## ROYAL COURT

10th July, $1992 \mid 24$

Before: The Bailiff, and
Jurats Vint and Rumfitt

## H.M. Attorney General

- $v$ -

George Joseph Tindall
and
Unicorn Plasterers Limited

1 charge each of contravening Article $21(1)(a)$ of the Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law, 1989.

## Tindall

AGE: 32.
PLEA: Gulity.

## DETAILS OF OFFENCE:

As managing Direcior of Unicom Plastering Limited made avallable a Benford concrete mixer which did not inco a key exchange safety interlock system. Notice of the defect had been drawn to Mr. Tindall's attention by public a warning in the Jersey Gazette, by a message left with an employee on site and by letter sent to him by the Security Department, all prior to the incident in which a worker on site had his hand trapped for twenty minute machine in question.

## DETAILS OF MITIGATION:

Severe financial circumstances. Company facing bankruptcy in recession. Following Social Security waming $n$ had been taken out of service and was put back in service as an unexpected emergency.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS:

None relevant.
CONCLUSIONS:
$£ 4,000$ fine and $£ 250$ costs.
SENTENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE COURT:
$£ 2,500$ fine or four months' Imprisonment plus $£ 250$ costs.

## Unicorn Plasterers LIImited

PLEA:

Guilly.
DETAILS OF OFFENCE:

See Tindall.
DETAILS OF MITIGATION:
Company was essentially bankrupt.
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS:

None.
CONCLUSIONS:
$£ 50$ fine and $£ 250$ costs joint and severally.
SENTENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE COURT:
Conclusions granted.

## W.J. Bailhache, Esq., Crown Advocate.

Advocate N.F Journeaux for both accused.

JUDGEENT

THE BAILIFE: The Court has accepted, first that Mr. Tindall - and for the purposes of this action the company is Mr. Tindall - took the
defective machinery out of operation the moment he was alerted by the Department that it was dangerous

The Court has also accepted that he foolishly succumbed to a temptation, under pressure, to bring that dangerous machine back into operation for a short time and equally foolishly, allowed an inexperienced man to work it.

However, the Court is mindful of the level of fines imposed in March on SGB, who had a bad record, we are told. Mr. Tindall, for the purposes of this prosecution, does not have any relevant previous convictions.

It is wrong for employers to disregard the obligations which they have towards their employees to provide, as far as reasonably possible, safe machinery and method of working. The fact that we are going to reduce the conclusions somewhat from those asked for by the Crown Advocate should not be taken as an indication that this Court regards breaches of the law in respect of safety of machinery and the workers who use it as a light matter.

Having regard to Mr . Journeaux's submissions and taking into account all the circumstances, the Court is of the opinion that the company should be fined $£ 50$ and Mr. Tindall $£ 2,500$, or in default, four months' imprisonment, and an order of $£ 250$ jointly and severally for costs.

## Authorities

AG -v- Mark Amy Limited and SGB (Channel Islands) Limited (5th June, 1992) Jersey Unreported.

