other dusts in injurious
160 quantities.

161 51. In occupations involving exposure to the fol-
162 lowing substances:

163 (a) Nitro or amido derivatives of benzol or toluol.

164 (b) Arsenic or its compounds.

165 (c) Benzol.

166 (d) Carbon disulphide.

167 (e) Chlorine.

168 (f) Creosote.

169 (g) Hydrocyanic acid or its compounds.

170 (h) Hydrofluoric acid.

171 (i) Hydrogen sulphide.

172 (j) Lead or its compounds.

173 (k) Mercury or its compounds.

174 (l) Mesothorium or its radio-active derivatives.

175 (m) Nitrous gases.

176 (n) White or yellow phosphorus.

177 (o) Radium or its radio-active derivatives.

178 (p) Tetrachlorethane or other substances having
179 similar injurious properties.

180 52. In occupations involving *excessive* exposure to
181 the following substances:

182 (a) Antimony or its compounds.

183 (b) Carbon dioxide.

184 (c) Carbon monoxide.

185 (d) Carbon tetrachloride.

186 (e) Chromic acid, chromates or bichromates.

187 (f) Corrosive substances.

188 (g) Methanol.

189 (h) Petroleum or its low-boiling distillates, such as
190 gasoline, naphtha or benzine.

191 (i) Tar.

192 (j) Trichlorethylene.

193 (k) Turpentine or other substances having similar
194 injurious properties.

195 53. In any distillery, brewery or any other estab-
196 lishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manu-
197 factured, packed, wrapped or bottled; in that part
198 of any hotel, theatre, concert hall, place of amuse-
199 ment or other establishment where intoxicating
200 liquors are sold. This section shall not prohibit the
201 employment of minors in drug stores.

202 *Section 62a.* The preceding two sections shall not
203 apply to persons employed in offices or at clerical
204 work in the industry specified who are exposed only
205 to hazards common to office or clerical employment.

