

UTTAR PRADESH SHASAN SHRAM ANUBHAG-3

In pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India, the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of notification no. 9/2021/ 584 /XXXVI-3-2021-109(sa)/2020 dated 23 March, 2021

NOTIFICATION

No. 9 /2021/ 584 /XXXVI-3-2021-109(sa)/2020

Lucknow : Dated 23 March, 2021

The following draft rules which the Governor proposes to make in exercise of the powers under section 133 and 135 of the Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions Code, 2020 (Act no. 37 of 2020) and in supersession of the –

- (i) Uttar Pradesh Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1975
- (ii) Uttar Pradesh Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1983
- (iii) Uttar Pradesh Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules, 1969.
- (iv) Uttar Pradesh Factories Rules, 1950
- (v) Uttar Pradesh Factories (Welfare Officers) Rules, 1955
- (vi) Uttar Pradesh Factories (Safety Officers) Rules, 1984

made by the Governor in exercise of the powers conferred by Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970, Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, Factories Act 1948 as the case may be which are repealed by Section 143 of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (Act no. 37 of 2020) except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, are hereby published as required by section 137, for information of all concerned and with a view to invite objections and suggestions in respect thereof.

All objections and suggestions with respect to said rules should be sent in duplicate addressed to Apar Mukhya Sachiv, Shram Anubhag-3, Uttar Pradesh Shasan, Babu Bhawan, Lucknow/Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh -226001 Only those objections and suggestions which are received within forty-five days from the date of publication of the notification shall be taken into consideration.

DRAFT RULES

Uttar Pradesh Occupational Safety, Health and Working Condition Code Rules, 2021

Chapter I

Introductory

- Short title, extent and commencement**
- 1(1) These rules may be called the **Uttar Pradesh Occupational Safety, Health and Working Condition Code Rules, 2021**.
 - (2) They extend to the whole of Uttar Pradesh
 - (3) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in Official Gazette.

Definitions

2(1) In these rules, unless the subject or context otherwise requires, -

- (a) “Code” means Occupational Safety, Health and Working Condition Code, 2020;
 - (b) “section” means section of the Code;
 - (c) “other Establishment” means a factory in which ten or more employees are employed notwithstanding that the threshold of the employees provided in the definition of ‘factory’ under section 2 (w) of the Code;
 - (d) “Form” means a form annexed to these rules;
- (2) All other words and expressions used herein in these rules and not defined shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them under the Code.

Chapter II

Registration of Establishment

Manner and form of filing an application for registration fee and late fee

- 3 (1) The application for registration of establishment shall be made in **Form “A”** .
- (2) The said application shall be submitted on the official portal of the Labour Department of State Government.
- (3) The application shall be accompanied with a declaration from the applicant that application is in accordance with provisions of the Code and rules made thereunder, and the applicant fulfills the requirement of registration of the establishment.
- (4) The applicant shall pay the fee and the late fee (if applicable) along with application
- (5) After submission of the application, the concerned officer shall dispose of the application and issue a registration certificate in the manner as given under section 3 of the Code.
- (6) Fee for registration of the establishment shall be paid at the following rates –**

	Number of workers employed in the establishment	Amount of fees in rupees
(a)	More than twenty but less than fifty workers	2000.00
(b)	Fifty or more but less than hundred workers	3000.00
(c)	Hundred or more but less than two hundred workers	4000.00
(d)	Two hundred or more but less than five hundred workers	5000.00

(e)	More than five hundred workers	10000.00
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(7) The late fee shall be ten percent per annum of the registration fee.

Notice of Commencement and cessation of operation under section 5

4(1) Every employer to whom section 5 of the Code applies, shall submit a notice of commencement of operation of any industry, trade, business, manufacturing or occupation electronically on official portal of State Government within sixty days from the date of such commencement.

(2) Every employer to whom section 5 of the Code applies shall submit a notice of cessation of operation of any industry, trade, business, manufacturing or occupation electronically on official portal of State Government before sixty days from the date of such cessation.

(3) The Notice of Commencement and cessation of operation shall be in **Form B**.

Chapter III

Duties of Employer and Employees.

Annual Examination or test of employees of establishments

Health test of certain

5(1) The occupier shall arrange for a medical examination of all the employees above the age of forty years, all persons before employing them, and of all the employees who have met an serious accident in the establishment or have fallen ill during course of employment :

Provided that employees employed in hazardous processes shall be examined medically every year or as per provision specifically provided otherwise.

(2) Records of examination shall be maintained in such Form as may be determined by the State Government by a general or special order.

(3) The medical examination shall include -

(a) Full medical and occupational history;

(b) Clinical examination with particular reference to-

(i) General physique;

(ii) **Vision** - Total visual performance using standard orthorator like litmus Vision Tester shall be estimated and suitability for placement shall be ascertained in accordance with the prescribed job standards;

(iii) **Hearing** - Person with normal hearing must be able to hear a forced whisper at twenty-four feet. Person using hearing aids must be able to hear a warning shout under noisy working conditions;

- (iv) **Breathing** - Peak flow rate shall be measured using standard peak flow meter and the average peak flow rate shall be determined out of the readings of the test performed. The results recorded at pre-placement medical examination could be used as a standard for the same individual at the same altitude for reference during subsequent examination;
 - (v) **Upper Limbs** - Adequate arm function and grip (both arms);
 - (vi) **Lower Limbs** - Adequate leg and foot function;
 - (vii) **Spine** - Adequately flexible for the job concerned;
 - (viii) **General** - Mental alertness and stability with good eye, hand and foot coordination.
- (c) Any other tests which the examining doctor considers necessary.

Form of Appointment Letter

6- Letter of appointment to every employee on his appointment in the establishment shall be in the manner as specified in **Form "C"**.

Notice of accident and dangerous occurrences under sections 10 and 11

7(1) When any accident results in the death of any person or bodily injury to any person, or any dangerous occurrence specified in rule (8) takes place in a establishment, the employer or manager of the establishment shall forthwith send a notice thereof personally or electronically to the Inspector-cum-Facilitator of the region concerned and the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator.

(2) When any accident or any dangerous occurrence specified in the rule 8 results in the death of any person or results in such bodily injury to any person as is likely to cause his death, a notice as mentioned in sub-rule (1) shall be sent to :-

- (a) the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer;
- (b) the Officer-in-charge of the nearest police station; and
- (c) the relatives of the injured or deceased person.

(3) In case of accident resulting in death or bodily injury, notice shall be in **Form "D"** and in case of dangerous occurrences, notice shall be in **Form "D-1"**. The said notice shall be submitted by manager of the factory/ establishment electronically or otherwise within forty eight hours of an accident or dangerous occurrence.

(4) When any accident or dangerous occurrence specified in the rule 8 takes place in a factory/establishment and it causes such bodily injury to any person as prevents the persons injured from working for a period of 48 hours or

more immediately following the accident or the dangerous occurrence, as the case may be, the employer or manager of the factory/establishment shall send a report thereof to the authorities and persons mentioned in sub-rules (1) and (2) in **Form “E”** within 24 hours after the expiry of 48 hours from the time of the accident or the dangerous occurrence :

Provided that if in the case of an accident or dangerous occurrence, any person dies or is injured by such accident or dangerous occurrence after the notice and reports referred to in the foregoing sub-rules have been sent, the employer or manager of the establishment shall forthwith send a notice electronically or otherwise to the authorities and persons mentioned in sub-rules (1) and (2) within 12 hours of such death or injury, as the case may be :

Provided further that if the period of disability from working for 48 hours or more referred to in sub-rule (4) does not occur immediately following the accident or the dangerous occurrence but occurs later, or occurs in more than one spell, the reports referred to shall be sent electronically or other wise, to the authorities and persons mentioned in sub-rules (1) and (2) in **Form “D”** within 24 hours immediately following the hour when the actual total period of disability from working from the accident or the dangerous occurrence becomes 48 hours.

Classes of Dangerous Occurrences

8- The following shall be the classes of dangerous occurrences, whether or not they are attended by personal injury or disablement-

- (a) bursting of a plant used for containing or supplying steam under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure;
- (b) collapse or failure of a crane, derrick, winch hoist or other appliances used in raising or lowering persons or goods, or any part thereof, on the overturning of a crane;
- (c) explosion, fire, bursting out, leakage or escape of any molten metal, or hot liquid or gas causing bodily injury to any person or damage to any room or place in which persons are employed, or fire in rooms of cotton pressing factories when a cotton opener is in use;
- (d) explosion of a receiver or container used for the storage at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure of any gas or gases (including air) or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas;

- (e) collapse or subsidence of any floor, gallery, roof, bridge, tunnel, chimney, wall, building or any other structure;
- (f) any other occurrences which may be declared as a 'dangerous occurrence' by the State Government by order.

Notice of certain Diseases- 9- Where any worker in a establishment contracts any disease specified in Third Schedule of the Code, the manager or employer of the establishment shall send a notice electronically or otherwise in **Form "F"** the to concerned Inspector-cum-Facilitator, Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator and Chief Medical Officer of the district within seven days from the date on which it comes to the knowledge of the employer or manager of the establishment.

Form, Manner and Time of Report to Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator 10- If any medical practitioner attends on a person who is or has been employed in a establishment and who is or is believed by the medical practitioner, to be suffering from any disease specified in the Third Schedule of the Code, the medical practitioner shall, without delay, send a report electronically or otherwise to Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator stating:-

- (a) the name and full postal address of the patient,
- (b) the disease from which he believes the patient to be suffering, and
- (c) the name and address of the factory in which the patient is or was last employed.

Other duties of employees 11- Every employee shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by the State Government by general or special order.

Report of Existence of imminent danger 12- If at any time employer or any employee has reasonable apprehension of likelihood of imminent serious personal injury or death or imminent danger to health, he shall take immediate remedial action and sent a report on imminent danger and action taken thereon, electronically or otherwise to the Inspector-cum-Facilitator.

Chapter IV Occupational Safety and Health

Constitution, Procedure and Other Matters relating to State Advisory Board 13- The State Occupational, Safety and Health Advisory Board shall consist of :-

- (a) the Cabinet Minister in the Department of Labour and Employment-ex-officio Chairperson;
- (b) the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary, Labour -ex-officio Deputy Chairperson;

- (c) the Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh – ex-officio member Secretary;
- (d) the Chief Inspector cum facilitation-member;
- (e) representative of Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority-member;
- (f) two Officers from Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and the Pollution Control Board, nominated by the State Government not below the rank of Special Secretary one of which shall be a woman-member;
- (g) Secretary of the Uttar Pradesh Building and Other Constructions Workers Welfare Board-member;
- (h) two representatives from a recognized State Trade Union or Federation nominated by the State Government-member; and
- (i) three persons from the field of occupational health and safety having a graduation degree in Engineering nominated by the State Government-member.

Term of Office

14(1) Non-Official members of the Board shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of their nomination :

Provided that the State Government may at any time before the expiry of the aforesaid period remove any non-official member from his office.

(2) A non-official member may, at any time by a letter addressed to the State Government, resign from his office and his seat shall be deemed vacant from the date of acceptance of his resignation.

Disposal of the Business

15(1) The Board constituted under rule 13 shall meet atleast once in six months at the time and place fixed by the Chairperson.

(2) The meeting of the Board shall be called by the Member Secretary with the prior approval of the Chairperson.

(3) The Chairperson shall preside every meeting of the Board in which he is present and in his absence the meeting shall be presided by the Deputy Chairperson.

(4) Ordinarily fifteen days' notice shall be given to the members of proposed meeting :

Provided that in case any matter is of urgent importance, a notice of lesser period shall be deemed sufficient.

(5) No business, which is not on the list of businesses, shall be considered without permission of the chairperson.

(6) No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless atleast six members are present :

Provided that if at any meeting less than six members

are present, the Chairperson may adjourn the meeting to another date informing about the same to the members present and giving notice to other members that he proposes to dispose of the business at the adjourned meeting whether there is prescribed quorum or not, and thereupon it shall be lawful to dispose the business at the adjourned meeting irrespective of the number of members attending the meeting.

(7) The non-official members of the Board shall be paid travelling allowance and daily allowance for attending the meeting of the Board at such rate as are admissible to lowest Group "A" Officer of the State Government.

(8) Every decision taken at the meeting of the Board shall be recorded in a minutes book, which shall be a permanent record .

**Technical Committee or
Advisory Committee of
the State Advisory
Board**

16-The State Government may constitute as many technical committees or advisory committees of the State Advisory Board on the recommendation of State Advisory Board to assist the State Government or State Advisory Board in discharge of their functions, as it thinks fit. The term, function, procedures and allowances of these committees shall be as determined by the State Government.

Safety Committee

17(1) In every establishment where Safety Committee is required by general or special order of the State Government, a Committee consisting of 10 members shall be constituted by the employer of the establishment.

(2) The representatives of the management in Safety Committee shall include :

- (a) a senior official, who by his position in the organisation can contribute effectively to the functioning of the Committee, shall be the Chairman;
- (b) a Safety Officer and a Factory Medical Officer wherever available, and the Safety Officer in such a case shall be the Secretary of the Committee ;
- (c) three representative one each from the production, maintenance and purchase departments; and
- (d) five representatives of employees elected by them.

(3) The tenure of the Committee shall be two years.

(4) Safety Committee shall meet as often as necessary but at least once in every year. The minutes of the meeting shall be recorded, and shall be produced to the Inspector-cum-Facilitator on demand.

(5) Safety Committee shall have the right to be adequately and suitably informed of -

- (a) potential safety and health hazards to which the employees may be exposed at work place.

- (b) data on accidents as well as data resulting from surveillance of the working environment and of the health of employees exposed to hazardous substances so far as the factory is concerned :

Provided that the Committee shall undertake to use the data on measures to improve the working environment and the health and safety of the employees.

(6) Function and duties of the Safety Committee shall include -

- (a) assisting and cooperating with the management in achieving the aims and objectives outlined in the 'Health and Safety Policy' of the establishment;
- (b) dealing with all matters concerning health, safety and environment and to arrive at solutions to problems encountered ;
- (c) creating safety awareness amongst all employees ;
- (d) undertaking educational, training and promotional activities ;
- (e) discussing reports on safety, environment and occupational health surveys, safety audits, risk assessment, emergency and disaster management plans and implementation of the recommendations made in the reports ;
- (f) carrying out health and safety surveys and identify causes of accidents ;
- (g) looking into any complaint made on the likelihood of an imminent danger to the safety and health of the employees and suggesting corrective measures; and
- (h) reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by it.

(7) Where owing to the size of the establishment, or any other reason, the functions referred to in sub-rule (7) cannot be effectively carried out by the Safety Committee, it may establish sub-committees as may be required to assist it.

(8) The constitution of Safety Committee shall be communicated to Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator electronically or otherwise.

Qualification and experience of Safety Officers

18- A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a Safety Officer unless he:—

- (a) possesses a Degree in any branch of Engineering or Technology from a University established by law and has had practical experience of working in a factory in a supervisory capacity in production or maintenance or Safety Department for a period of not less than two years; or
- (b) possesses a master degree in Physics or Chemistry

from a University established by law and has had practical experience of working in a factory in a supervisory capacity in production or maintenance or Safety Department for a period of not less than two years; or

- (c) possesses a diploma in any branch of Engineering or Technology recognised by the State Government and has had practical experience of working in a factory in a supervisory capacity in production or maintenance or safety department for a period of not less than five years; or
- (d) possesses a recognised degree in any branch of Engineering or Technology, and has had experience of not less than two years in a department of the Central or the State Government; or
- (e) possesses a recognised degree in any branch of Engineering or Technology, and has had at least five years experience of working in institutions dealing with training, education, consultancy or research in the field of accident prevention in industry.

Duties of Safety Officers 19- The duties of the Safety Officers shall be to advise and assist the factory management in the fulfillment of its obligations, statutory or otherwise, concerning prevention of personal injuries and maintaining a safe working environment. These duties shall also include the following, namely—

- (i) to advise the departmental heads, supervisors and other such officers in planning and organising measures necessary for the effective control of personal injuries;
- (ii) to advise on safety aspects in all job studies, and to carry out detailed job safety studies of selected jobs;
- (iii) to check and evaluate the effectiveness of the action taken or proposed to be taken to prevent personal injuries;
- (iv) to advise the personnel of store purchase department in ensuring high quality and availability of personal protective equipments etc.;
- (v) to advise on matters relating to carrying out plant safety inspections;
- (vi) to carry out plant safety inspections in order to observe the physical conditions of work and the work practice procedures followed by the employees and to render advice on measures to be adopted for reducing the unsafe physical conditions and preventing unsafe conditions by employees;
- (vii) to render advice on matters relating to reporting and

- investigation of industrial accidents and diseases;
- (viii) to investigate fatal and serious accidents and to suggest remedial measures to the management;
- (ix) to investigate the cases of industrial disease contracted and dangerous occurrences reportable under rules 7 and 9 ;
- (x) to advise on the maintenance of such records as are necessary relating to accidents, dangerous occurrences and industrial diseases;
- (xi) to promote setting up of Safety Committees and to act as an adviser and catalyst to such committees;
- (xii) to organise in association with the concerned department, campaign, competitions, contests and other activities which will develop and maintain the interest of the employees in establishing and maintaining safety conditions of work and procedure;
- (xiii) to design and conduct either independently or in collaboration with the organisations, departments imparting industrial safety training, suitable training and educational programme for the prevention of personal injuries and to hold safety seminars at least once in a year;
- (xiv) to prepare an annual report of accidents and industrial diseases suggesting their remedial measures and to put it up before the annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

Chapter V

Hours of work and Leave with Wages

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| Conditions for exemption from weekly holidays | 20- The State Government may, by notification, exempt employees or class of employees of any establishment or class of establishment from the operation of sub-section (1) of section 26 subject to the condition given in the notification. |
| Maximum Hours of Overtime | 21- The maximum hours of overtime shall not exceed :-
(a) four hours in a day;
(b) twenty hours in a week. |
| Circumstances where double employment is allowed | 22- Any employee who is appointed as a part time worker shall be allowed to work in another establishment within next twelve hours subject to the condition that total working hours shall not exceed twelve hours, and spread over of work shall not exceed sixteen hours :
Provided that the State Government may, by notification, add any category of worker and condition of double employment. |
| Notice of period of work | 23(1) A notice of period of work for adults shall be |

and form and manner of Notice displayed conspicuously at the notice board of the establishment and such notice shall be intimated to concerned Inspector-cum-Facilitator electronically or otherwise.

(2) Such notice shall clearly indicate for every day the period during which an adult employee may be required to work

(3) Any proposed change in the system of work in any establishment which will necessitate a change in the notice referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be displayed on the notice board and shall be communicated to the concerned Inspector-cum-Facilitator.

Chapter VI

Maintenance of Register and Records

Registers

24(1) Employer of every establishment shall maintain register of employment, register of attendance, work and overtime, register of wages and deductions, leave register, register of dangerous occurrences, and such other register as may be determined by the State Government by order.

(2) Every employer shall issue a wage slip electronically or otherwise to the employees in Form-V as prescribed in Uttar Pradesh Code on Wages Rules, 2021.

Returns

25- Every employer shall file such returns within such intervals and in such a manner as may be specified by the State Government by general or special order.

Chapter VII

Inspector cum Facilitator and other Authority

Qualification and experience of Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator **Manner of taking samples**

26(1) The State Government may by general or special order, determine the qualification and experience for Chief inspector-cum-Facilitator for the purposes of such establishment or class of establishments.

27- The State Government may by order provide for the manner of taking samples of any article or substance found in any establishment or premises by inspector-cum-Facilitator into which he has the power to enter, and of air or the atmosphere in or in the vicinity of any such establishment or premises.

Other powers and duties of Inspector cum Facilitator

28- The Inspector-cum-Facilitator shall exercise such other power and perform such other duties as may be required by general or special order of State Government

Qualification and experience of experts for empanelment of

29- The qualification and experience for experts to be empaneled shall be such as notified by State Government in the scheme of third-party audit.

**third party audit and
Manner of alternative
employment**

30(1) It shall be the duty of occupier to provide alternative employment to any person whose employment has been affected by an order under sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 38, if any other establishment of the same employer exists within the radius of one hundred kilometer.

(2) The alternative employment may be offered only when the period of employment affected by the order is fifteen days or more.

(3) Such persons shall be given notice at least three days before the actual date of such order.

(4) The wages and other facilities shall not be affected to the detriment of such person.

**Qualification of Medical
Officer**

31- The State Government may, by order, determine the qualification of Medical Officer under section 42 of the Code and may determine the duties and responsibilities of such Medical Officer.

**Duties of Medical
Officer**

32(1) The Medical Officer shall perform examination and certification of workers in “other establishment” engaged in dangerous operation or processes as prescribed in the Schedule of these rules.

(2) The Medical Officer shall exercise medical supervision for “other establishments” engaged in First Schedule of the Code and Schedule to these Rules.

(3) Examination and certification of adolescent in “other establishment” prescribed in the Schedule of these Rules.

Chapter VIII

Special Provisions relating to Employment of Women

**Conditions of
Employment of Women
during night**

33- The women may be employed in all establishments with their prior consent before 6:00 AM and beyond 7:00 PM subject to the following conditions.-

(1) No woman worker shall be required or allowed to work for more than nine hours in any day or for more than forty eight hours in any week.

(2) The employer of the establishment shall make necessary arrangements for the safe transport of such women workers at his own expense.

(3) The employer or occupier shall give prior intimation to concerned Inspector-cum-Facilitator electronically or otherwise.

**Adequate safety of
employment of women
in dangerous operations
under section 44**

34- The State Government may, by notification, declare the class of establishments and the scheme, and standards for safeguarding of women in hazardous and dangerous processes.

Chapter IX
Special Provisions for Contract Labour and Inter-State Migrant Workers, etc.
Part I
Contract Labour

Form and manner of Licence to Contractor

35(1) Every application by a Contractor for grant of licence or modification or amendment of the licence shall be made electronically in **Form “G”** on official portal of Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(2) Every application for grant of licence or modification or amendment shall be accompanied by a certificate by the employer in **Form “H”**.

(3) The application shall be accompanied with a declaration of applicant that the information submitted by him for grant of licence or modification or amendment is correct in all respect and he qualifies the requirement prescribed in rule 35.

(4) Fees to be paid for grant of licence shall be as specified below:-

	Number of workers employed by the contractor in the establishment	Amount of fees in rupees
(a)	More than fifty but less than hundred workers	500.00
(b)	Hundred or more but less than two hundred workers	1000.00
(c)	Two hundred or more but less than five hundred workers	3000.00
(d)	More than five hundred workers	5000.00

(5) The Contactor shall deposit the security amount calculated at the rate of rupees one thousand for each of the workman to be employed as a contract labour in respect of which application for licence has been made.

(6) If application for modification is in respect of increase in the number of contract labour, the additional fees as prescribed in sub-rule (4) and additional security as prescribed in sub-rule (5) shall be deposited by the applicant.

Matters to be taken into account in granting or refusing a license

36- In granting or refusing to grant a licence, following matters shall be taken into account:-

(a) whether the applicant is a minor, or is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent Court, or is an undischarged insolvent, or has been convicted (at any time during a period of five years immediately preceding the date of application) of an offence which, in the opinion of

Authority, involves moral turpitude ;

(b) whether there is an order of the State or Central Government or an award or settlement for the abolition of Contract Labour in respect of particular type of work in the establishment for which the applicant is contractor ;

(c) whether any order has been made within three years immediately preceding the date of application suspending or revoking licence ;

(d) whether fees for application and security has been deposited at the specified rate.

Manner of granting licence

37- If the application for licence or its modification or amendment is complete in all respects the licence shall be granted automatically by the portal :

Provided that if at any time, the information given by contractor in application is found incorrect, the licence automatically granted by the portal may be revoked by the licensing authority, and the fee and security deposit in respect of the same may be forfeited.

Terms and Conditions of license and responsibilities of the Contractor

38- Every licence granted shall contain the responsibilities of the Contractor and shall be subject to following conditions:-

(1) Every licence granted by the portal shall be in **Form “I”**.

(2) Every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(i) the licence shall be non-transferable ;

(ii) the number of workmen employed as contract labour in the establishment shall not, on any day, exceed the maximum number specified in the licence ;

(3) Save as provided in these rules, the fees paid for the grant, or as the case may be, for renewal of the licence shall be non-refundable.

(4) The rates of wages payable to the workmen by the contractor shall not be less than the rates prescribed under the Code on Wages, 2019 or the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Act no. II of 1948), as the case may be, for such employment where applicable, and where the rates have been fixed by agreement, settlement or award, not less than the rates so fixed;

(5) (a) In cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work :

Provided that in the case of any disagreement with regard to the type of work the same shall be decided by the Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, whose decision thereon shall be final;

(b) in any other case, the wages rate, holidays, hours of work and conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be such as may be specified in this behalf by the Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.

Explanation- While determining the wage rate, holidays, hours of work and, other conditions of work and other conditions of service under clause (b) above, the Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, shall have due regard to the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service obtained in similar employments.

Information regarding Work Order to be given to Authority under section 119

39(1) When a Contractor receives work order from an establishment either to supply contract labour in the establishment or to execute contract through contract labour in the establishment, he shall within fifteen days from the date of receipt of such order intimate the same electronically or otherwise or through official portal of the Labour Department State Government to the Authority appointed under section 119 of the Code.

(2) Where the Contractor fails to give the aforesaid intimation, the designated authority may after giving a show-cause notice of at least fifteen days and after affording him reasonable opportunity of hearing, may suspend or cancel the licence electronically or otherwise.

Responsibility of Contractor for payment of wages

40(1) The responsibility of contractor for the payment of wages to contract labour shall be such as that of employer in Code of Wages, 2019 and the rules made thereunder.

(2) The Contractor shall provide to principal employer of the establishment, the details of wages and copy of register of wages within seven days from the date of such payment.

(3) Where under proviso to sub-section (2) of section 55, it is not practicable to disburse payment in the mode specified in sub-section (2) of section 55, the payment shall be made strictly in the presence of authorized representative of principal employer with prior intimation to Regional Additional/ Deputy Labour Commissioner electronically or otherwise.

Form of Experience Certificate

41- The concerned contractor shall issue, on application of contract labour, an experience certificate in **Form "J"**.

Form and manner of application for

42(1) If a question arises as to whether any activity of an establishment is a core activity or otherwise, the aggrieved

declaration of core activity party may make an application in **Form “K”** to the State Government for decision.

(2) The said application shall contain complete details of the activity in question and manufacturing processes of the establishment.

(3) The such application shall also contain the justification for making such an application.

(4) The application shall be accompanied with such documents are deemed necessary by the applicant.

(5) The application may be submitted to the State Government directly or through the Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.

(6) Where the appropriate government refers any such question suo-moto or refers the application to designated authority under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 57, such designated authority shall send a report to the State Government within a period of two months from the date of receipt of such question or application and thereafter the State Government shall decide the question within two months from the date of receipt of such report.

PART II

Inter-State Migrant Workers.

Journey Allowance

43(1) The contractor shall pay a migrant workman, the return fare from the place of employment to the place of residence in the home-state of the migrant workman on the expiry of the period of employment and also on-

- (a) termination of his service before the expiry of the period of employment for any reason whatsoever;
- (b) him being in-capacitated for further employments on account of injury or continued ill-health duly certified as such by a registered medical practitioner.
- (c) cessation of work in the establishment which is not due to any fault on the part of the migrant workman; and
- (d) his resignation from service on account of non-fulfillment of terms and conditions of his employment by the contractor.

(2) If the migrant worker is employed for more than six month, he shall be given journey allowance for to and fro journey from the place of employment to the place of residence, after the expiry of every six months.

(3) The fare shall not be less than second class railway ticket of shortest distance.

(4) The journey allowance shall be paid by the principal

Toll-Free number	employer in advance electronically, as far as practicable. 44- The State Government shall provide a toll-free helpline to inter-state migrant workers in the manner as determined by the State Government by order to address queries and grievances of the migrant workers.
Study of Inter-State Migrant worker	45(1) The State Government may at any time as it deems necessary or if directed by the Central Government, conduct a study of Inter-State Migrant Worker from the State of Uttar Pradesh or to the State of Uttar Pradesh to promote safety, healthy and welfare of migrant workers. (2) The manner of such study, composition of study team and other matters shall be such as may be decided by the State Government.

PART III

Audio-Visual Workers

Agreement	46(1) The agreement between audio-visual worker, producer of audio-visual program or contractor, if any, shall be in Form “L” . (2) Such agreement shall contain the following particulars.- (a) name of the audio-visual program; (b) name and address of the producer and contractor (if any); (c) name and address of audio-visual worker; (d) nature of Employment of audio-visual worker; (e) duration of employment; and (f) terms and conditions of employment such as wages and other benefit, health and working conditions, safety, hours of work, welfare facilities, dispute resolution process or mechanism, which shall not be less than the entitlement of audio-visual worker in the Code. (3) If such audio visual workers are covered under the provision of an enactment for the time being in force for providing benefit of provident fund to him, copy of such agreement shall be forwarded by the producer of audio visual program to the concerned provident fund authorities of Central Government.
Dispute resolution mechanism, constitution and other details	47- The dispute resolution mechanism, process and constitution of authorities and courts shall be such as provided in Code on Industrial Relations, 2020 and rules made thereunder by the State Government.

PART IV

Beedi and Cigar Workers

Form of application for grant of license

48(1) Every application under sub-section (2) of section 74 for a license to use or allow to be used any place or premises as an industrial premises shall be made in **Form “M”** on the official portal of the State Government.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by plans showing -

(a) the site of such place or premises, the areas therein to be used for manufacturing processes and the immediate surroundings of such place or premises, including adjacent buildings, structures, roads, drains, and the like; and

(b) the plan, elevation and necessary cross-sections of, the details relating to natural lighting, ventilation, means of escape in case of fire, position of the plant and machinery, if any, used, aisles and passage-ways in or in relation to, the various buildings which are intended to be used for manufacturing processes.

(3) The fee for license shall be paid through the portal

(4) The application shall be accompanied with a affirmative declaration of the employer under sub-section (4) of Section 74 in **Form “N”** .

Renewal of License

49 (1) Every application for renewal of license shall be made on the Official Portal of the State Government along with required fees

(2) The application shall be accompanied with affirmative declaration of the employer as prescribed under sub-rule (4) of rule 47.

Fees

50(1) The fees to be paid for grant or renewal of license shall be as specified in table below.-

	Number of employees proposed to be employed on any day during the financial year	Fee (in Rs.)
(a)	Does not exceed twenty	500
(b)	More than twenty but does not exceed fifty	1000
(c)	More than fifty but does not exceed hundred	1500
(d)	More than hundred	2000

(2) Fee to be paid for grant of duplicate license shall be rupees one hundred.

(3) Fees payable in respect of appeal under section 75 shall be rupees one hundred

Record of Outside Work

51- The record to be maintained by the employer of the work permitted under sub-section (1) of section 76 to be carried on outside the industrial premises shall be in **Form “O”**.

PART- V

Factory

Approval of plans

52(1) Application for approval of plan or permission for site on which the factory is to be situated, for the construction or extension thereof and for license shall be made in **Form “P”** by the applicant electronically on the official portal of the Labour Department of the State Government.

(2) The application must be accompanied with the process flow diagram of manufacturing process indicating safety devices, fittings and mountings on each plant and machinery, the various process and their design conditions, supplemented by a brief description of process and safety devices in its various stages and also indicating the names of raw materials, intermediates and products with their inventories. In the case of chemical substances, their chemical names should also be maintained.

(3) The application must also be accompanied with plans drawn to scale showing :—

(i) the site of the factory and immediate surroundings including adjacent building, hospitals, educational institutions, petrol pumps, storage of inflammable and explosive materials and other structures, roads, water sources, drains etc, and location of nearest residential area, village, town settlement with its distance from the site; and

(ii) the plan, elevation and necessary cross sections of the various buildings indicating all relevant details relating to all natural lighting, ventilation and means of escape in case of fire. The plans shall also clearly indicate the position of the plant and machines’ aisles and passageways;

(4) The internal height of a workroom, other than those intended for storage, godowns and like purposes and also rooms intended solely for office purposes, where only clerical work is done, shall be not less than 14 feet measured from the floor level to the lowest part of the roof, and if the roof is of corrugated iron, which is neither covered with tiles nor has an inner ceiling or lining of heat-resisting material with an air space of at least four inches between it and the corrugated iron, the internal height shall be not less than 20 feet:

Provided that these provisions shall not be applicable in case of factory which proposes to employ fifty or less workmen :

Provided further that in case of buildings having a brick or concrete roof, or a combination of the two, the minimum height may be 12 feet.

(5) There shall be provided at all times for each person employed in any room of a factory where mechanical or electrical power is used, at least 36 square feet of floor space exclusive of that occupied by machinery and a breathing space of at least 500 cubic feet.

(6) Particulars of each of the rooms, verandahs and other enclosures of the factory shall be entered in **Form "Q"**.

(7) The application mentioned in sub-rule (1) must also be accompanied with.-

- (i) letter of no objection, scanned or otherwise, for the location of the factory from Nagar Nigam, Nagar Panchayat or notified area, as the case may be;
- (ii) a letter of no objection, scanned or otherwise, from State Pollution Control Board;
- (iii) a letter of no objection, scanned or otherwise, from Fire Department;
- (iv) licence / No Objection Certificate (NOC), scanned or otherwise, issued under the Petroleum Rules, 1976 for storage of petroleum as defined in the said rules of 1976;
- (v) certificate of stability in **Form "R"** by empanelled competent person who shall not be employee of the factory:

Provided that in case of building occupied by the Government such certificate may be issued by employee of the owner of the building.

Explanation.- The empanelment of competent person shall be made in accordance with the order of the State Government.

- (vi) **Form "S"** duly filled in scanned or otherwise, by the applicant and signature of factory manager;
- (vii) replies to the questionnaires annexed to **Form P**.

(8) The person signing **Form "R"** shall possess the same qualification and experience as prescribed in rule 30 for this purpose.

(9) The plan of a factory shall be disposed of within fifteen days from the date of submission of application on official portal of the Labour Department of the State Government. The plans which are not rejected within the said time limit shall be deemed to have been approved and licence shall also be deemed to have been granted and considering such plans as approved and licence as granted, the site plans approval letter and the license shall be issued by the Chief Inspector immediately and Chief Inspector

shall also inform the applicant on his e-mail address and his registered mobile number :

Provided that if the application is accompanied with a certificate in **Form T** from the competent person that the plan is in accordance with the provisions of the Code and rules made thereunder, the application shall be granted by the portal automatically :

Provided further that if any information given in the application or any annexure or any certificate is found incorrect or forged, the approval granted may be withdrawn by the chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator with the prior approval of Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh after giving reasonable opportunity of hearing to applicant or competent person, and suitable punitive action may be taken against the applicant/competent person and the fee deposited with the application shall be forfeited.

(10) The site plan shall be approved under digital signature and the licence shall be granted under digital signature by Chief Inspector who shall send online the copy of digitally signed plans and licence to the applicant on the same day and also inform the applicant on his e-mail address and his registered mobile number on the same day :

Provided that if the application for plan approval is granted automatically by the portal under first proviso of sub-rule (9), the digitally signed copy of plan approval and license may be given to applicant on his application on the payment of rupees one hundred.

Licensing of Factories

53- The occupier of every factory shall submit an application together with **Form “S”** prescribed under section 79 of the Code, on the Official portal of the Labour Department of the State Government for grant of a license, at least fifteen days before he begins to occupy or use the premises as a factory.

Grant of licence

54(1) The licences of the factories site plans of which are approved within the time limit given in sub-rule (9) of rule 52, shall be granted on the same day in **Form “U”** and on payment of the fees specified below .

Quantity of Horse Power (H.P.) installed	Maximum numbers of person to be employed on any day during the calendar Year						
	Upto 50	51 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 500	501 to 1000	1001 to 2000	Above 2000
Nil power	500	750	1000	2000	4000	7500	10000
Less than 50	750	2000	3000	4000	7500	15000	18000
50 to 100	1500	3000	4000	6000	10000	18000	20000
101 to 500	2500	5500	7500	10000	15000	24000	27500
501 to 1000	5000	7500	10000	12000	18000	26000	30000

1000 to 2000	6000	10000	12000	15000	20000	28000	35000
Above 2000	7000	14000	15000	18000	24000	30000	38000

(2) Every licence granted under these rules shall be one time :

Provided that the occupier of every factory shall submit stability certificate in **Form R** as prescribed in clause (e) of **sub-rule (4) of rule 52** together with **Form V** after every five years on the official portal of the State Government.

(3) The licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall be digitally signed :

Provided if the plan is issued automatically by the portal in accordance with shall proviso to sub-rule (9) of rule 51, the license shall be issued automatically by the portal and the digitally signed copy shall may be made available to occupier of the factory on his application.

Amendment of licence

55 (1) A licensee shall get his licence amended when the factory exceeds the limits specified in the licence in regard to horse-power or the number of persons employed.

(2) The fee for the amendment of licences shall be ten rupees plus the amount (if any), by which the fee that would have been payable if the licenses had originally been issued in the amended form exceeds the fee originally paid for the licences.

(3) Application for the amendment of licences shall be submitted online at least 15 days before such amendment.

Transfer of licences

56(1) The holder of a licence may, at any time before the expiry of the licences, apply for permission to transfer his licence to another person.

(2) Such application shall be made on the official portal of the Labour Department of the State Government along with notice of occupation in **Form "V"** and such other documents as may be required. The Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator shall, if he approves the transfer, enter upon the licence, under his signature/Digital Signature, an endorsement to the effect that the licences, have been transferred to the person named.

(3) A fee of one hundred rupees shall be charged on each such application.

(4) The person to whom the licence is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers, and be subject to the same obligations under the licences as the original holder.

Procedure on death or disability of licensee

57- If a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty, under the Code

or these rules for exercising the powers granted to the licensee by the licences during such time as may reasonably be required to allow him to make an application for the transfer of the licenses under Rule 10 in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original licences.

Suspension of licences

58(1) If at any time an occupier notifies of his intention on the Official Portal of the Labour Department of State Government that the premise, in respect of which licences is issued will not be used for the working of the factory, the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator shall suspend the licences granted in respect of such factory and will be communicated to the factory through the Portal:

Provided that such application shall be submitted atleast two month before the date of cessation of use of premises as a factory.

(2) A licence suspended under sub-rule (1) may be revived on application through the portal accompanied by the licence and **Form “U”** upon the payment of fee of rupees one hundred.

**Notice of occupation
Notice of change of
Manager**

59- The notice of occupation shall be in **Form “V”**

60- The notice of change of manager shall be in **Form “W”**. The application for change of manager shall be submitted online on the official portal of the State Government. The endorsement of change of manager shall be made online on the licences by the Chief Inspector of factories.

**Liability of owner of
premises in certain
circumstances**

61(1) Where in any premises separate buildings are leased to different occupiers for use as separate factories, the owner of the premises shall be responsible for the provision and maintenance of common facilities and services such as approach roads, drainage, water supply, lighting and sanitation.

(2) The Chief Inspector shall have, subject to the control of the State Government power to issue orders to the owner of the premises in respect for the carrying out the provisions of sub-rule(1).

(3) Where in any premises, independent or self-contained, floors or flats are leased to different occupiers for use as separate factories, the owner of the premises shall be liable, as if he were the occupier or manager of a factory, of any contravention of the provisions of this Code in respect of-

- (i) latrines, urinals and washing facilities in so far as the maintenance of the common supply of water for these purposes is concerned;
- (ii) fencing of machinery and plant belonging to the

owner and not specifically entrusted to the custody or use of an occupier;

(iii) safe means of access to the floors of flats, and maintenance and cleanliness of staircases and common passages;

(iv) precautions in case of fire;

(v) maintenance of hoists and lifts; and

(vi) maintenance of any other common facilities provided in the premises.

(4) The provisions relating to the liability of the owner shall apply where in any premises independent rooms with common latrines, urinals and washing facilities are leased to different occupiers for use as separate factories:

Provided that the owner shall also be responsible for complying with the requirements relating to the provision and maintenance of latrines, urinals and washing facilities.

(5) The Chief Inspector shall have, subject to the control of the State Government, the power to issue orders to the owner of the premises referred to in section 80 of the Code.

(6) Where in any premises portions or room or a shed are leased to different occupiers for use as separate factories, the owner of the premises shall be liable for any contravention of the provisions of above rule.

Dangerous manufacturing process of operations under section 82

62(1) The dangerous manufacturing process of operations, welfare amenities, sanitary facilities, protective equipment and clothing and another requirements necessary for dangerous operations shall be as provided in Schedule of these Rules.

Site Appraisal Committee

63(1) The State Government may under the Chairmanship of Labour Commissioner, constitute Site Appraisal Committee comprising of Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator, representative of Director of Industries, representative of State Pollution Control Board, representative of department of fire services.

(2) The Chairman may co-opt such other persons as he deems necessary.

(3) The Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator shall be Secretary of the said Committee.

(4) No member unless required to do so by a court of law shall disclose otherwise than in connection with the purpose of the Code, at any time any information relating to manufacturing or commercial business or any working process which may come to his knowledge during his tenure as a member on the Committee.

(5) Applications for appraisal of sites in respect of the factories covered under section 2 (cb) of the Code shall be

Functions of the Site Appraisal

submitted to the Chairman of the Committee along with 15 copies. The Committee may dispense with the furnishing of the information on any particular item in the application under consideration.

64(1) The Secretary of the Committee shall arrange to register the applications received for appraisal of site in a separate register and acknowledge the same within a period of 7 days.

(2) The Secretary of the Committee shall fix the time and date of meeting with the prior approval of the Chairman and shall refer to committee all the applications received and registered, for decision.

(3) The Committee may adopt a procedure for its working keeping in view the need for expeditious disposal of applications.

(4) The Committee shall examine the application for appraisal of a site with reference to the prohibitions and restrictions on the location of factory and the carrying on the process and operations in different areas as per the provisions of the Environment Protection Code, 1986 and rules made thereunder.

(5) The Committee may call for documents, examine experts, inspect the site, if necessary, and take other steps for formulating its view in regard to the suitability of the site.

(6) Wherever the proposed site requires clearance by the Ministry of Industry or the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change of the Government of India, site appraisal shall be considered by the Committee only after such clearance has been received.

(7) The application for grant of permission for the initial location of a factory involving a hazardous process or for the expansion of such factory, shall contain the following particulars.-

- (a) Name and address of the applicant;
- (b) Site ownership data;
- (c) revenue details of site such as Survey number, plot number, Allotment /Registration number, etc;
- (d) Details as to whether the site is classified as forest and if so, whether approval of the Central Government under section 5 of the Indian Forests Act, 1927 has been obtained;
- (e) Details as to whether the proposed site attracts the provisions of section 3 (2) (V) of the Environment Protection Code, 1986, if so, the nature of the restrictions;
- (f) Local authority under whose jurisdiction the site is located;

- (g) Documentary evidence of ownership;
- (h) Site Plan with clear identification of boundaries total area proposed to be occupied and showing the following details nearby the proposed site:–
 - (i) historical monument, if any, in the vicinity;
 - (ii) names of neighboring manufacturing units and human habitats, educational and training institutions, petrol installations, storages of liquified petroleum gas and other hazardous substances in the vicinity and their distances from the proposed unit;
 - (iii) water sources (river, streams, canals, dams and water filtration plants etc.) in the vicinity;
 - (iv) nearest hospitals, fire-stations, civil defence stations and police stations and their distances from the proposed unit.
 - (v) high tension electrical transmission lines, pipelines for water, oil, gas or sewerage ;
 - (vi) railway lines, roads, stations, jetties gas and other similar installations in the vicinity;
 - (vii) details of soil conditions and depth at which hard strata can be obtained;
 - (viii) contour map of the factory showing nearby hillocks and difference in levels; and
 - (ix) plot plan of the factory showing the entry and exit points roads within, water drains, etc.
- (i) Project Report stating the following details :-
 - (i) a summary of the salient features of the project;
 - (ii) status of the organisation (government, semi-government, public or private etc.);
 - (iii) maximum number of persons likely to be employed in the factory;
 - (iv) maximum requirement of power and water and sources of their supply;
 - (v) block diagram of the buildings and installations, in the proposed unit; and
 - (vi) details of the proposed housing colony, hospital, school and other infrastructural facilities.
- (j) Organizational structure for proposed manufacturing unit/factory showing :-
 - (i) organization diagram of proposed enterprise in general, and health, safety and environment protection departments and their linkage to the operation and technical department;
 - (ii) proposed health and safety policy;
 - (iii) area allocated for treatment of wastes and effluents; and

- (iv) percentage of outlay on safety, health and environment protection measures.
- (k) Meteorological data relating to the site showing :-
 - (i) average, minimum and maximum of temperature, humidity and wind velocities during the previous ten years;
 - (ii) seasonal variations of wind direction;
 - (iii) highest water level reached during the floods in the area recorded so far; and
 - (iv) lightning and seismic data of the area.
- (l) Communication Links showing :-
 - (i) availability of telephone/telex/wireless and other communication facilities for outside communication; and
 - (ii) proposed internal communication facilities.
- (m) Manufacturing Process Information showing :-
 - (i) process flow diagram in detail indicating process parameters, e.g. temperature, pressure, etc. at various stages of manufacturing process;
 - (ii) brief write-up on process and technology;
 - (iii) critical process parameters such as pressure build-up, temperature rise and runaway reconditions;
 - (iv) other external effects critical to the process having safety implications, such as ingress of moisture or water, contcode with incompatible substances, sudden power failure; and
 - (v) highlights of the built - in safety/pollution control devices or measures incorporated in the manufacturing technology.
- (n) Information on Hazardous Materials showing :-
 - (i) raw materials, intermediates, products and by-products and their quantities (enclosed with material safety data sheet in respect of each hazardous substance);
 - (ii) main and intermediates, storages proposed for raw materials/ intermediates/ products (maximum quantities at any time to be stored);
 - (iii) transportation methods to be used for inflow and outflow of materials, their quantities and likely routes to be followed; and
 - (iv) safety measures proposed for handling of materials, internal and external transportation, and disposal (packing and forwarding of finished products.)
- (o) Information of dispersal / disposal of wastes and pollutants showing :-

- (i) major pollutants (gas, liquid, solid), their characteristics and quantities (average and at peak loads);
 - (ii) quality and quantity of solid wastes generated, methods of their treatment and disposal; and
 - (iii) air, water and soil pollution problems anticipated and the proposed measures to control the same, including treatment and disposal of effluents.
- (p) Process Hazards Information along with :-
- (i) a copy of the report on Environmental Impact Assessment;
 - (ii) a copy of the report on Risk Assessment study; and
 - (iii) published (open or classified) reports, if any, on accident situations / occupational health hazards or similar plants elsewhere (within or outside the country).
- (q) Information of proposed Safety and Occupational Health Measures along with :-
- (i) details of fire fighting facilities and minimum quantity of water, carbon dioxide and/or other fire fighting measures needed to meet the emergency; and
 - (ii) details of the proposed in house medical facilities.
- (r) Information on emergency preparedness showing :-
- (i) on-site emergency plan and detailed disaster control measures; and
 - (ii) proposed arrangements, if any, for a mutual aid scheme with the group of neighbouring factories.
- (s) Any other relevant information.
- (8) Application mentioned in sub-rule (7) shall be certified by the applicant in the following manner :-
 “I certify that the information furnished above is correct to the best of my knowledge and nothing of importance has been concealed while furnishing it.

Signature of the Applicant
 Applicant's full name and address”

Disclosure of information to the employees under section 84

65(1) The occupier of every factory carrying on a hazardous process shall supply to all employees, the following information in relation to handling of hazardous materials or substances in the manufacture, transportation, storage and other process :-

- (a) requirements of sections 84, 85 and 89 of the Code;
- (b) a list of hazardous process carried on in the factory;

- (c) location and availability of all material safety data sheets as per rule 66;
- (d) Physical and health hazards arising from the exposure to or handling of, substances ;
- (e) measures taken by the occupier to ensure safety and control of physical and health hazards ;
- (f) measures to be taken by the employees to ensure safe handling, storage and transportation of hazardous substances ;
- (g) personal protective equipment required to be used by employees employed in hazardous process of dangerous operations ;
- (h) meaning of various labels and markings used on the containers of hazardous substances as provided under rule 66 ;
- (i) signs and symptoms likely to manifest on exposure to hazardous substances and to whom to report ;
- (j) measures to be taken by the employees in case of any spillage or leakage of a hazardous substance ;
- (k) role of employees vis-a-vis the emergency plan of the factory, in particular the evacuation procedures;
- (l) any other information considered necessary, by the occupier to ensure safety and health of employees.

(2) The information required by sub-rule (1) shall be compiled and made known to employees individually through supply of booklets or leaflets and display of cautionary notices at the workplaces.

(3) The booklets, leaflets and the cautionary notices displayed in the factory shall be in the language understood by the majority of the employees and shall also be explained to them.

(4) The Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator may direct the occupier to supply further information to the employees as deemed necessary.

Disclosure of information to the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

66(1) The occupier of every factory carrying on a hazardous process shall furnish, in writing, to the Chief Inspector a copy of all the information furnished to the employees.

(2) A copy of compilation of Material Safety Data Sheets in respect of hazardous substances used, produced or stored in the factory shall be furnished to the Chief Inspector and the local Inspector.

(3) The occupier shall also furnish any other information asked for by the Chief Inspector from time to time for the purpose of the Code and the Rules made thereunder.

Health and Safety

67 (1) The occupier of every factory, except as provided

Policy

for in sub-rule (2), shall prepare a written statement of his policy in respect of health and safety of employees at work.

(2) All factories:-

- (a) covered under section 2 (w) (i) but employing less than 50 employees;
- (b) covered under section 2 (w) (ii) but employing less than 100 employees shall be exempted from requirements of sub-rule (1) :

Provided that such employees are not covered under operations declared to be dangerous under section 87 of the Code.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator may require the occupiers of any of the factories or class or description of factories to comply with the requirements of sub-rule (1), if, in his opinion, it is expedient to do so.

(4) (a) The Health and Safety Policy shall be in conformity with statutory requirements of the Code and other relevant statutes;

(b) Organisational set up shall carry out the declared policy clearly assigning the responsibility at different levels, and arrangements for making the policy effective.

(c) In particular, the Health and Safety Policy should specify the following :-

- (i) arrangements for involving the employees ;
- (ii) intention of taking into account the health and safety performance of individuals at different levels while considering their career advancement;
- (iii) the responsibility of the Contractors, sub-Contractors, transporters and other agencies entering the premises ;
- (iv) a resume of health and safety performance of the factory in its Annual Report;
- (v) relevant techniques and methods such as safety audits and risk assessment like Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP) etc and other safety techniques for periodical assessment of the status on health, safety and environment and taking all the remedial measures ;
- (vi) its intentions to integrate health and safety in all decisions including those dealing with purchase of plant, equipment, machinery and material as well as selection and placement of personnel ; and
- (vii) arrangements for informing, educating and

training and retraining its employees at different levels and the public, wherever required.

(6) A copy of the declared Health and Safety Policy signed by the occupier shall be made available to the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator.

(7) The Health and Safety Policy shall be made widely known by :-

(a) making copies available to all employees including contractual employees, apprentices, transport employees, suppliers, etc;

(b) displaying copies of the policy at conspicuous places in a language understood by the majority of employees; and

(c) any other means of communication.

(8) The occupiers shall revise the Safety Policy as often as may be appropriate, but it shall necessarily be revised under the following circumstances:-

(a) wherever any expansion or modification having implications on safety and health of persons at works is made; or

(b) whenever new substances or articles are introduced in the manufacturing process having implications in health and safety of persons exposed to such substances or articles.

Intimation to Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator by the occupier of the factory proposed to be engaged in hazardous process

68- Information under sub-section (5) of section 84 shall be in **Form "W"** and shall be communicated to Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator electronically or otherwise.

Information to workers and general public under sub-section (7) of section 84

69- Information under sub section (7) of section 84 shall be publicized by displaying the same on Notice Board at the gate or gates of the factory and such information shall also be given to District Magistrate and Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator.

Review of the information furnished to employees

70(1) The occupier shall review once in every calendar year and modify, if necessary, the information furnished to the employees under rules 65 and 66 and the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator.

(2) In the event of any change in the process or operations or methods of work or when any new substance is introduced in the process or in the event of a serious accident taking place, the information so furnished shall be reviewed and modified to the extent necessary.

Medical Examination

71(1) Employees employed in a 'hazardous process' shall be medically examined by a qualified medical practitioner, hereinafter referred to a Factory Medical Officer, in the

following manner :-

- (a) once before employment, to ascertain physical fitness of the person to do a particular job ;
- (b) once in a period of 6 months, to ascertain the health status of all the workers in respect of occupational health hazards to which they are exposed, and at a shorter interval in respect of a worker in whose case the Factory Medical Officer is of the opinion that it is necessary to do so ;
- (c) the details of pre-employment and periodical medical examinations carried out as aforesaid shall be recorded in the Health Register in Form 6.

(2) No person shall be employed for the first time without a certificate of fitness in **Form "X"** granted by the Factory Medical Officer. If the Factory Medical Officer declares a person unfit for employment in a process covered under sub-rule (1), he shall have the right to appeal to the Inspector-cum-Facilitator of the area who after consultation with a Certifying Surgeon shall decide the appeal which shall be final in this regard.

Explanation : For the purpose of the rule, any Government Medical Officer may be nominated by the Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh as Certifying Surgeon.

(3) Any finding of the Factory Medical Officer revealing any abnormality or unsuitability of any person employed in the process shall, in turn, examine the concerned worker and communicate his findings to the occupier within 30 days. If the Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that the worker so examined is required to be taken away from the process for health protection, he will direct the occupier accordingly, who shall not employ the said worker in the same process. However, the worker so taken away shall be provided with alternative placement unless he, in the opinion of the Certifying Surgeon is fully incapacitated in which case the worker affected shall be suitably rehabilitated.

(4) A Certifying Surgeon on his own motion or on a reference from an Inspector may conduct a medical examination of a worker to ascertain the suitability of his employment in a hazardous process or to ascertain his health status. The opinion of the Certifying Surgeon in such a case shall be final. The requisite fee for this medical examination shall be paid by the occupier.

(5) The worker taken away from employment in any process under sub-rule (2) may be employed again in the same process only after obtaining the Fitness Certificate from the Certifying Surgeon and after making entries to

that effect in the Health Register.

(6) The worker required to undergo medical examination under these rules and for any medical survey conducted by or on behalf of the Central or the State Government shall not refuse to undergo such medical examination.

**Occupational
Centers**

Health

72 (1) In respect of any factory carrying on 'hazardous process' there shall be provided and maintained in good order, an Occupational Health Center with the services and facilities as per scale laid down hereunder :

(a) For factories employing up to 50 employees :-

- (i) the services of a Factory Medical Officer on retainership basis in his clinic which shall be notified by the occupier who shall carry out pre employment and periodical medical examinations as stipulated in rule 71 and render medical assistance during an emergency;
- (ii) a minimum of 5 persons trained in first aid procedures of whom at least one shall always be available during the working period; and
- (iii) a fully equipped first aid box in all the departments.

(b) For factories employing 51 to 200 employees :-

- (i) an Occupational Health Center having a room with a minimum floor area of 15 square metre with floors and walls made of smooth and impervious surface and with adequate illumination and ventilation as well as equipment as per the Schedule annexed to these rules ;
- (ii) a part time Factory Medical Officer shall be in overall charge of the Center who shall visit the factory at least twice in a week and whose services shall be readily available during medical emergencies;
- (iii) one qualified and trained dresser-cum-compounder on duty throughout the working period; and
- (iv) a fully equipped first aid box in all departments.

(c) For factories employing above 200 employees :-

- (i) one full-time Factory Medical Officer for factories employing up to 500 employees and one more Medical Officer for every additional 1000 employees or part thereof ;
- (ii) an occupational Health Center having at least two rooms each with a minimum floor area of 15 square metre with floors and walls made of smooth and impervious surface and adequate illumination and ventilation as well as equipment as per the

Schedule annexed to this rule ;

(iii) one nurse, one dresser-cum-compounder and one sweeper-cum-ward boy throughout the working period ; and

(iv) the Occupational Health Center shall be suitably equipped to manage medical emergencies.

(2) The Factory Medical Officer required to be appointed under sub-rule (1) shall have qualifications included in Schedule to the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 or in the Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and possess a Certificate of Training in Industrial Health of a minimum of three months duration recognised by the State Government :

Provided that a person possessing a Diploma in Industrial Health or its equivalent shall not be required to possess the certificate of training as aforesaid :

Provided further that the Chief Inspector may, subject to such conditions as he may specify, grant exemption from the requirement of this sub-rule, if in his opinion a suitable person possessing the necessary qualification is not available for appointment :

Provided also that in case of a person who has been working as a Factory Medical Officer for a period of not less than three years on the date of commencement of this rule, the Chief Inspector may, subject to the condition that the said person shall obtain the aforesaid certificate of training within a period of three years, relax the qualification.

(3) The syllabus of the course leading to the above certificate, and the organisations conducting the course shall be approved by the Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India or the State Government in accordance with the guidelines issued by the DGFASLI.

(4) Within one month of the appointment of Factory Medical Officer, the occupier of the factory shall furnish to the Chief Inspector the following particulars :-

(a) name and address of the Factory Medical Officer;

(b) qualifications;

(c) experience, if any; and

(d) sub-rule under which the Factory Medical Officer has been appointed.

(5) Equipment for Occupational Health Centre in Factories shall include :-

(a) a glazed sink with hot and cold water (must be always available);

- (b) a table with a smooth top of at least 180 cm x 105 cm;
 - (c) means for sterilizing instruments;
 - (d) a couch;
 - (e) two buckets or containers with closely fitting lids;
 - (f) a kettle and spirit stove or other suitable means of boiling water;
 - (g) one bottle of spiritus ammonia aromaticus (120 ml.);
 - (h) two medium sizes sponges;
 - (i) two 'Kidney' trays;
 - (j) four cakes of toilet soap, preferably antiseptic, soap;
 - (k) two glass tumblers and two wine glasses;
 - (l) two clinical thermometers;
 - (m) two tea spoons;
 - (n) two graduated (120 ml.) measuring glasses;
 - (o) one wash bottle (1000 cc) for washing eyes;
 - (p) one bottle (one litre) carbolic lotion in 20;
 - (q) three chairs;
 - (r) one screen;
 - (s) one electric hand torch;
 - (t) an adequate supply of tetanus toxoid;
 - (u) coramine liquid (60 ml.);
 - (v) tablets -antihistamine, antispasmodic (25 each);
 - (w) syringes with needles-2 cc and 10 cc;
 - (x) two needle holders, big and small;
 - (y) suturing needles and materials;
 - (z) one pair of dressing forceps;
 - (za) one pair of dressing forceps;
 - (zb) one scalpel;
 - (zc) one stethoscope;
 - (zd) rubber bandage-pressure bandage;
 - (ze) oxygen cylinder with necessary attachments;
 - (zf) one blood pressure apparatus;
 - (zg) one patella hammer;
 - (zh) one Peak-flow meter for lung function measurement;
 - (zi) one stomach wash set; and
 - (zj) any other equipment recommended by the Factory Medical Officer relating to the specific manufacturing process;
- (6) In addition to the equipments specified in sub-rule (5), an Occupational Health Centre of :-
- (a) Factories employing 51 to 200 employees, equipments shall include :-
 - (i) four plain wooden splints of 900 mmx100mmx6mm;
 - (ii) four plain wooden splints of 350 mmx75mmx6mm;
 - (iii) two plain wooden splints of 250 mmx50mmx12mm;

- (iv) one pair of artery forceps ;
 - (v) injections-morphia, pethidine, atropine, adrenaline, coramine, novocan (2 each): and
 - (vi) one pair of surgical scissors;
- (b) For factories employing above 200 workers, equipments shall include :-
- (i) eight plain wooden splints of 900mmx100mmx6mm;
 - (ii) eight plain wooden splints of 350 mmx75mmx6mm;
 - (iii) four plain wooden splints of 250mmx50mmx12mm;
 - (iv) two pairs of artery forceps ;
 - (v) injection-morphia, pethidine, atropine, adrenaline, coramine, novocan (2 each) ; and
 - (vi) two pairs of surgical scissors.

Ambulance Van

73(1) In every factory carrying on a 'hazardous process' there shall be provided and maintained in good condition, a suitably constructed ambulance van equipped with items specified in sub-rule (2) of this rule and manned by a full time driver-cum-mechanic and a helper trained in first-aid, for the purposes of sickness. The ambulance van shall not be used for purposes other than the purpose stipulated herein and will normally be stationed at or near the Occupational Health Centre :

Provided that a factory employing less than 150 employees may make arrangements for procuring such facility at a short notice from a nearby hospital or other places to meet emergency.

(2) The ambulance van shall have the following equipments :-

(A) General :

- (a) a wheeled stretcher with folding and adjusting devices with the head of the stretcher capable of being tilted upward ;
- (b) fixed suction unit with equipment ;
- (c) fixed oxygen supply with equipment ;
- (d) pillow with case, sheets, blankets towels ; and
- (e) emesis bag, bed pan, urinal, glass ;

(B) Safety equipments such as :-

- (a) flares with life of 30 minutes, flood lights ;
- (b) flash light, fire extinguisher-dry powder type ; and
- (c) insulated gauntlets.

(C) Emergency Care Equipments such as :-

(a) Resuscitation Equipments like :-

- (i) portion suction unit ; portable oxygen unit ;
- (ii) bag - valve-mask, hand operated artificial ;
- (iii) ventilation unit ;
- (iv) airways ; mouth bags ; tracheotomyadapters ;

- (v) short spine board, I. V. fluids with Administration unit ; and
- (vi) B. P. manometer ; Cugg ; stethoscope ;
- (b) Immobilization Equipments :-
 - (i) long and short padded boards wire ladder splints ; and
 - (ii) triangular bandage ; long and short spine boards.
- (c) Dressings like :-
 - (i) gauze pads -4"x4" universal dressing 10"x36" ;
 - (ii) roll of aluminium foils ; soft roller bandages 6"x5" Yards ; adhesive tape in 3" roll ; safety pins ; and
 - (iii) bandage sheets ; burn sheet ;
- (d) Poisoning Equipments to deal with poisoning like:-
 - (i) syrup of Ipecac; Codeivated Charcoal prepacketed in doses; snake bite kit ; and
 - (ii) drinking water ;
- (e) Emergency medicines as per requirement (under the advice of Medical Officer only).

Decontamination facilities

74- In every factory carrying out hazardous process the following provisions shall be made to meet an emergency:-

- (a) fully equipped first aid box ;
- (b) readily accessible means of water for washing by employees as well as for drenching of clothing of employees who have been contaminated with hazardous and corrosive substance ; and such means shall be as per the scale shown in the table below :

Number of persons employed at any time	Number of drenching showers
(i) Upto 50 employees	2
(ii) Between 51 and 200 employees.	2+1 for every additional 50 or part thereof
(iii) Between 201 and 500 employees	5+1 for every additional 100 or part thereof
(iv) 501 employees and above.	8+1 for every additional 200 or part thereof.

(c) sufficient number of eye wash bottles filled with distilled water or suitable liquid, kept in boxes or cupboards conveniently placed and clearly indicated by a distinctive sign which shall be easily available at all times.

Availability of health records to employees

75(1) The occupier of every factory carrying out a "hazardous process" shall make accessible the health

records, including the record of worker's exposure to the hazardous process or, as the case may be, the medical records of any worker for his perusal under the following conditions :-

- (a) once in every six months or immediately after the medical examination, whichever is earlier ;
- (b) if the Factory Medical Officer or the Certifying Surgeon, as the case may be, is of the opinion that the worker has manifest signs and symptoms of any noticeable disease as specified in the Third Schedule to the Code ;
- (c) if the worker leaves the employment ;
- (d) if any one of the following authorities, so direct -
 - (i) the Chief Inspector of Factories ;
 - (ii) the Health Authority of the Central or State Government ;
 - (iii) Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation ;
 - (iv) the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation ;
 - (v) The Director, Employees State Insurance Corporation (Medical Benefits) ; and
 - (vi) the Director General, Factory Advice Service and labour Institute.

(2) A copy of the updated health records including the record of employees exposed to hazardous process or, as the case may be, the medical records, shall be supplied to the worker on receipt of an application from him. X-ray plates and other medical diagnostic reports may also be made available for reference to his medical practitioner.

Qualification and experience of the qualified persons under clause (b) of section 85

76 (1) All persons who are required to supervise the handling of hazardous substances shall possess the following qualification and experience :-

- (a) a degree in Chemistry or Diploma in Chemical Engineering or Technology with five years experience; or
- (b) a Master's Degree in Chemistry or a degree in Chemical Engineering or Technology with two years experience;

(2) The experience stipulated in sub-rule (1) above shall be in process operation and maintenance in a chemical industry.

(3) The Chief Inspector may require the supervisor to undergo training in Health and Safety. The syllabus and duration of the said training and the organisations conducting the training shall be approved by the Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes

(DGFASLI) or the State Government in accordance with guidelines issued by the Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes.

Issuance of guidelines

77- For the purposes of compliance with the requirements of section 84 or of section 85, the Chief Inspector may, if deemed necessary, issue guidelines from time to time to the occupiers of factories carrying on 'hazardous process'. Such guidelines may be based on national standards, Code of practice or recommendations of international bodies such as International Labour Organization and World Health Organisation.

Appeal under section 90

78- Occupier of any factory aggrieved by an order made by Inspector-cum-Facilitator/Deputy Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator/ Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator may, within fifteen days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, make an appeal to the Deputy Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator/Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator/ Labour Commissioner respectively who shall, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, dispose of the appeal as expeditiously as possible :

Provided that the Appellate Authority may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of fifteen days if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

Persons in supervisory, managerial or confidential positions

79(1) The following persons in factories, other than sugar factories, shall be deemed to hold positions of supervision or management, provided they are not required to perform manual labour as regular part of their duties:-

- (a) Manager;
- (b) Assistant Manager;
- (c) Mill Secretary;
- (d) Deputy Mill Secretary;
- (e) Labour Officer;
- (f) Security Officer;
- (g) Heads of Technical Department;
- (h) Engineers;
- (i) Assistant Engineers;
- (j) Foreman ;
- (k) Assistant Foreman;
- (l) Chargeman ;
- (m) Overseers ;
- (n) Jobbers in Textile Factories;
- (o) Supervisors;
- (p) Shift Officer;
- (q) Shift Incharge;
- (r) Paper makers;

- (s) Head Storekeepers provided they are employed solely in a supervisory capacity; and
 - (t) any other person, who in the opinion of the State Government holds a position of supervision or management and is so declared by it in writing by way of an order.
- (2) In sugar factories, the following persons shall be deemed to hold positions of supervision or management :-
- (a) The General Manager;
 - (b) The Manager;
 - (c) The Mill Secretary;
 - (d) The Deputy Mill Secretary;
 - (e) The Cane, Manager;
 - (f) The Cane Superintendent, where there is no Cane Manager;
 - (g) The Chief Chemist;
 - (h) The Labour Welfare Officer;
 - (i) The Chief Engineer;
 - (j) The Secretary to the Managing Agent or the Personal Assistant to the General Manager;
 - (k) The Cane Development Officer;
 - (l) Heads of Commercial Department, like accounts, purchase, store, legal catering, etc.; and
 - (m) any other person who, in the opinion of the State Government, holds a position of supervision or management and is so declared by it in writing by way of an order.
- (3) The following persons shall be deemed to hold confidential positions in a factory:
- (a) Stenographers;
 - (b) Personal Assistants;
 - (c) Personal Secretaries;
 - (d) Office Superintendent;
 - (e) Head Clerk, where there is no Office Superintendent;
 - (f) Head Munim where there is no Office Superintendent or Head Clerk;
 - (g) Head Accountant;
 - (h) Head Cashier;
 - (i) Cashier;
 - (j) Head Time-keeper;
 - (k) Telephone Operator;
 - (l) Receptionist; and
 - (m) any other person, who in the opinion of the State Government, holds a confidential position and is so declared in writing by it by way of an order.
- (4) The list of all persons mentioned in sub-rules (1), (2) and (3) shall be kept and maintained in a register in **Form X**.

Part VI

Plantation

Housing accommodation

80(1) Every employer shall provide for every worker and his family residing in a plantation, rent free housing accommodation as near as possible to the place of work. It shall be open to an employer to provide such accommodation in the course of several years provided that houses shall be built at least five per cent of the resident workers every year.

(2) All housing accommodation for workers in a plantation shall conform to such standards and specifications as may be approved by the State Government on the recommendation of the Advisory Board referred to in rule 56.

(3) The housing accommodation shall be provided on dry well-drained land which, consistent with the requirements regarding distance from the plantation, has supplies of wholesome drinking water within a reasonable distance. In malarial tracts the houses shall be provided at a safe distance from the swamps and marshes and above the highest flood level.

(4) Adequate lighting arrangements shall be provided in and around the area in which housing accommodation is provided.

(5) The employer shall maintain in good condition the approach roads and paths to the area where houses are located as also the sewers and drains in that area.

(6) The employer shall not deny to the public free access to those parts of the plantation where the workers are housed.

(7) The employer shall cause the vicinity of all houses to be kept clear of refuse and excreta and the latrines and drains to be cleaned out daily and all refuse in or near them to be collected, removed and disposed of hygienically.

Housing Scheme

81(1) Within six months of the date of publication of these rules, every employer shall submit to the Chief Inspector of Plantations for approval a scheme in regard to the provision by him of housing accommodation for workers. The scheme shall provide for the following matters :-

- (a) specification of the period during which housing accommodation is proposed to be provided in respect of all resident workers in a plantation, such period being not later than the period referred to in rule 6;

(b) the type design which is proposed to be adopte'd for the construction of houses, such design being in conformity with the standards and specification as may be approved by the State Government, under rule 47;

(c) plan and site-plan, in duplicate, of the buildings to be constructed or remodelled for use as workers' houses.

(2) All houses shall be built in accordance with the scheme as approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Plantations. With a view to showing the progress made in providing houses according to the approved scheme every employer shall submit to the Chief Inspector of Plantations a report in Form No. 4 on July 31 every year.

Maintenance of houses

82(1) The employer shall, at his own expense, execute such repairs to the houses as may be required from time to time and maintain the houses in fit and safe condition for occupation.

(2) A worker occupying a house may, and an Inspector appointed under the Code shall bring to the notice of the employer any defect in the condition of a house which made it dangerous to the health and safety of the workers. Where an Inspector so brings such defects to notice, it shall be the duty of the employer to rectify them without any delay.

(3) The employer shall get all the houses lime-washed at least once every year and all the doors, windows and other wooden structure varnished or painted once in three years. A record of dates on which lime-washing or painting was carried out shall be maintained in a register in Form No. 5.

Allotment and occupation of houses

83(1) Houses shall be allotted on the basis of one house for a worker having a family for the use of the worker and his family :

Provided that if there are two or more workers in a family only one house shall be allotted in respect of any such family in the name of any worker in the family :

Provided further that in case, of termination of services of a worker in whose name a house is allotted under the preceding proviso, the house shall be allotted in the name of any other member of his family who is a worker.

(2) The employer may allot houses to workers not having families at the rate of one house for not more than four such workers.

(3) The occupant of a house shall not make any unauthorised additions to or alterations in the house.

(4) The occupant of a house shall not exchange the house with the occupant of another house except with the written

permission of the employer.

(5) The occupant shall not let the house or any portion thereof to any person.

(6) All workers and members of their families occupying the houses shall use the latrines provided and shall not pollute the soil and shall keep the houses and the precincts thereof clean and tidy and shall not waste drinking water.

(7) No cattle or goats shall be kept in the living rooms or verandahs and no windows or air spaces shall be blocked up.

(8) The employer shall bring to the notice of each worker to whom housing accommodation has been provided the conditions governing the occupation of such accommodation in writing in a language which the latter can understand.

Occupation of accommodation after termination of employment

84(1) When a worker dies in the service of the employer or retires or goes on transfer, or resigns, or goes on leave or when his services are terminated, he or his family may retain the house up to the period as detailed below, -

(a) in the case of death, transfer or termination of service, for a period not exceeding two months ;

(b) in the case of retirement or resignation, for a period not exceeding one month ;

(c) in the case of leave, for the period of leave ; and

(d) in the case where discharge or dismissal of a worker results in an industrial dispute, for so long as the case is not finally disposed of.

Drinking Water

85(1) An adequate supply of drinking water shall be made available in every plantation at every sites, at all times during working hours.

(2) Drinking water shall not be supplied from any open well or reservoir unless it is so constructed, **situated**, protected and maintained as to free the possibility of pollution by chemical or bacterial and extraneous impurities.

(3) Where drinking water is supplied from such well or reservoir, the water in it shall be sterilized periodically as required by the Inspector by written order, and the date on which sterilizing is carried out shall be recorded:

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any such well or reservoir if the water therein is filtered and treated before it is supplied for consumption.

(4) The Inspector-cum-Facilitator may, by order in writing, direct the employer to obtain at such time or at such intervals as he may direct, a report from the Health Officer or the Certifying Surgeon, regarding the fitness for human consumption of the water supplied to workers and

in every case shall submit to the Inspector a copy of such report as soon as it is received from the Health Officer or Certifying Surgeon.

(5) Drinking water shall be supplied at work sites at conveniently accessible points through panwalas or by tankers, etc.

Latrine accommodation

86(1) Latrine accommodation shall be provided in every plantation on the scale of one latrine for every fifty acres of the area under cultivation or part thereof:

Provided that there shall be at least one latrine each for either sex.

(2) The latrine shall be conveniently situated and shall have exclusive access for either sex.

(3) The walls, ceilings and partitions of every latrine and urinal shall be white-washed and colour-washed and the white-washing or colour-washing shall be repeated at least once in every period of four months.

(4) The latrine should conform to public health requirements and latrines other than those connected with an efficient water-borne sewage system, shall comply with the requirements of the Public Health authorities.

(5) Every latrine shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy and shall have a proper door and fastenings.

(6) Where workers of both sexes are employed, there shall be displayed outside each latrine or latrine block, a notice in Hindi and also in the language understood by the majority of workers "For Men Only" or "For Women only", as the case may be. The notice shall also bear the figure of a man or of a woman, as the case may be.

(7) Where piped water supply is available, a sufficient number of water taps, conveniently accessible shall be provided in or near such latrine accommodation:

Provided that if piped water supply is not available, sufficient quantity of water shall be kept stored in suitable receptacles near the latrines.

Urinal accommodation

87(1) Urinal accommodation shall be provided on the scale of one urinal for every 10 acres of the area under cultivation or part thereof. The urinals shall be conveniently situated for both males and females and shall be exclusive for either sex.

(2) Urinals should conform to public health requirements, urinals other than those connected with an efficient water-borne sewage system shall comply with the requirements of the Public Health authorities.

Construction and maintenance of drains

88- All drains carrying waste or sullage water shall be constructed in masonry or other impermeable materials

and shall be regularly flushed, and the effluent shall be disposed of by connecting such drains with a suitable drainage line :

Provided that where there is no such drainage line, the effluent shall be deodorized and rendered innocuous and then disposed of in a suitable manner to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

Creches

89(1) In every plantation wherein fifty or more women workers are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months, the employer shall provide and maintain a creche or creches for the use of their children who are below the age of six years according to the standards laid down in these rules.

(2) Every creche shall be conveniently accessible to the mothers of the children accommodated therein.

(3) There shall be not less than 15 square feet of floor area for each child to be accommodated in a creche.

(4) The building in which the creche is situated shall be of sound construction with a good plinth.

(5) The plan of the creche building shall be in accordance with the standard plan or plans laid down by the Chief Inspector :

Provided that where no standard plan has been laid down or where it is proposed to deviate from a standard plan, the Chief Inspector's approval shall be obtained.

(6) The creche shall be furnished with suitable furniture and a cradle for each child below the age of two.

(7) A suitably fenced and shady open air playground shall be provided for the older children.

(8) The employer shall appoint—

(a) a woman as Creche-in-charge to look after children during the absence of their mothers, who shall possess such qualifications and training as may be approved by the State Government; and

(b) such other staff on a scale approved by the said authority.

(9) There shall be in or adjoining the creche a suitable washroom and toilet.

(10) At least half a pint of clean pure milk if possible otherwise powdered milk approved by the Certifying Surgeon shall be made available for each child on every day such child is accommodated in the creche and the mother of such child shall be allowed in the course of her daily work two intervals of sufficient time to visit the creche and feed the child. For children above two years of age there shall be provided in addition to the above, an adequate supply of wholesome refreshment.

**Educational facilities
for workers' children**

(11) The creche staff shall be provided with suitable clean clothes for use while on duty in the creche.

(12) An adequate supply of clean clothes, soap and oil shall be made available for each child while such child is in the creche.

(13) Subject to provisions of the above mentioned sub-rules, a group of employer may jointly provide and maintain crèche and share its expenses.

90(1) Every employer shall, if the number of workers' children between the ages of 6 and 12 in his plantation exceeds 25, provide and maintain a primary school or schools for imparting primary education to the children :

Provided that an employer may not provide and maintain a primary school if there is one under the direct management of the State Government or of any local body for imparting free education to the children up to the primary or higher standard, with enough seats to admit the children between the ages of six and twelve of the workers in his plantation and within a distance of one mile from the place where workers reside in his plantation, or if under any other law he is required to pay a cess or tax for primary education :

Provided further that subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 41, a group of employers may jointly provide and maintain a primary school and share its expenses.

(2) Every school to be provided and maintained under Rule 40 shall be conveniently situated within a distance of one mile from the workers' quarters.

(3) The school building shall be constructed in accordance with the standard plan or plans which may be laid down by the State Government:

Provided that where there is no standard plan or where it is proposed to deviate from a standard plan, the State Government's approval of the plan of the school building shall be obtained.

(4) Where adequate space is available, an open air playground with suitable accessories shall also be provided for the children attending the school.

(5) The employer or employers, as the case may be, shall provide for every primary school maintained under rule 40 such educational and other equipment as may be considered necessary by the State Government.

(6) The employer or employers concerned shall appoint one teacher for every forty children attending the primary school. The teacher shall possess the qualifications prescribed by the State Government for teachers in

Government primary schools :

Provided that in the case of any person who is working as a school teacher in a plantation at the commencement of these rules, the State Government may, subject to such conditions as it may specify, relax any of the qualifications.

(7) The curriculum, duration, standard and syllabus of the course of instruction to be imparted in the primary school shall be such as may be approved by the State Government.

(8) No fees shall be charged from the workers' children attending the primary school.

Health facilities

91- The plantation workers shall be provided with adequate medical facilities as notified by State Government in consultation with the Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare from time to time.

Recreation Facilities

92(1) Every employer shall provide and maintain:-

(a) a recreation centre or centres for workers with provision for indoor games suitable for adult and child workers;

(b) where adequate flat open space is available within a reasonable distance, a playground or playgrounds for adult and child workers with necessary sports equipment for outdoor games:

Provided that subject to the provisions of rule 39 a group of employers may with the approval of the Chief Inspector, provide and maintain joint recreation centres and playgrounds and share their expenses.

(2) Every recreation centre to be provided and maintained under rule 38 shall be conveniently situated as near as possible to the worker's quarters.

Use and handling of hazardous chemicals, Insecticides, pesticides and toxic substances in the plantation

93- The State Government may in consultation with experts, as it deems necessary, by notification provide guidelines for the use and handling of hazardous chemicals, insecticides, pesticides and toxic substances and special safeguards for employment of women or adolescents in using and handling hazardous chemicals and periodical examination of worker, who is exposed to insecticides, pesticides, chemicals and toxic substances.

Display of Notice indicating hazards of insecticides, pesticides, chemicals and toxic substances

94- Every employer of a plantation shall exhibit precautionary notice at the site of plantation.

Chapter X
Offences and Penalties

Form of application for composition of offences and manner of composition of offence under section 94

95(1) If the officer notified by the State Government for the purposes of compounding of offences under sub-section (1) of section 89 (hereinafter referred to as the Compounding Officer), is of the opinion that the offence under the Code is compoundable, he shall send a notice manually or electronically to employer in **Form “Y”**.

(2) If the employer so desires, he shall make an application to the Compounding Officer in **Form “Z”** manually or electronically and shall deposit the amount electronically within fifteen days from the date of receipt of notice under sub-rule (1).

(3) If the accused complies with the requirements of sub-rule (2), the Compounding Officer shall compound the offence for the amount of money deposited by the accused and if the prosecution has not been instituted against the accused, no complaint for prosecution shall be instituted against the accused.

(4) If the offence is compounded after the institution of prosecution, the Compounding Officer shall inform about the same to the Authority appointed under sub-section (1) of section 85 or the competent Court in which the prosecution is pending. After receiving such intimation, the concerned officer or Court shall discharge the accused and close the prosecution.

(5) The Compounding Officer shall exercise powers to compound the offence under this rule, subject to the direction, control and supervision of the State Government.

By Order,

(Suresh Chandra)
Additional Chief Secretary.

Schedule of Dangerous operations, Welfare aminiteis, Sanitary Facilities, Protective equipments and Medical Examinations etc.

Manufacture of Aerated Waters and Process Incidental thereto

1. Fencing of machines.—All machines for filling bottles or syphons shall be so constructed, placed or fenced as to prevent, as far as may be practicable, a fragment of a bursting bottle or syphon from striking any person employed in the factory.
2. Face-guards and gauntlets.—(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in filling bottles or syphons—
 - (a) suitable face-guards to protect the face, neck and throat, and
 - (b) suitable gauntlets for both arms to protect the whole-hand and arms:Provided that—
 - (i) Paragraph 2(1) shall not apply where bottles are filled by means of an automatic machine so constructed that no fragment of a bursting bottle can escape, and
 - (ii) where a machine is so constructed that only one arm of the bottler at work upon it is exposed to danger, a gauntlet need not be provided for the arm, which is not exposed to danger.(2) The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in corking, crowning, screwing, wiring, foiling, capsuling, sighting or labelling bottles or syphons :
 - (a) suitable face-guards to protect the face, neek and throat, and
 - (b) suitable gaundets for both arms to protect the arm and at least half of the palm and the space between the thumb and forefinger.
3. Wearing of face-guards and gauntlets.—All persons engaged in any of the Process specified in paragraph 2 shall while at work in such Process, wear the face-guards and gauntlets provided under the provisions of the said paragraph

All types of Electroplating PROCESS .

1. Definition.—For the purposes of this schedule—
 - (a) "Electrolytic PROCESS" means the electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles
 - (b) "Bath" means by vessel used for an electrolytic chromium PROCESS or for any subsequent PROCESS.
 - (c) "Employed" means in paragraphs 5, 7, 8 and 9 of this schedule, employed in any PROCESS involving contCode with liquid from a bath.
 - (d) "Suspension" means suspension from employment in any PROCESS involving contCode with liquid from any bath by written certificate in the health register, signed by the Certifying Surgeon, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any such PROCESS.
2. Exhaust draught.—An efficient exhaust draught shall be applied to every vessel in which an electrolytic chromium PROCESS is carried on. Such draught shall be provided by mechanical means and shall operate on the vapour or spray given off in the PROCESS as near as may be at the point of origin. The exhaust draught appliance shall be so constructed, arranged and maintained as to prevent the vapour or spray entering into any room or place in which work is carried on.
3. Prohibition relating to women and young persons.—No woman, adolescent or child shall be employed or permitted to work at a bath.
4. Floor of workrooms.—The floor or every room containing a bath shall be impervious to water. The floor shall be maintained in good and level condition and shall be washed down at least once a day.
5. Protective clothing.—(1) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain in good and clean condition the following articles of protective clothing for the use of all persons employed on any PROCESS at which they are liable to come in cont Code with liquid from a bath and such clothing shall be worn by the persons concerned :
 - (a) Water-proof aprons and bibs, and
 - (b) for persons Actually working at a bath, loose fitting rubber gloves and rubber boots or other water-proof footwear.(2) The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed, suitable accommodation for the storage and adequate arrangements for the drying of the protective clothing.
6. Medical requisites.—The occupier shall provide and maintain a sufficient supply of suitable ointment and impermeable water-proof plaster in a separate box readily accessible to the employees and used solely for the purposes of keeping the ointment and plaster.
7. Medical examination.—(a) Every person employed shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon once in every 14 days and such examination shall take place at the factory.
(b) A health register in the prescribed Form No. 17 shall be kept by the occupier of the factory and in it shall be entered the names of all persons employed together with such entries as the Certifying Surgeon may make from time to time.

(c) No person after suspension shall be employed without written sanction from the Certifying Surgeon entered in or attached to the health register.

8. Cautionary placard.—A cautionary placard in the form specified by the Chief Inspector and printed in the language of the majority of the employees employed shall be affixed in a prominent place in the factory where it can be easily and conveniently read by the employees.

9. Weekly examination.—A responsible person appointed in writing by the factory shall twice in every week inspect the hands forearms of the persons employed and shall keep a record of such inspections in the health register.

Manufacture and Repairs of Electric Accumulators

1. Savings.—This schedule shall not apply to the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators or parts thereof not containing lead or any compound of lead ; or to the repair on the premises, of any accumulator forming part of a stationary battery.

2. Definitions.—For the purposes of this schedule—

(a) "Lead PROCESS" means the melting of lead or any material containing lead, casting, pasting, lead burning, or any other work, including tribbing, or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates, involving the use, movement or manipulation of, or contact with any oxide of lead.

(b) "Manipulation of raw oxide of lead" means any lead PROCESS involving any manipulation or movement of raw oxides of lead other than its conveyance in a receptacle or by means of an implement from one operation to another.

(c) "Suspension" means suspension from employment in any lead PROCESS by written certificates in the Health Register (Form No. 17) signed by the Certifying Surgeon, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any such PROCESS.

3. Prohibition relating to workmen and young persons.—No women or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any lead PROCESS or in any room in which the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on.

4. Separation of certain Process.—Each of the following Process shall be carried on in such a manner and under such conditions as to secure effectual separation from one another, and from any other PROCESS :

(a) manipulation of raw oxide of lead ;

(b) pasting;

(c) drying of pasted plates ;

(d) formation with lead burning ("tacking") necessarily carried on in connection therewith ;

(e) melting down of pasted plates,

5. Air space.—In every room in which a lead PROCESS is carried on, there shall be at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each person employed therein, and in computing this air space no height over 12 feet shall be taken into account.

6. Ventilation.—Every work-room shall be provided with inlets and outlets of adequate size so as to secure and maintain efficient ventilation to all parts of the room.

7. Distance between employees in the pasting room.—In every pasting room the distance between the centre of the working position of any paster and that of the paster working nearest to him shall not be less than five feet.

8. Floor of work-rooms.—The floor of every room in which a lead PROCESS is carried on shall be—

(a) of cement or similar material so as to be smooth and impervious to water;

(b) maintained in sound conditions ;

(c) kept free from materials, plant or other obstruction not required for, or produced in, the PROCESS carried on in the room.

(2) In all such rooms other than grid casting shops the floor shall be cleaned daily after being thoroughly sprayed with water at a time when other work is being carried on in the room.

(3) In grid casting shops the floor shall be cleansed daily.

(4) Without prejudice to the requirements of sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), where manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on the floor shall also be—

(a) kept constantly moist while work is being done;

(b) provided with suitable and adequate arrangements for drainage;

(c) thoroughly washed daily by means of a hose pipe.

9. Work benches.—The work benches at which any lead PROCESS is carried on shall—

(a) have a smooth surface and be maintained in sound condition;

(b) be kept free from all materials or plant not required for, or produced in, the PROCESS carried on thereat; and, all such work-benches other than those in grid casting shops shall—

(c) be cleansed daily either after being thoroughly damped or by means of a suction cleaning apparatus, at a time when no other work is being carried on thereat;

and, all such work-benches in grid casting shops, shall—

- (d) be cleansed daily;
and every work-bench used for pasting shall—
 - (e) be covered throughout with sheet lead or other impervious material;
 - (f) be provided with raised edges ;
 - (g) be kept constantly moist while pasting is being carried on.
10. Exhaust draught.—The following PROCESS shall not be carried on without the use of an efficient, exhaust draught:
- (a) Melting of lead or materials containing lead ;
 - (b) Manipulation of raw oxide of lead, unless done in an enclosed apparatus so as to prevent the escape of dust into the workroom ;
 - (c) Pasting;
 - (d) Trimming, brushing, filing or any other abrading or cutting of pastered plates giving rise to dust;
 - (e) Lead burning,
other than—
 - (i) "tacking" in the formation room ;
 - (ii) chemical burning for the making of lead linings for cell cases necessarily carried on in such a manner that the application of efficient exhaust is impracticable.
- Such exhaust draught shall be affected by mechanical means and shall operate on the dust or fume given off as nearly as may be at its point of origin, so as to prevent it entering the air of any room in which persons work.
11. Fumes and Gases from melting pots.—The products of combustion produced in the heating of any melting pot shall not be allowed to escape into a room in which persons work.
12. Container of dross.—A suitable receptacle with tightly fitting cover shall be provided and used for dross as it is removed from every melting pot. Such receptacle shall be kept covered while in the work-room except when dross is being deposited therein.
13. Container for lead waste.—A suitable receptacle shall be provided in every work-room in which old plates and waste material, which may give rise to dust shall be deposited.
14. Racks and shelves in drying room.—The racks or shelves provided in any drying room shall not be more than 8 feet from the floor nor more than 2 feet in width; provided that as regards racks or shelves set or drawn from both sides, the total width shall not exceed 4 feet.
Such racks or shelves shall be cleansed only after being thoroughly damped unless an efficient suction cleaning apparatus is used for the purpose.
15. Medical examination.—(a) Every person employed in a lead PROCESS shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon within seven days preceding or following the date of his first employment in such PROCESS and thereafter shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon once in every calendar month, or at such other intervals as may be specified in writing by the Chief Inspector on a day of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.
"First employment" means first employment in a lead PROCESS in the factory or workshop and also re-employment therein in a lead PROCESS following any cessation of employment in such PROCESS for a period exceeding three calendar months.
- (b) A health register in Form No. 17, containing the names of all persons employed in lead PROCESS shall be kept.
 - (c) No person after suspension shall be employed in a lead PROCESS without written sanction from the Certifying Surgeon entered in or attached to the health register.
16. Protective clothing.—Protective clothing shall be provided and maintained in good repair for all persons employed in—
- (a) manipulation of raw oxide of lead ;
 - (b) pasting ;
 - (c) the formation room ;
- and such clothing shall be worn by the persons concerned. The protective clothing shall consist of a water-proof apron and water-proof footwear; and, also, as regards persons employed in the manipulation of raw oxide- of lead or in pasting, head covering. The head coverings shall be washed daily.
17. Mess-room.—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a lead PROCESS and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable mess-room, which shall be furnished with (a) sufficient tables and benches, and (b) adequate means for warming food.
The mess-room shall be provided under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.
18. Cloak-room.—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a lead PROCESS—
- (a) a cloak-room for clothing put off during working hours with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing, if wet.
- Such accommodation shall be separate from any mess-room;

(b) separate and suitable arrangements for the storage of protective clothing provided under paragraph 16.

19. Washing facilities.—There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in a lead PROCESS:

(a) A wash place under cover, with either—

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length to allow of at least two feet for every such five persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than 2 feet; or

(ii) at least one wash basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of water laid on .

(iii) a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable materials renewed daily which supply, in die case of pastors and persons employed in die manipulation of raw oxide of lead, shall include a separate marked towel for each such worker; and

(iv) a sufficient supply of soap or other suitable cleansing material and of nail brushes.

(b) There shall in addition be provided means of washing in close proximity to die rooms in which manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on if required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

20. Time to be allowed for washing.—Before each meal and before the end of the days, work at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal times, shall be allowed for washing to each person, who has been employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or in pasting

Provided that if there be one basin or two feet of bough for each sue.-person this "ale shall not apply.

21. Facilities for bathing.—Sufficient bath accommodation to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector shall be provided for all persons engaged in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or in pasting, and a sufficient supply of soap and clean towels.

22. Food, drink, etc. prohibited in work-room.—No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be consumed or brought by any worker into any workroom in which any lead PROCESS is carried on.

Glass Manufacture

1. Exemption.—If the Chief Inspector is satisfied in respect of any factory or any class of PROCESS that, owing to the special methods of work or the special conditions in a factory or otherwise, any of the requirements of this schedule can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the persons employed therein, or that the application of this schedule or any part thereof is for any reason impracticable, he may by a certificate in writing authorise such suspension or relaxation as may be indicated in the certificate for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit.

2. Definitions—For the purposes of this schedule—

(a) "Efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation affected by mechanical means, for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes so as to prevent them (as far as practicable under the atmospheric conditions usually prevailing) from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, vapour, fume, or dust originate.

(b) "Lead compound" means any compound of lead other than galena, which, when treated in the manner described below, yields to an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid a quantity of soluble lead compound exceeding, when calculated as lead monoxide, five per cent of the dry weight of the portion taken for analysis.

The method of treatment shall be as follows :

A weighed quantity of the material, which has been dried at 100°C. and thoroughly mixed shall be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0.25 per cent by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution shall thereafter be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in the clear filtrate shall then be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate.

(c) "Suspension" means suspension from employment in any PROCESS specified in paragraph 3 by written certificate in the Health Register Form No. 17 signed by the Certifying Surgeon, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any such PROCESS.

3. Exhaust draught.—The following Process shall not be carried on except under an efficient exhaust draught or under such other conditions as may be approved by the Chief Inspector :

(a) The mixing of raw materials to form a "batch".

(b) The dry grinding, glazing and polishing of glass or any article of glass.

(c) All PROCESS in which hydrofluoric acid fumes or ammonicle vapours are given off.

(d) All processes in the making of furnace moulds or "pots" including the grinding or crushing of used "pots".

(e) All Process involving the use of a dry lead compound.

4. Prohibition relating to women and young persons.—No women or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the operations specified in paragraph 3 or at any place where such operations are carried on.

5. Floors and workbenches.—The floor and work-benches of every room in which a dry compound of lead is

manipulated or in which any PROCESS is carried on giving off silica dust shall be kept moist and shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) the floors shall be—
 - (i) of cement or similar material so as to be smooth and impervious to water;
 - (ii) maintained in sound conditions; and
 - (iii) cleansed daily after being thoroughly sprayed with water at a time when no other work is being carried on in the room.
- (b) The work-benches shall—
 - (i) have a smooth surface and be maintained in sound condition, and
 - (ii) be cleansed daily either after being thoroughly damped by means of a suction cleaning apparatus at a time when no other work is being carried on thereat.

6. Use of Hydrofluoric Acid.—The following provisions shall apply to rooms in which glass is treated with hydrofluoric acid—

- (a) there shall be inlets and outlets of adequate size so as to secure and maintain efficient ventilation in all parts of the room;
- (b) the floor shall be covered with gutta percha and be tight and shall slope gently down to a covered drain;
- (c) the work places shall be so enclosed in projecting hoods that openings required for bringing in the objects to be treated shall be as small as practicable; and
- (d) the efficient exhaust draught shall be so contrived that the gases are exhausted downwards.

7. Storage and transport of Hydrofluoric Acid.—Hydrofluoric acid shall not be stored or transported except in cylinders or reception made of lead or rubber.

538. Food, drinks, etc. prohibited in workroom.—No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be brought into or consumed by any worker in any room or work place wherein any PROCESS specified in paragraph 3 is carried on.

539. Protective clothing.—The occupier shall provide, maintain in good repair and keep in a clean condition for the use of all persons employed in the Process specified in paragraph 3, suitable protective clothing, footwear and goggles according to the nature of the work and such clothing, footwear, etc. shall be worn by the persons concerned.

5310. Washing facilities.—There shall be provided and maintained in cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in the Process specified in paragraph 3 :

- (a) a wash place with either—
 - (i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length to allow of at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than 2 feet; or
 - (ii) at least one wash basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having an adequate supply of water laid on or always readily available;

and
a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable materials renewed daily with a sufficient supply of soap or other suitable cleansing material and of nail brushes,
and

- (b) a sufficient number of stand-pipes with taps—the number and location of such stand-pipes shall be to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

11. Medical Examination.—(a) Every person employed in any PROCESS specified in paragraph 3 54and on glass blowing shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon within seven days preceding or following the date of his first employment in such PROCESS and thereafter shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon once in every calendar month or at such other intervals as may be specified in writing by the Chief Inspector on a day of which due notice shall be giving to all concerned.

(b) A Health Register in Form No. 17 containing die names of persons employed in any PROCESS specified in paragraph 3 54and on glass blowing shall be kept.

(c) No person after suspension shall be employed in any PROCESS specified in paragraph 3 54and on glass blowing without written sanction from the Certifying Surgeon entered in or attached to the health register.

Grinding or Glazing of Metals and PROCESS Incidental thereto

1. Definitions.—For the purposes of this schedule—

- (a) "Grindstone" means a grindstone composed of natural or manufactured sandstone but does not include a metal wheel or cylinder into which blocks of natural or manufactured sandstone are fitted.
- (b) "Abrasive wheel" means a wheel manufactured of bounded emery or similar abrasive.
- (c) "Grinding" means the abrasion by aid of mechanical power, of metal, by means of a grindstone or abrasive wheel.
- (d) "Glazing" means the abrading, polishing or finishing, by aid of mechanical power, of metal, by means of any wheel, buff, mop or similar appliance to which any abrading or polishing substance is attached or applied.

(e) "Racing" means the turning up, cutting or dressing of a revolving grindstone before it is brought into use for the first time.

(f) "Hacking" means the chipping of the surface of a grindstone by a hack or similar tool.

(g) "Rodding" means the dressing of the surface of revolving grindstone by the application of a rod, bar or strip of metal to such surface.

2. Exceptions.—(a) Nothing in this schedule shall apply to any factory in which only repairs are carried on except any part thereof in which one or more persons are wholly or mainly employed in the grinding or glazing of metals.

(b) Nothing in this schedule except paragraph 4, shall apply to any grinding or glazing of metals carried on intermittently and at which no person is employed for more than 12 hours in any week.

(c) The Chief Inspector may, by certificate in writing, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, relax or suspend any of the provisions of this schedule in respect of any factory, if owing to the special methods of work or otherwise such relaxation or suspension is practicable without danger to the health or safety of the persons employed.

3. Equipment for removal of dust.—No racing, dry grinding or glazing shall be performed without—

(a) a hood or other appliance so constructed, arranged, placed and maintained as substantially to intercept the dust thrown off; and

(b) a duct of adequate size, airtight and so arranged as to be capable of carrying away the dust, which duct shall be kept free from obstruction and shall be provided with proper means of access for inspection and cleaning, and where practicable, with a connection at the end remote from the fan to enable the Inspector to attach thereto any instrument necessary for ascertaining the pressure of air in the said duct; and

(c) a fan or other efficient means of producing a draught sufficient to exhaust the dust :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may accept any other appliance that is in his opinion, as effectual for the interception, removal and disposal of dust thrown off as a hood, duct and fan would be.

4. Restriction on employment on grinding operations.—Not more than one person shall at any time perform the process of grinding or glazing upon a grindstone, abrasive wheel or glazing appliance :

Provided that this paragraph shall not prohibit the employment of persons to assist in the manipulation of heavy or bulky articles at any such grindstone, abrasive wheel or glazing appliance.

5. Glazing.—Glazing or other process, except process, incidental to wet grinding upon a grindstone, shall not be carried on in any room in which wet grinding upon a grindstone is done.

6. Hacking and rodding.—Hacking or rodding shall not be done unless during the process either (a) an adequate supply of water is laid on at the upper surface of the grindstone, (b) adequate appliances for the interception of dust are provided in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 3.

7. Examination of dust equipment.—(a) All equipment for the exhaust or suspension of dust shall, at least once in every six months, be examined and tested by a competent person, and any defect disclosed by such examination and test shall be rectified as soon as practicable.

(b) A register containing particulars of such examination and test shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

Manufacture and Treatment of Lead and Certain Compounds of Lead

1. Exemptions.—Where the Chief Inspector is satisfied that all or any of the provisions of this schedule are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed, he may by certificate in writing, exempt any factory from all or any such provisions, subject to such condition as he may specify therein.

2. Definitions.—For the purposes of this schedule—

(a) "Lead Compound" means any compound of lead other than galena which when treated in the manner described below, yields to an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, a quantity of soluble lead compound exceeding, when calculated as lead monoxide, five per cent of the dry weight of the portion taken for analysis. In the case of points and similar products and other mixtures containing oil or fat the "dry weight" means the dry weight of the material remaining after the substance has been thoroughly mixed and treated with suitable solvents to remove oil, fats, varnish or other media.

The method of treatment shall be as follows :

A weighed quantity of the material, which has been dried at 100°C. and thoroughly mixed shall be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature, with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0-25 per cent by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution shall thereafter be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in the clear filtrate shall then be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate.

(b) "Efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation affected by heat or mechanical means, for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes so as to prevent them (as far as practicable under the atmospheric condition usually prevailing) from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such vapour, fumes or dust originate.

3. Application.—This schedule shall apply to all factories or parts of factories in which any of the following operations are carried on:

- (a) Work at a furnace where the reduction or treatment of zinc or lead ores is carried on.
- (b) The manipulation treatment or reduction of ashes containing lead, the desilvering of lead or the melting of scrap lead or zinc.
- (c) The manufacture of solder or alloys containing more than ten percent of lead.
- (d) The manufacture of any oxide, carbonate, sulphate chromate, acetate, nitrate or silicate of lead.
- (e) Handling or mixing of lead tetraethyl.
- (f) Any other operation involving the use of a lead compound.
- (g) The cleaning of work-rooms where any of the operations aforesaid are carried on.

4. Prohibition relating to women and young persons.—No women or young persons shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the operations specified in paragraph 3.

5. Requirements to be observed.—No person shall be employed or permitted to work in any PROCESS involving the use of lead compounds, if the PROCESS is such that dust or fume from a lead compound is produced therein, or the persons employed therein are liable to be splashed with any lead compound in the course of their employment unless the provisions of paragraphs 6 to 14 are complied with.

6. Exhaust draught.—Where dust, fume, gas or vapour is produced in the PROCESS, provision shall be made for removing them by means of an efficient exhaust draught so contrived as to operate on the dust, fume, gas or vapour as closely as possible to the point of origin.

7. Certificate of fitness.—The person so employed has been granted by a Certifying Surgeon a certificate of fitness and such certificate is in the custody of the Manager of the factory. The certificate shall be kept readily available for inspection by any Inspector and the person granted such a certificate shall carry with him, while at work, a token giving reference to such certificate.

8. Medical examination.—(1) The person so employed shall be medically examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 14 days of his first employment in such PROCESS and thereafter shall be examined by Certifying Surgeon at intervals of not more than three months and a record of such examination shall be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in the special certificate of fitness granted under paragraph 7.

(2) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that any person is no longer fit for employment on the grounds that continuance therein would involve special danger to health, he shall cancel the special certificate of fitness of that person.

(3) No person whose special certificate of fitness has been cancelled shall be employed unless the Certifying Surgeon, after re-examination again certifies him to be fit for employment.

9. Food, drinks, etc., prohibited in work-rooms.—No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be brought into or consumed by any worker in any work-room in which any of the Process specified in paragraph 3 are carried on and no person shall remain in any such room during intervals for meals or rest.

10. Protective clothing.—Suitable protective overalls and head coverings shall be provided, maintained and kept clean by the factory occupier and such overalls and head covering shall be worn by the persons employed.

11. Cleanliness of work-rooms, tools, etc.—The rooms in which the persons are employed and all tools, and apparatus used by them shall be kept in a clean state.

12. Washing facilities.—(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed suitable washing facilities consisting of—

(a) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug and of sufficient length to allow at least two feet for every ten persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of clean water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(b) at least one wash-basin for every ten persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of clean water;

together with, in either case, a sufficient supply of nail brushes, soap or other suitable cleaning material and clean towels.

(2) The facilities so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

13. Mess-room or canteen.—The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of the persons, employed suitable and adequate arrangements for taking their meals. The arrangements shall consist of the use of a room separate from any work-room which shall be furnished with sufficient tables and benches, and unless a canteen serving hot meals is provided, adequate means of warming food. The room shall be adequately ventilated by the circulation of fresh air, shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

14. Cloak-room.—The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of persons employed, suitable accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours, and for the drying of wet clothing.

Generation of Gas from Dangerous Petroleum

1. Prohibition relating to women and young persons.—No women or young persons shall be employed or permitted to work in or shall be allowed to enter any building in which the generation of gas from dangerous petroleum is carried on.

2. Flame traps.—The plant for generation of gas from dangerous petroleum and associated piping and fittings shall be fitted with at least two efficient flame traps so designed and maintained as to prevent a flash back from any burner to the plant. One of these traps shall be fitted as close to the plant as possible. The plant and all pipes and valves shall be installed and maintained free from leaks.
3. Generating building or room.—AH plants for generation of gas from dangerous petroleum erected after the coming into force of the provision specified in this schedule, shall be erected outside the factory building proper in a separate well ventilated building (hereinafter referred to as the "generating building"). In the case of such plant erected before the coming into force of the provisions specified in this schedule, there shall be no direct communication between the room where such plants are erected (hereinafter referred to "as the generating room") and the remainder of the factory building. So far as practicable, all such generating rooms shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials.
4. Fire extinguishers.—An efficient means of extinguishing petrol fires shall be maintained in any easily accessible position near the plant for generation of gas from dangerous petroleum.
5. Plant to be approved by Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator—Petrol gas shall not be manufactured except in a plant for generating petrol gas the design and construction of which has been approved by the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator
6. Escape of petrol.—Effective steps shall be taken to prevent petrol from escaping into any drain or sewer.
7. Prohibition relating to smoking, etc.—No person shall smoke or carry matches, fire or naked light or other means of producing a naked light or spark in the generating room or building or in the vicinity thereof and warning notice in the language understood by the majority of the employees shall be posted in the factory prohibiting smoking and the carrying of matches, fire or naked light or other means of producing a naked light or spark into such room or building.
8. Access to petrol or containers.—No unauthorized person shall have access to any petrol or to a vessel containing or having Actually contained petrol.
9. Electric fittings.—All electric fitting shall be of flame proof construction and all electric conductors shall either be enclosed in metal conduits or be lead-sheathed.
10. Construction of doors.—All doors in the generating room or building shall be constructed to open outward; or to slide and no door shall be locked or obstructed or fastened in such a manner that it cannot be easily and immediately opened from the inside while gas is being generated and any person is working in the generating room or building.
11. Repair of containers.—No vessel that has contained petrol shall be repaired in a generating room or building and no repairs to any such vessels shall be undertaken unless live steam has been blown into the vessel and until the interior thoroughly steamed out or other equally effective steps have been taken to ensure that it has been rendered free from petrol or inflammable vapour.

Cleaning or Smoothing of Articles by a Jet of Sand, Metal Shot or Grit or other Abrasive propelled by a Blast of Compressed Air or Steam

1. Definition.—For the purpose of this schedule "Sandblasting" means the blasting of any articles by a jet of sand, metal shot, grit or other abrasive.
2. Sand blasting to be done in enclosed chamber.—Sand blasting shall not be done in any room except in an enclosed chamber or cabinet in which no other work is performed and at which efficient means are provided, arranged and maintained to prevent the escape of dust to the outside of such chamber or cabinet.
3. Prohibition relating to employment of women and young persons.—No women or young person shall be employed or permitted to work at any operation of sand blasting.
4. Protective equipment.—(1) Unless he is wearing a suitable protective helmet and gauntlets—
 - (a) no person shall be employed or permitted to work at blasting in the open air or work within thirty feet of sand blasting apparatus in operation in the open air ; and
 - (b) no person shall be employed or permitted to work or allowed in a blasting chamber whilst the sand blasting apparatus is in operation.
- (2) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain in good condition all helmets, overalls and gauntlets that are necessary to comply with the requirements of this schedule.
- (3) Every protective helmet shall carry the distinguishing mark of the person by whom it is to be used and shall be provided with a sufficient supply of pure air for breathing and ventilation, together with suitable arrangements to permit the escape of the expired air.
- (4) No person shall wear a protective helmet that has been worn by another person unless such protective helmet shall have been thoroughly disinfected.
- (5) All persons engaged in sand blasting while at work shall wear the protective equipment provided under the provisions of this paragraph.

Liming and Tanning of Raw Hides and Skins and PROCESS Incidental thereto

1. Cautionary notices.—(1) Cautionary notices as to anthrax in the form specified by the Chief Inspector shall

be affixed in prominent positions in the factory where they may be easily and conveniently read by the person employed.

(2) A copy of a warning notice as to anthrax in the form specified by the Chief Inspector shall be given to each person employed when he is engaged and subsequently if still employed, on the first day of each calendar year.

(3) Cautionary notices as to the effects of chrome on the skin shall be affixed in prominent positions in every factory in which chrome solutions are used and such notices shall be so placed as to be easily and conveniently read by the persons employed.

(4) Notices shall be affixed in prominent places in the factory stating the position of the "First-Aid" box or cupboards and the name of the person in charge of such box or cupboard.

(5) If any person employed in the factory is illiterate, effective steps shall be taken to explain carefully to such illiterate persons the contents of the notices specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 and if chrome solutions are used in the factory, the contents of the notice specified in paragraph 3.

2. Protective clothing.—The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition the following articles of protective clothing—

(a) water-proof footwear, leg coverings, aprons and rubber gloves for persons employed in Process involving contCode with chrome solutions including the preparation of such solutions;

(b) protective foot-wear, aprons and gloves for persons employed in the handling of hides or skins other than in Process specified in clause (a) :

Provided that gloves shall not be required for persons flashing by hand or where there is no risk of contrCode with lime, sodium sulphide or other caustic liquor.

3. Washing facilities, mess-room and cloakroom.—There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed—

(a) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of sufficient length to allow at least two feet for every ten persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(b) at least one wash basin for every ten such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of water, together with, in either case, a sufficient supply of nail brushes, soap or other suitable cleaning materials and clean towels;

(c) a suitable mess-room adequate for the number remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, which shall be furnished with (1) sufficient tables and benches and (2) adequate means for warming food and for boiling water;

The mess-room shall (1) be separate from any room or shed in which hides or skins are stored, treated or manipulated, (2) be separate from the cloak-room, and (3) be placed under the charge of a responsible person;

(d) suitable accommodation for the clothing not worn during working hours with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing, if wet. The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person.

4. Food, drinks, etc. prohibited in work-rooms.—No food, drinks, pan and supari or tobacco shall be brought into or consumed by any worker in any work-room or shed in which hides or skins are stored, treated or manipulated.

5. First-aid arrangements.—The occupier shall (a) arrange for an inspection of the hands of all persons coming in to contCode with chrome solutions to be made twice a week by a responsible person ; (b) provide and maintain a sufficient supply of suitable ointment and impermeable waterproof plaster in a box readily accessible to the worker and used solely for the purpose of keeping the ointment and plaster.

Certain lead PROCESS carried on Printing Presses and Type Foundries

1. Exemption.—Where the Chief Inspector is satisfied that all or any of the provisions of this Schedule are not necessary for the protection of persons employed, he may, by certificate in writing exempt any factory from all or any of such provisions subject to such conditions as he may specify therein. Such certificate may at any time be revoked by the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

2. Definitions.—In these regulations—

"Lead material" means material containing not less than five percent of lead.

"Lead PROCESS'15 means—

(a) the melting of lead or any lead material for casting and mechanical composing; and

(b) the re-charging of machines with used lead material, or

(c) any other work including removal of dross from melting pots, cleaning of plungers;

(d) manipulation, movement or other treatment of lead material.

"Efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation affected by heat or mechanical means for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes at the point where they originate so as to prevent them from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on.

3. Exhaust draught.—None of the following Process shall be carried on except with an efficient exhaust draught—

- (a) melting lead material or slugs ;
 (b) heating lead material so that vapour containing lead is given off;
 or, unless carried on in such a manner as to prevent free escape of gas, vapour, fumes or dust into any place in which work is carried on, or, unless carried on in electrically heated and thermostatically controlled melting pots. Such exhaust draught shall be affected by mechanical means and so contrived as to operate on the dust, fume, gas or vapour given off as clearly as may be at its point of origin.
4. Prohibition relating to women and young persons.—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any lead PROCESS.
5. Separation of certain PROCESS.—Each of the following Process shall be carried on in such a manner and under such conditions as to secure effectual separation from one another and from any other PROCESS—
- (a) melting of lead or any lead material;
 (b) casting of lead ingots;
 (c) mechanical composing.
6. Container for dross.—A suitable receptacle with tightly fitting cover shall be provided and used for dross as it is removed from every melting pot. Such receptacle shall be kept covered while in the work-room near the machine except when the dross is being deposited therein.
7. Floor of work-room.—The floor of every work-room where lead PROCESS is carried on shall be—
- (a) of cement or similar material so as to be smooth and impervious to water;
 (b) maintained in sound condition ; and
 (c) shall be cleansed throughout daily after being thoroughly damped with water at a time when no other work is being carried on at the place.
8. Mess-room.—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a lead PROCESS and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable mess-room which shall be furnished with sufficient tables and benches.
9. Washing facilities.—There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in a lead PROCESS—
- (a) a wash place with either—
- (i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of sufficient length to allow at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than 2 feet; or
 (ii) at least one wash basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having an adequate supply of water laid on or always readily available; and
 (b) a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable material renewed daily with a sufficient supply of soap or other suitable cleansing material.
10. Medical examination.—(a) Every person employed in a lead PROCESS shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon within fourteen days of his first employment in such Process and thereafter shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon at intervals of not more than three months, and a record of examination shall be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in the health register in Form No. 17.
 (b) A health register containing names of all persons employed in any lead PROCESS shall be kept in Form No. 17.
 (c) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that any person is no longer fit for employment on any lead PROCESS, on the ground that his continuance in such employment will involve special danger to his health, he shall make an entry to this effect in the health register against the name of such person. No such person shall be employed on a lead PROCESS without the written sanction of the Certifying Surgeon, entered in the health register.
11. Food, drinks, etc. prohibited in work-rooms.—No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be consumed or brought by any worker into any work room in which any lead PROCESS is carried on.

Dichromate manufacture

1. Separation of certain Process.—Process as indicated below which give rise to noxious dust, fume, vapour or mist should be isolated from others and should either be totally enclosed or provided with hoods with suitable exhaust ventilation arrangements where necessary—
- (i) Soda-mix section, including the place of storage of the mixed chro-mite soda-ash powder.
 (ii) Recorded frit storing.
 (iii) Frit dissolving.
 (iv) Evaporation of the dichromate solution.
 (v) Dichromate weighing and packing or otherwise handling of the dichromate powders.
2. Use of respirators.—In operations, which are of shorter duration and in which mechanical exhaust is not practicable, the occupier shall provide respirators for the use of employees.
3. Protective equipment.—There shall be provided for the use of all employees suitable footwear, gloves and aprons engaged in the following Process :

- (a) Acidification.
 - (b) Concentration.
 - (c) Centrifugal Ization.
 - (d) Crystallization.
 - (e) Packing.
4. Floor of work-rooms.—The floor of every work-room shall be—
- (a) of impervious material and allow of easy drainage,
 - (b) maintained in sound condition,
 - (c) kept free from materials, plank or other obstruction not required for or produced, in the PROCESS carried on in the room.
5. Cloak-room.—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in the dichromate department a cloak-room for clothing put off during working hours.
6. Washing facilities.—There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and a good repair, for the use of all persons employed in dichromate PROCESS—
- (a) trough with an impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug and of sufficient length to allow at least two feet for every ten persons employed at any one time and having a constant supply of clean water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet, or
 - (b) at least one wash basin for every ten persons employed at any one time fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of clean water; together with, in either case, sufficient supply of soap or other suitable cleansing material and clean towels.
7. Medical requisites.—The occupier shall provide and maintain a sufficient supply of suitable protective skin cream and nasal ointment, readily available to the employees engaged on dichromate Process at the discretion of the Certifying Surgeon.
8. Medical examination.—Every person employed in a dichromate PROCESS shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon within fourteen days of his first employment in such Process and thereafter shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon at intervals of not more than three months and a record of each examination shall be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in the Health Register in Form No. 17.
- (2) A Health Register containing names of all persons employed in any dichromate PROCESS shall be kept in Form No. 17.
- (3) If any time the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that any person is no longer fit for employment on any dichromate PROCESS, on the ground that his continuance in such employment will involve special danger to his health he shall make an entry to this effect in the Health Register against the name of such person. No such person shall be employed on dichromate PROCESS without the written sanction of the Certifying Surgeon, entered in the Health Register.
9. Cautionary notices.—Cautionary notices on the nature of health hazards involved together with the control measures for their protection shall be fixed at a prominent position of the factory.

Chemical Works

Application.—The provisions of this Schedule shall apply to all manufacturer and Process (Storage, Handling and transportation) incidental thereto carried on in Chemical Works. These provisions shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions of the Factories Code or any other rules made thereunder or of any other Code or Rules.

Definitions :

Chemical works means any factory or such parts of any factory as are named in sub-schedule A of this Schedule.

Breathing apparatus means (1) a helmet or facepiece with necessary connections by means of which a person using it in a poisonous, asphyxiating or irritating atmosphere breathes ordinary air, or (2) any other suitable apparatus approved in writing by the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

Life-belt means a belt made of leather or other suitable material which can be securely fastened round the body with a suitable length of rope attached to it, each of which is sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of a man.

Efficient exhaust draught means localized ventilation affected by mechanical or other means for the removal of gas, vapour, fume, or dust to prevent it from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on.

Surgeon means a Certifying Surgeon appointed under Section 10 of the Factories Code, 1948.

Suspension means suspension by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the Surgeon from employment in any PROCESS mentioned in the certificate.

Bleaching powder means the bleaching powder commonly called chloride of lime.

Chlorate means chlorate or perchlorate.

Caustic means hydroxide of potassium or sodium.

Caustic pot means a metal pot fixed over a furnace or flue and surrounded by brickwork, such as is commonly used for concentrating caustic liquor, whether such pot be used for concentrating or boiling caustic or other liquor.

Chrome PROCESS means the manufacture of chromate or bichromate of potassium or sodium, or the manipulation, movement or other treatment of these substances in connection with their manufacture.

Nitro or amino PROCESS means the manufacture of nitro or amino derivatives of phenol and of benzene or its homologues and the making of explosives with the use of any of these substances.

Exceptions.—If the Chief Inspector is satisfied in respect of any factory or any PROCESS that, owing to the special conditions or special methods of work, or by reason of the infrequency of the PROCESS or for other reasons, all or any of the requirements of the provisions of this Schedule are not necessary for the protection of persons employed in any factory or PROCESS, he may by order in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke), exempt such factory or PROCESS from all or any of the provisions of this Schedule, subject to such conditions as he may by such order prescribe.

PART I—APPLYING TO ALL THE WORKS IN SUB-SCHEDULE A

General

1. Housekeeping.—(a) Every part of the ways, works, machinery and plant shall be maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

(b) any spillage of material shall be cleaned up without delay.

(c) Floors, platforms, stairways, passages and gangways shall be kept free of temporary obstructions.

(d) There shall be provided easy means of access to all parts of the plant to facilitate cleaning, maintenance and repairs.

2. Improper use of chemicals.—(a) No chemicals or solvents shall be used by employees for any purposes apart from the PROCESS for which they are supplied.

(b) Employees shall be instructed on the possible dangers arising from such misuse. These instructions shall further be displayed in bold letters in prominent places in the different sections.

3. Storage of food.—(a) No food, drink, tobacco, pan or similar articles shall be stored or consumed on or near any part of the plant.

(b) Testing.—Employees shall be instructed on the possible dangers arising from the testing of materials, or of the use for drinking purposes of any vessel used in, or in connection with, the manufacture of chemicals. These instructions shall further be displayed in bold letters in prominent places in the different sections.

4. PROCESS hazards.—Before commencing any large scale experimental work, or any new manufacture, all possible steps shall be taken to ascertain definitely all the hazards involved both from the Codeual operations and the chemical reConditions. The properties of the raw materials used, the final products to be made, and any bye-products arising during manufacture, shall be carefully studied and provision shall be made for dealing with any hazards including effects on employees, which may arise during manufacture. The design of the building and plan shall be based on the information so obtained.

5. Unauthorized personnel.—(a) Unauthorized persons shall not be permitted to enter any section of the factory or plant where these are special dangers.

(b) Visitors.—Visitors shall be provided, where necessary with suitable safety equipment and shall be accompanied round dangerous plants by a responsible official.

6. Instruments.—All instruments such as pressure gauges, thermometers, flow meters and weighing machines etc. shall be tested in every six months by a competent person, and records of these tests shall be kept in a register and shall be produced on demand of the inspector of factories of the concerned region .

7. Cocks and valves.—Suitable valves shall be provided in all service lines at sufficiently short intervals for convenience in blanking off, etc. All cocks and valves shall be operated at least once in a month. All cockes, valves and pipelines carrying chemicals should be tested in every three months by a competent person, and shall make safety audit report of all service installations in every year and shall send a copy of report of Safety audit to the chief inspector of factories and inspector of the region concern and records of these tests and reports shall be kept in a register. A plan of all service installations shall be kept readily available and shall be produced on demand of the inspector of factories of the concerned region.

8. Manholes.—No manholes shall be opened for entry until effective fencing has been erected round it.

9. Emergency instructions.—Simple and special instructions shall be trained to ensure that effective measures will be carried out in cases of emergency to deal with escape of inflammable, poisonous or deleterious gases, vapours, liquids or dusts. These instructions shall further be displayed in bold letters in prominent places in the different sections. All employees shall be trained and instructed in the Codeion to be taken in such emergencies, and in the general hazards of their employment.

10. Protection of reCodeion mixtures.—Suitable arrangements shall be made to ensure that no foreign matter of any sort can fall into reCodeieion mixtures.

11. Electrical apparatus.—Electrical plant, fittings and conductors shall, if exposed to a damp or corrosive atmosphere, be adequately protected. Periodic tests shall be carried out on all circuits.

12. Places of work.—(a) Employees shall only be allowed in those places in which they have been given orders to work.

(b) In dangerous sections of a factory, the number of employees shall be kept to a minimum compatible with

the PROCESS.

13. Packing, storage and transport of chemicals.—Chemicals shall be packed and stored in containers suitable for the purpose and of adequate strength for storage or transport. All such containers shall be suitably labelled so that they may be stored and transported in such a manner as to ensure that, in the event of spillage, they will neither produce a recording mixture, nor cause the development of toxic or fire risk in contrCode with other products in its vicinity or with walls, floors or dust thereon.

Fire and Explosion Risks

14. Site.—(a) Buildings and plants shall be located with due regard to the dangers which may arise from the PROCESS involved, and in particular shall be spaced at distances which are deemed safe for the fire and explosive risks connected with the Process in adjacent buildings. Due consideration shall be given to the effect on any Process carried out in adjacent factories.

(b) Isolation of buildings.—Where special dangers exist, separate buildings shall be used for the different parts of a PROCESS. They shall be spaced at sufficient distances apart and shielded to prevent damage to each other in the event of fire or explosion, and shall be safeguarded by the provision of suitable blowout panels or roofs. Where the risk of fire or explosion is considerable, the building shall be divided by blast or protective screen walls.

(c) Fire resistance.—No combustible materials shall be used in the erection of working buildings, unless there are special reasons necessitating their use, when they shall be rendered fire-resistance. The roof shall be of light fire-resistant construction and floors shall be of impervious fire-resistant material and shall be regularly maintained in such condition.

15. Dangers of ignition (including building installation).—(a) No internal combustion engine and no electric motor or other electric equipment, capable of generating sparks or otherwise causing combustion shall be installed or used in a building or danger zone. Electric conductors shall be fitted with screwed steel conduit.

(b) All hot exhaust pipes shall be installed outside a building and other hot pipes shall be suitably protected.

(c) Portable electric hand lamps shall not be used unless of an intrinsically safe type, and portable electric tools connected by flexible wires shall not be used, unless of the flames proof type.

(d) Where an inflammable atmosphere may occur the soles of footwear worn by employees shall have no metal on them, and the wheels of trucks or conveyors shall be of conducting non-sparking materials. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of explosive or inflammable substances by sparks emitted from locomotives or other vehicles operated in the factory or on public lines.

(e) No electric arc lamps or naked light, fixed or portable, shall be used, and no person shall have in his possession any match or any apparatus of any kind for producing a naked light of sparking in or on, or about any part of the factory where there is liability to fire or explosion from inflammable gas, vapour or dust and all incandescent electric lights in such parts shall be in double air-tight glass covers.

(f) Prominent notices in the language understood by the majority of the employees and legible by day and by night prohibiting smoking, the use of naked lights and the carrying of matches or any apparatus for producing a naked light or spark, shall be affixed at die entrance of every room or place where there is the risk of fire or explosion from inflammable gas, vapour or dust. In the case of illiterate employees the contents of the notices shall be fully and carefully explained to them when they commence work in the factory for the first time and again when they have completed one week at the factory.

(g) Non-sparking tool.—A sufficient supply of spades, scraper and pails made from non-sparking material shall be provided for the use of persons employed in cleaning out or removing residues from any chamber, still, tank or other vessel where an inflammable or explosive danger may occur.

16. Static electricity.—(a) All machinery and plant, particularly, pipe lines and belt drives, on which static electricity is likely to accumulate, shall be effectively earthed. Receptacles for inflammable liquids shall have metallic connections to the earthed supply tanks to static sparking. Where necessary, humidity shall be controlled.

(b) Mobile tank wagons shall be earthed during filling and discharge, and precautions shall be taken to ensure that earthing is effective before such filling or discharge takes place.

(c) Lightning conditions.—Lightning protection apparatus shall be fitted where necessary and shall be maintained in good condition.

17. PROCESS heating.—The method of providing heat for a PROCESS shall be as safe as possible and where the use of naked flame is necessary, the plant shall be so constructed as to prevent any escaping inflammable gas, vapour or dust coming into contCode with the flame, or exhaust gases or other hot agency likely to cause ignition. So far as practicable, the heating medium shall be automatically controlled at a predetermined temperature below the danger temperature.

18. Escape of materials.—(a) Provision shall be made in all plants, sewers, drains, flues, ducts, culverts, and buried pipes to prevent the escape and spread of any liquid gas, vapour, fume or dust likely to give rise to fire or explosive, both during normal working and in the event of accident or emergency.

(b) If escape occurs, such substances shall be removed expeditiously and efficiently at the point of liberation.

The effluent shall be trapped and rendered safe outside the danger area.

19. Leakage of inflammable liquids.—(a) Provision shall be made to confine by means of bund-walls, sumps, etc., possible leakages from vessels containing inflammable liquids.

(b) Adequate and suitable fixed fire-fighting appliances shall be installed in the vicinity of such vessels'.

20. Cleaning of empty containers.—(a) All empty containers which have held inflammable liquids, and metal containers which have held sulphuric acid shall be rendered permanently safe as soon as practicable, and shall not be repaired or destroyed until such cleaning has been completed.

(b) Storage of combustible materials.—Combustible and inflammable materials shall not be stored in close proximity to chemicals which are liable to cause ignition.

(c) Rubbish shall be removed from buildings without delay and placed in special metal containers provided with close fitting lids. The contents shall be removed daily and suitably dealt with. Waste products containing inflammable or explosive materials shall not be placed on rubbish heaps but shall be destroyed in an appropriate manner.

21. Installation of pipelines for inflammable liquids.—All pipelines for the transport of inflammable liquids shall be protected from breakage, shall be arranged so that there is no risk of mechanical damage from vehicles and shall be so laid that they drain throughout without the collection of any part. All flanged joints, bends and other connections shall be regularly inspected. Cocks and valves shall be so constructed that explosive residues do not get accumulated therein. The open and closed positions of all cocks and valves shall be clearly indicated on the outside.

22. Packing of reCodeion vessels.—Packing and jointing materials for reCodeion vessels (including covers, manhole covers and exhaust pipes) and in pipe lines and high or low temperature insulating materials, shall not contain materials which are combustible or which reCode with the products of the plant.

23. Safety valves.—Every still and every closed vessels in which gas is produced or into which gas is passed and in which the pressure is liable to rise to a dangerous degree shall have attached to it a pressure gauge, and a proper safety valve or other equally efficient means to relieve the pressure, maintained in good condition. Nothing in this Schedule shall apply to metal bottles or cylinders used for the transport of compressed gases.

24. Vigorous or delayed reConditions.—Suitable provision, such as automatic and distant control shall be made for controlling the effects of unduly vigours or delayed reConditions. Automatic flooding or blanketing shall be provided for in the event of an accident.

25. Examination, testing and repair of plant.—Examination, testing and repair of plant parts which have been in contCode with explosive and inflammable material, or which is under pressure, shall only be carried out under proper supervision.

26. Alarm system.—(a) Gravity or pressure feed systems of supplying inflammable materials to the various parts of the buildings or plant shall be fitted with alarm systems, automatic cut-offs or other devices to prevent overcharging or otherwise endangering the plant.

(b) The amount of inflammable material taken into a building in bulk containers at any one time shall be kept as low as practicable.

(c) Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent the escape of inflammable and explosive vapours from any container into the atmosphere of any building.

Gas, Vapour, Fume or Dust Risks

27. Escape of gases, etc.—Effective steps shall be taken to prevent the escape of dangerous gases, vapours, fumes or dust from any part of the plant, by the total enclosure of the PROCESS involved or by the provisions of efficient exhaust draught. Effective arrangements shall be made to ensure that in the event of a failure of the control measure, the PROCESS shall stop immediately. Further arrangements shall be made to ensure that in case there is any such escape, the material shall be trapped forthwith so that the danger may be averted.

28. Danger due to effluents.—(a) Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent the mixing of effluents which may produce dangerous or poisonous gases.

(b) Effluents, which may contain or give rise in the presence of other effluents to such gases, shall be provided with independent drainage systems to ensure that they may be trapped and rendered safe.

29. Staging.—(a) Staging shall not be erected over any open vessel unless the vessel is so constructed and ventilated as to prevent the omission of vapour or fumes about such staging.

(b) Where such staging is provided to give access to higher levels in large plants, effective means shall be provided at all levels with direct means of access to the outside of the room or building and thence to ground level.

(c) Such staging shall be fitted with suitable handrails and toeboards, and the floors and staging shall be impervious and easily cleaned.

30. Instructions as regards risk.—Before commencing work, every worker shall be fully instructed on the properties of the materials they have to handle, and of the dangers arising from any gas, fume, vapour or dust which may be evolved during the PROCESS. Employees shall also be instructed in the measures to be taken to cope with any emergency.

31. Breathing apparatus.—(a) There shall be provided in every factory where dangerous gas or fume is liable to escape a sufficient supply of—

- (i) breathing apparatus of an approved make for the hazards involved ;
- (ii) oxygen and suitable means of its administration; and (iii) life-belts.

The breathing apparatus and other appliances required by this Schedule shall (i) be maintained in good order and kept in an ambulance room or in some other place approved in writing by the Chief Inspector, and (ii) be thoroughly inspected once every month by a competent person, appointed in writing by the occupier and record of their condition shall be entered in a book provided for that purpose, which shall be produced when required by an Inspector.

(b) Employees shall be trained and given a periodic refresher course in the use of breathing apparatus and respirators.

(c) Respirators shall be kept properly labelled in clean dry light-proof cabinets, and if liable to be affected by fumes, shall be protected by suitable containers. Respirators shall be dried and cleaned after use and shall be periodically disinfected.

32. Treatment of persons.—In every room or place wherever required in writing by the Chief Inspector there shall be affixed the official cautionary notice regarding gasing and burns. Such notices shall be legible by day and by night and shall be printed in the language understood by the majority of the employees.

33. Personal protective equipment.—(a) Suitable protective clothing shall be provided for the use of operatives; (i) when operating valves or cocks controlling fluids which by their nature, pressure or temperature would be highly dangerous if a blow-out occurred or when, cleaning chokes in system containing such fluids if pressure is likely to exist behind that chokes, (ii) when there is danger of injury absorption through the skin during the performance of normal duties or in the event of emergency, (iii) whenever there is the risk of injury in handling corrosive substances, hot or cold articles and sharp or rough objects, and (iv) when there is the risk of poisonous material being carried away on their clothes.

(b) There shall be provided for the use of all persons employed in the Process specified in sub-schedule B of this Schedule an adequate supply of suitable protective equipment including gloves, overalls and protective footwear, and of goggles and respirators. Respirators shall be of a type approved in writing by the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

(c) Protective equipment shall be provided and stored in the appropriate place for use during abnormal conditions or in an emergency.

(d) Arrangements shall be made for the proper and efficient cleaning of all such protective equipment.

34. Cloak-rooms.—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in the Process specified in sub-schedule B of this Schedule a suitable cloak-room for clothing put off during working hours and a suitable place separate from the cloak-room, for the storage of overalls or working clothes. The accommodation so provided shall be placed in the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

35. Special bathing accommodations.—(a) There shall be provided for the use of all persons employed in the Process specified in sub-schedule C of this Schedule separate sanitary conveniences, and sufficient and suitable bathing facilities which shall be to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

(b) A bath register shall be kept containing the names of all persons employed in this Process and an entry of the date when each person takes a bath.

36. Entry into vessels.—(a) Before any person enters, for any purposes except that of rescue, any absorber, boiler, culvert, drain, flue, gas purifier, sewer, still tank, tower, vitriol chamber or other place where there is reason to apprehend the presence of dangerous gas or fume, a responsible person appointed in writing by the occupier for the purpose, shall personally examine such place and shall certify in writing in a book kept for the purpose either that such place is isolated and sealed from every source of such gas or fume and is free from danger, or that it is not so isolated and sealed and free from danger. No person shall enter any such place which is certified not to be so-isolated and sealed and free from danger unless he is wearing a breathing apparatus, and (where there are no cross stays or obstructions likely to cause entanglement) a life-belt, the free end of the rope attached to which shall be left with a man outside, whose sole duty shall be to keep watch and to draw out the wearer if he appears to be affected by gas or fume. The belt and rope shall be so adjusted and worn that the wearer can be drawn up head foremost through any manhole or opening.

(b) A person entering, for the purpose of rescue, any such place for which a clearance certificate has not been issued shall wear breathing apparatus and life-belt in the manner specified.

37. Examination and repair of plant.—Where poisonous materials are likely to be present, the examination and repair of plant and piping shall only be done under the supervision of a competent person, and after the plant and piping has been thoroughly cleaned and ventilated. When opening vessels and breaking joints in pipelines, respirators, goggles and protective clothing shall be worn to the extent required by the competent person.

38. Storage of acid carboys.—Carboys containing nitric acid or "mixed" acid shall be stored in open-sided sheds detached from other buildings, and placed on a flooring of sandstone, brick or other suitable inorganic

material. A passage-way shall be provided and kept free from obstruction between every four rows of such carboys. An ample supply of water shall be available for washing away spilt acid and all precautions shall be taken to prevent employees being exposed to fumes.

Corrosive or Deleterious Risk

39. Buildings.—All buildings and plants shall be located with due regard to possible dangers from accidental liberation or splashing of corrosive and deleterious liquids, and shall be so designed as to facilitate through washing and cleaning. The construction of staging and other parts of buildings shall be carried out with materials impervious and resistant to corrosion so far as practicable.

40. Leakage.—(a) All plants shall be so designed and constructed as to obviate the escape of corrosive liquid. Where necessary, separate buildings, rooms or protective structures shall be used for the dangerous stages of the PROCESS and the buildings shall be so designed as to localize any escape of liquid.

(b) Catch-pits, bund walls or other suitable precautions shall be provided to restrict the serious effects of such leakages. Catch-pits shall be placed below joints in pipelines where there is danger involved from such leakage.

(c) Passages and work station shall not be situated directly below any part of plant where there is risk of escape of dangerous liquid. Access to such parts shall, so far as practicable, be prohibited and danger notices shall be affixed at suitable points.

41. Precautions against escape.—Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent the escape of corrosive or deleterious substances and means shall be provided for rendering safe any such escape.

42. Drainage.—Adequate drainage shall be provided and shall lead to special treatment tanks where deleterious materials shall be neutralized or otherwise rendered safe before it is discharged into ordinary drains or sewers.

43. Covering of vessels.—(a) Every fixed vessel or structure containing any dangerous materials, and not so covered as to eliminate all reasonable risk of accidental immersion in it of any portion of the body of a worker, shall be so constructed that there is no foothold on the top or the sides.

(b) Such vessel shall, unless its edge is at least three feet above the adjoining ground or platform be securely fenced to a height of at least three feet above such adjoining ground or platform.

(c) No plank or gangway shall be placed across or inside any such vessel, unless such plank or gangway is at least 18 inches wide, and is securely fenced on both sides by rails spaced at 9 inches apart to a height of at least 3 feet, or by other equally efficient means.

(d) Where such vessels adjoin and the space between them, clear of any surrounding brick or other work, is either less than 18 inches in width or is 18 or more inches in width, but is not securely fenced on both sides to a height of at least three feet, secure barrier shall be so placed as to prevent passage between them :

Provided that sub-paragraph (b) above shall not apply to—

(i) Saturators used in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia,

(ii) that part of the sides of brine evaporating pans which require raking, drawing or filling.

44. Ventilation.—Adequate ventilation shall be provided and maintained at all times in rooms or buildings where dangerous gas, vapour, fume or dust may be evolved.

45. Means of escape .—Adequate means of escape from rooms or buildings in the event of a leakage of corrosive liquid shall be provided and maintained.

46. Treatment of personnel.—In all places where (strong acids or dangerous) corrosive liquids are used :

(a) There shall be provided for use in an emergency—

(i) adequate and readily accessible means of drenching with cold water persons, and the clothing of persons, who have become splashed with such liquids;

(ii) adequate special arrangements to deal with any person who has been splashed with poisonous material that can be absorbed through the skins;

(iii) a sufficient number of eyewash bottles, filled with distilled water or other suitable liquid, kept in boxes or cupboards conveniently situated and clearly indicated by a distinctive sign which shall be visible at all times.

(b) Except where the manipulation of such corrosive liquids is so carried on as to prevent risk of personal injury from splashing or otherwise, there shall be provided for those who have to manipulate such liquids sufficient and suitable goggles and gloves or other suitable protection for the eyes and hands. If gloves are provided they shall be collected, examined and cleansed at the close of the day's work and shall be repaired or renewed when necessary.

47. Maintenance.—(a) Before any examination or repairs are carried out on plant or pipe lines, a competent person shall issue a clearance certificate permitting such examination or repairs.

(b) Adequate precaution shall be taken to liberate any pockets of gas or liquid which may have been formed in pipe lines and which may cause corrosive spray at the point where dismantling takes place.

48. Washing facilities.—(1) There shall be provided and maintained in every factory for the use of employed persons adequate and suitable facilities for washing which shall include soap and nail brushes or other suitable means of cleaning and facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition.

(2) If female employees are employed, separate washing facilities shall be provided and so enclosed or screened that the interiors are not visible from any place where persons of the other sex work or pass. The entrance to such facilities shall bear conspicuous notice in the language understood by the majority of the employees "for women only" and shall also be indicated pictorially.

49. Mess-room facilities.—In every factory there shall be provided and maintained for the use of those remaining on the premises during the rest intervals, suitable and adequate mess-room or canteen accommodation which shall be furnished with sufficient tables and chairs or benches with backrests and where sufficient drinking water is available.

50. Ambulance Room.—(a) In every factory in which more than 250 persons are employed on the Process to which this Schedule applies, there shall be provided and maintained in good order an Ambulance Room. The Ambulance Room shall be a separate room used only for the purpose of treatment and rest. It shall have a floor space of not less than 100 square feet and smooth, hard and impervious walls and floor, and shall be provided with ample means of natural and artificial lighting. It shall contain all the items shown in sub-schedule D. Where persons of both sexes are employed, arrangements shall be made at the Ambulance Room for their separate treatment. The Ambulance Room shall be placed under the charge of a qualified nurse or other person trained in First Aid, who shall always be readily available during working hours, and shall keep a record of all cases of accidents or sickness treatment in the room.

(b) In every factory there shall be provided and maintained in good condition a suitably constructed ambulance van for the purpose of the removal of serious cases of accident or sickness unless arrangements have been made with a hospital or other place in telephonic communication with the factory for obtaining such a carriage immediately when required.

51. Medical personnel.—There shall be a wholetime Medical Officer in every factory employing 250 persons or more.

59[52. Medical examination.—Employees engaged in the manufacture, PROCESSING, formulation or use of the following, shall be examined once in three months by the Certifying Surgeon and records maintained :

- (i) Hexaethyl tetraphosphate.
- (ii) Tetraethyl pyrophosphate.
- (iii) O. O. Diethyl P nitrophenyl thiophosphate (Parathion).
- (iv) Nicotine, nicotine sulphate.
- (v) Mercury derivatives.
- (vi) Methyl bromide,
- (vii) Cyanides.
- (viii) Arsenical derivatives.
- (ix) Chrome PROCESS compounds.
- (x) Nitro or amino PROCESS compounds.

(a) A Health Register containing the names of all employees so engaged shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

(b) No person shall be so engaged newly for more than fourteen days without a certificate of fitness granted after examination by the Certifying Surgeon, by a signed entry in the Health Register.

(c) Every person so engaged newly shall present himself at the appointed time for examination by the Certifying Surgeon as provided in (b) above.

(d) The Certifying Surgeon shall have power of suspension as regards all persons so engaged and no persons after suspension shall be so engaged without written sanction from the Surgeon entered in the Health Register.]

53. Duties of employees.—Every person employed shall—

(a) report to his foreman any defect in any fencing, breathing apparatus, appliances or other requisite provided in pursuance of this Schedule as soon as he becomes aware of such defect;

(b) used the articles, appliances or accommodations required by this Schedule for the purpose for which they are provided;

(c) wear the breathing apparatus and life-belt where required under Paragraph 36 (a) and (b) above.

54. No person shall.—(a) Remove any fencing provided in pursuance of Paragraph 43 unless duly authorised ; or (b) stand on the edge or on the side of any vessel to which Paragraph 43 applies; (c) pass or attempt to pass any barrier created in pursuance of Paragraph 43 ; (d) place across or inside any vessel to which Paragraph 43 applies, any plank or gangway which does not comply with that Regulation or make use of any such plank or gangway while in such position; (e) take a naked light or any lamp or matches or any apparatus for producing a naked light or spark into or smoke in, any part of the works where there is liability to explosion from inflammable gas, vapour or dust; (f) use a metal spade, scraper or pail when cleaning out or removing the residues from any chamber, still tank, or other vessel wherein were contained sulphuric acid or hydrochloric acid or other substance which might cause evolution of arseniuretted hydrogen; and (g) removes from a First Aid Box or cupboard or from the Ambulance Room any First Aid appliance or dressing except for that treatment of injuries in the works.

SUB-SCHEDULE "A"

“Chemical work” means any work or part of a work in which:

1. The manufacture or recovery (Manufacturing, storage, handling and transportation) of any of the following is carried on—
 - (a) Carbonates, chromates, chlorates, oxides or hydroxides of potassium, sodium, iron, aluminium, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, antimony, zinc or magnesium;
 - (b) Ammonium and the hydroxide and salts of ammonium;
 - (c) Sulphurous, sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, hydro-fluoric, hydriodic, hydrosulphuric, boric, phosphoric, oxalic, arsenious, arsenic, lactic, acetic, tartaric or citric acids and their metallic or organic salts, all hazardous organic and inorganic compounds; and
 - (d) Cyanogen compounds.
 - (e) use, storage, handling and transportation of “Hazardous substances” .
3. A wet PROCESS is carried on—
 - (a) for the extraction of metal from one or from any by-product or residual material; or
 - (b) in which electrical energy is used in any PROCESS of chemical manufacture.
3. Alkali waste or the drainage therefrom is put to any chemical PROCESS for the recovery of sulphur or for the utilization of any constituent of such waste or drainage.
4. Carbon disulphide is made or hydrogen sulphide is evolved by the decomposition of metallic sulphides or hydrogen sulphide is used in the production of such sulphides.
5. Bleaching powder is manufactured or chlorine gas is made or is used in any PROCESS of chemical manufacture.
6. (a) Gas tar or coal tar or any compound product or residue of such tars is distilled or is used in any PROCESS of chemical manufacture.
(b) Synthetic colouring matters for their intermediates are made.
7. Refining of crude shale oil or any PROCESS incidental thereto is carried out.
8. Nitric acid is used in the manufacture of nitro compounds.
9. Explosives are made with the use of nitro compounds.
10. Insecticides which may be phosphorous nicotine, mercury, naphthalene, cyanogen, arsenic, fluorine, copper benzene and ethane compounds or derivative and methyl bromide are manufactured, mixed, blended and packed.

SUB-SCHEDULE "B"

1. A nitro or amino PROCESS (overalls or suits of working clothes and protective footwear).
2. Grinding raw-materials in a chrome PROCESS (overall suits).
3. The crystal department and in packing a chrome PROCESS (protective coverings).
4. Packing in a chrome PROCESS (respirators).
5. Any room or place in which chlorate is crystallised, ground or packed (clothing of woollen materials and boots or overshoes, the soles of which have no metal on them).
6. Any room in which caustic is ground or crushed by machinery (goggles and gloves or other suitable protection for the eyes and hands).
7. Bleaching powder chambers or in packing charges drawn from such chambers (suitable respirators).
8. Drawing off of molten sulphur from sulphur pots in the PROCESS of carbon disulphide manufacture (overalls, face-shield, gloves and footwear of fire-proof materials).
9. (a) Manufacture, mixing, blending and packing of insecticides which are phosphorous, nicotine, naphthalene, cyanogen, arsenic, fluorine, mercury and copper compounds or derivatives and methyl bromide (rubber, aprons, chemical type goggles and suitable respirators and in addition rubber gloves and boots for phosphorous and nicotine derivatives, synthetic rubber aprons, gloves and boots when working with oil solutions and washable, working clothing laundered daily).
(b) Manufacture, mixing, blending and packing of insecticides which are derivatives of benzene or ethylene (rubber aprons and suitable respirators, separate work clothes laundered frequently).

SUB-SCHEDULE "C"

1. A nitro or amino PROCESS.
2. The crystal department and the packing room in a chrome PROCESS.
3. The PROCESS of distilling, gas or coal tar (other than blast furnace tar) and any PROCESS of chemical manufacture in which such tar is used.
4. The manufacture, mixing, blending and packing of the insecticides mentioned in sub-schedule "A".

SUB-SCHEDULE "D"

- (i) A glazed zinc with hot and cold water always available;
- (ii) a table with a smooth top;
- (iii) means for sterilising instruments;
- (iv) a couch;

- (v) a stretcher;
- (vi) two buckets or containers with close fitting lids ;
- (vii) two rubber hot water bags ;
- (viii) a kettle and spirit stove or other suitable means of boiling water;
- (ix) twelve plain wooden splints 36"x4"x¼" ;
- (x) twelve plain wooden splints 4"x3"x¼";
- (xi) six plain wooden splints, 10"x2"x½";
- (xii) three woollen blankets ;
- (xiii) one pair artery forceps ;
- (xiv) one bottle of brandy ;
- (xv) two medium size sponges;
- (xvi) three hand towels ;
- (xvii) two kidney trays ;
- (xviii) four carbolic soaps ;
- (xix) two glass tumblers and two wine glasses;
- {xx) two clinical thermometers;
- (xxi) graduated measuring glass with teaspoon;
- (xxii) one eyebath;
- (xxiii) one bottle (2 lb.) carbolic lotion, 1 in 20;
- (xxiv) two chairs ;
- (xxv) one screen;
- (xxvi) one electric hand torch;
- (xxvii) an adequate supply of anti-tetanus serum; and
- (xxviii) two first aid boxes, each containing—
 - (a) 24 small sterilized dressings ;
 - (b) 12 medium size sterilized dressings ;
 - (c) 12 large size sterilized dressings;
 - (d) 12 large size sterilized burn dressings;
 - (e) 12 half ounce packets sterilized cotton wool;
 - (f) one snake bite lancet;
 - (g) one pair scissors ;
 - (h) two (1 oz.) bottles of potassium permanganate crystals;
 - (i) one (4 oz.) bottle containing a two per cent alcoholic solution of iodine;
 - (j) one (4 oz.) bottle of sal volatile having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label;
 - (k) a copy of the first aid leaflet issued by the Chief Adviser of Factories, Government of India.

PART II

Applying to work or parts thereof in which—

- (i) Caustic pots are used; or
- (ii) Chlorate of bleaching powder is manufactured ; or
- (iii) (a) gas tar or coal tar is distilled or is used in any PROCESS of chemical manufacture; or
- (b) nitro or amino PROCESS is carried on ; or
- (c) a chrome PROCESS is carried on ; or
- (iv) crude shale oil is refined or Process incidental thereto are carried on; or
- (v) nitric acid is used in the manufacture of nitro compounds;
- (vi) the evaporation of brine in open pans and the stoving of salt are carried on ;
- (vii) the manufacture or recovery of hydrofluoric acid or any of its salts is carried on,
- (viii) work at a furnace where the treatment of zinc ores is carried on ; and
- (ix) insecticides mentioned in sub-schedule "A" are manufactured, mixed, blended or packed.

1. Entry into gas tar or coal tar still.—(1) Before any person enters a gas tar or coal tar still for any purpose except that of rescue, it shall be completely isolated from adjoining tar stills, either by disconnecting—

- (a) the pipe leading from the swan neck to the condenser worm ; or
- (b) the waste gas pipe fixed to the worm or receiver;

and in addition, blank flanges shall be inserted between the disconnected parts, and the pitch discharge pipe or cock at the bottom of the still shall be disconnected.

2. Entry into bleaching powder chambers.—No person shall enter a chamber for the purpose of withdrawing the charge of bleaching powder unless and until—

- (i) the chamber is efficiently ventilated ; and
- (ii) the air in the chamber has been tested and found to contain not more than 2.5 grains of free chlorine gas per cubic foot. A register containing details of all such tests shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

3. Special precautions for a nitro and amino Process.—In nitro or amino PROCESS : (a) if crystallised substances are broken or any liquor agitated by hand, means shall be taken to prevent as far as practicable, the escape of dust or fume into the air of any place in which any person is employed. The handles of all implements used in the operations shall be cleaned daily; (b) cartridges shall not be filled by hand except by means of a suitable scope; (c) every drying stove shall be efficiently ventilated to the outside air in such a manner that hot air from the stove shall not be drawn into any work room ; (d) no person shall enter a stove to remove the contents until a free current of air has been passed through it; (e) every vessel containing nitro or amino derivatives of phenol or of benzene or its homologues shall if steam is passed into or around it, or if the temperature of the contents be at or above the temperature of the boiling water, be covered in such a way that steam of vapour shall be discharged into the open air at a height of not less than 25 feet from the ground or the working platform, and at a point where it cannot be blown back again into the work-room.

4. Precautions during caustic grinding, etc.—(a) Every machine used for grinding or crushing caustic shall be enclosed; and (b) where any of the following Process are carried on—

(i) grinding or crushing of caustic ;

(ii) packing of ground caustic;

(iii) grinding, sieving, evaporating or packing in a chrome PROCESS;

(iv) crushing or mixing of material or cartridge filling in a nitro or amino PROCESS, an efficient exhaust draught shall be provided ;

(v) Insecticides mentioned in sub-schedule "A" are manufactured, mixed, blended, or packed.

5. (a) Chlorate shall not be crystallised, ground or packed except in a room or place not used for any other purpose, the floor of which room or place shall be of cement or other smooth, impervious and incombustible material and shall be thoroughly cleaned daily.

(b) Wooden vessels shall not be used for the crystallisation of chlorate, or to contain crystallised or ground chlorate: provided that this regulation shall not prohibit the packing of chlorate for sale into wooden casks or other wooden vessels.

6. Restrictions on the employment of young persons and women.—(a) No person under 18 years of age and women shall neither be employed in any PROCESS in which hydrochloric acid fumes or ammoniacal vapours are given off from the following operations—

(i) evaporation of brine in open pans;

(ii) stoving of salt;

(iii) work at a furnace where the treatment of zinc is carried on; and

(iv) the cleaning of work rooms where the PROCESS mentioned in (iii) is carried on.

(b) No person under 18 years of age shall be employed in a chrome PROCESS or in nitro or amino PROCESS or in a PROCESS in which the following materials are used or where the vapour of such material is given off: Carbon bisulphide, chlorides of sulphur, benzene, carbon tetrachloride trichloroethylene, any carbon chloride compound, or any mixture containing any of each material.

7. Every person employed—

(a) in a PROCESS to which Paragraph 33 of this Schedule applies shall wear the protective clothing, footwear, respirators, goggles or gloves, provided under Paragraph 33 and shall deposit overall or suit, or working clothing so provided as well as clothing put off during working hours, in the places provided under Paragraph 34;

(b) in Process to which Paragraph 35 applies shall carefully wash the hands and face before partaking of any food or leaving the premises;

(c) in any PROCESS to which Part II of this Schedule applies shall use the protective appliances supplied in respect of any PROCESS in which he is engaged.

Manufacture or Manipulation of Carcinogenic Dye Intermediates Application

1. Application.—The schedule shall apply in respect of all factories or any part thereof where Process in which the substances mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 are formed, manufactured, handled, or used and the Process incidental thereto in the course of which these substances are formed, are carried on. The Process indicated in this paragraph shall be referred to hereinafter as "the said Process" and such a reference shall mean any or all of the Process described in this paragraph.

2. Definitions.—For the purpose of this schedule the following definitions shall apply, unless the context otherwise requires :—

(a) "Controlled Substances" means chemical substances mentioned in paragraph 4 of this schedule.

(b) "Efficient Exhaust Draught" means localised ventilation effected by mechanical means for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes so as to prevent them from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed to be efficient which fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, vapour, fume or dust originated.

- (c) "First Employment" means first employment in the said Process and also re-employment in such Process following any cessation of employment for a continuous period exceeding three calendar months, and
- (d) "Prohibited Substances" means chemical substances mentioned in paragraph 3 of this schedule.
3. Prohibited Substances.—For the purpose of this schedule, the following chemical substances shall be classified as "prohibited substances" except when these substances are present or are formed as a bye-product of a chemical reaction in a total concentration not exceeding one per cent:—
- Beta-naphthylamine and its salts ;
 - Benzidine and its salts ;
 - 4-amino diphenyl and its salts ;
 - 4-nitro diphenyl and its salts; and
 - any substance containing any of these compounds.
4. Controlled substances.—For the purpose of this schedule, the following chemical-substances shall be classified as "controlled substances" :—
- Alpha-naphthylamine or alpha naphthylamine containing not more than one per cent of beta-naphthylamine either as a bye-product of chemical reCodeion or otherwise, and its salts,
 - Ortho-tolidine and its salts ;
 - Dianisidine and its salts ;
 - Dichlorobenzidine and its salts ;
 - Auramine, and
 - Magenta.
5. Prohibition of employment.—No person shall be employed in the said Process in any factory in which any prohibited substance is formed, manufactured, PROCESSed, handled, or used except as exempted by the Chief Inspector of Factories as stipulated in paragraph 23.
6. Requirements for PROCESSing or handling controlled substances.—(1) Where-ever any of the controlled substances referred to in paragraph 4 are formed, manufactured, PROCESSed, handled, or used, all practical steps shall be taken to prevent inhalation, ingestion or absorption of the said controlled substance by the employees while engaged in PROCESSing that substance, and its storage or transport while the plant, or in cleaning or maintenance of the concerned equipment, plant, machinery and storage areas.
- (2) As far as possible all operations shall be carried out in a totally enclosed system. Wherever such enclosure is not possible, efficient exhaust drought shall be applied at the point where the controlled substances. are likely to escape into the atmosphere during the PROCESS.
- (3) The controlled substances shall be received in the factory in tightly closed containers and shall be kept so except when these substances are in PROCESS or in use. The controlled substances shall leave the factory only in tightly closed containers of appropriate type. All the containers shall be' plainly labelled to indicate the contents.
7. Personal protective equipment.—(1) The following items of personal protective equipment shall be provided and issued to every employees employed in the said Process :
- Long trousers and shirts or overalls with full sleeves and head coverings. The shirt or over alls shall cover the neck completely.
 - Rubber gum-boots.
- (2) The following items of personal protective equipment shall be provided in sufficient numbers for use by employees employed in the said Process when there is danger of injury during the performance of normal duties or in the event of emergency :
- Rubber hand-gloves;
 - Rubber aprons;
 - Airline respirators or other suitable respiratory protective equipment.
- (3) It shall be the responsibility of the manager to maintain all items of personal protective equipment in a clean and hygienic condition and in good repair.
8. Prohibition relating to employment of women and young persons.—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any room in which the said Process is carried on.
9. Floors of work-room.—The floor of every work room in which the said Process are carried on shall be:
- smooth and impervious to water provided that asphalt or tar shall no* be used in the composition of the floor;
 - maintained in a state of good repair;
 - with a suitable slope for easy draining and provided with gutters; and
 - thoroughly washed daily with the drain water being led into the sewer through a closed channel.
10. Disposal of empty containers.—Empty container used for holding controlled substances shall be thoroughly cleaned of their contents and treated with an inCodeivating agent before being discarded.
- //. Manual handling.—Controlled substances shall not be allowed to be mixed, filled, emptied or handled except by means of a scoop with a handle. Such scoop shall be thoroughly cleaned daily.

12. Instructions regarding risk.—Every worker on his first employment in the said Process shall be fully instructed on the properties of the toxic chemicals to which he is likely to be exposed to, of the danger involved and the precautions to be taken. Employees shall also be instructed on the measures to be taken to deal with an emergency.

13. Cautionary placards.—Cautionary placards in the form specified in Appendix attached to this Schedule and printed in the language of the majority of the employees employed in the said Process shall be affixed in prominent places frequented by them in the factory, where the placards can be easily and conveniently read. Arrangements shall be made by the manager to instruct periodically all such employees regarding the precautions contained in the cautionary placards.

14. Medical examination.—(1) Every worker employed in the said Process shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 14 days of his first employment. Such examination shall include tests which the Certifying Surgeon may consider appropriate and shall include exfoliative cytology of the urine. No worker shall be allowed to work after 14 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(2) Every worker employed in the said Process shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once every six calendar months. Such examination shall include tests which the Certifying Surgeon may consider appropriate but shall include exfoliative cytology of the urine.

(3) A person medically examined under subparagraph (1) shall be granted by a Certifying Surgeon a certificate of fitness in Form 26. Record of each re-examination carried out under sub-paragraph (2) shall be entered in the Certificate. The Certificate shall be kept in the custody of the manager of the factory.

(4) The record of each examination carried out as referred to in subparagraphs (1) and (2) including the nature and the results of the tests shall be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in a health register in Form 27.

(5) The certificates of fitness and the health register shall be kept readily available for inspection by any Inspector.

(6) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that a person is no longer fit for employment in the said Process or in any other work on the ground that continuance therein would involve damage to his health, he shall make a record of his findings in the said certificate and the health register. The entry of his findings in these documents should also include the period for which he considers that the said person is unfit for work in the said Process or in any work as the case may be.

(7) No person who has been found unfit to work as said in subparagraph (6) shall be re-employed or permitted to work unless the Certifying Surgeon, after further examination, again certifies him to be fit for employment.

15. Medical facilities.—(1) The occupier of every factory in which the said Process is carried on shall engage a qualified medical practitioner for medical surveillance of the employees employed in such Process. His appointment shall be subject to approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(2) The occupier shall provide to him all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in sub-paragraph (1).

(3) A record of medical examinations and appropriate tests carried out by the qualified medical practitioner shall be maintained in a form approved by the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

16. Obligations of the employees.—It shall be the duty of the persons employed in the said Process to submit themselves for the medical examination including exfoliative cytology of urine by the Certifying Surgeon or the qualified medical practitioner as provided for under these rules.

17. Washing and bathing facilities.—(1) The following washing and bathing facilities shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair for the use of all employees employed in the said Process:

(a) A wash place under cover having constant supply of water and provided with clean towels, soap and nail brushes and with at least one stand pipe for every five such employees.

(b) 50 per cent of the stand pipes provided under clause (a) shall be located in bathrooms where both hot and cold water shall be made available during the working hours of the factory and for one hour thereafter.

(c) The washing and bathing facilities shall be in close proximity of the area housing the said Process.

(d) Clean towels shall be provided individually to such workers.

(e) In addition to the taps mentioned under clause (a), one stand pipe in which warm water is made available shall be provided on each floor.

(2) Arrangement shall be made to wash factory uniforms and other work clothes every day.

18. Food, drink etc. prohibited in the work room.—No worker shall consume food, drink, pan supari or tobacco or shall smoke in any work room in which the said Process is carried on and no worker shall remain in any such room during intervals for meals or rest.

19. Cloak room.—There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair for the use of the employees employed in the said Process:

(a) a cloak room with lockers having two compartments—one for street clothes and the other for work clothes; and

(b) a place separate from the locker room and the mess room for the storage of protective equipment provided under paragraph 7.

The accommodation provided shall be under the care of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

20. Mess room.—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of employees employed in the said Process who remain on the premises during the meal intervals, mess room which shall be furnished with tables and benches and provided with suitable means for warming food.

21. Time allowed for washing.—Before the end of each shift 30 minutes shall be allowed for bathing each worker who is employed in the said Process. Further at least 10 minutes shall be allowed for washing before each meal in addition to the regular time allowed for meals.

22. Restriction on age of persons employed.—No worker under the age of 40 years shall be engaged in the factory in the said Process for the first time after the date on which the Schedule comes into force.

23. Exceptions—Prohibited substances.—(1) The Chief Inspector of Factories may by a certificate in writing (which he may at his discretion revoke at any time), subject to such conditions if any, as may be specified therein, exempt any PROCESS in the course of which any of the prohibited substances is formed, PROCESSED; manufactured, handled, or used from the provisions of paragraph 5 if he is satisfied that the PROCESS is carried out in a totally enclosed and hermetically sealed system in such a manner that the prohibited substance is not removed from the system except in quantities not greater than that required for the purpose of control of the PROCESS or such purposes as is necessary to ensure that the product is free from any of the prohibited substances.

(2) The Chief Inspector of Factories may allow the manufacture, handling or use of benzidine hydrochloride provided that all the Process in connection with it are carried out in a totally enclosed system in such a manner that no prohibited substance other than benzidine hydrochloride is removed therefrom except in quantities not greater than that required for the purpose of control of Process or such purposes as is necessary to ensure that the product is free from prohibited substances and that adequate steps are taken to insure that benzidine hydrochloride is except while not in a totally enclosed system, kept wet with not less than one part of water to two parts of benzidine hydrochloride at all times.

24. Exception—General.—If in respect of any factory, the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that owing to the exceptional circumstances of infrequency of the Process or for any other reason, all or any of the provisions of this Schedule is not necessary for the protection of the employees in the factory, the Chief Inspector of Factories may by a certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke at any time exempt such factory from all or any of such provisions subject to such conditions, if any as he may specify therein).

APPENDIX

Cautionary Placard-Notice

1. Dye intermediates which are nitro or amino derivatives or aromatic hydrocarbons are toxic. You have to handle these chemicals frequently in this factory.

2. Use the various items of protective wear to safeguard your own health.

3. Maintain scrupulous cleanliness at all times thoroughly wash hands and feet before taking meals. It is essential to take a bath before leaving the factory.

4. Wash off any chemicals falling on your body with soap and water. If splashed with a solution of the chemical, remove the contaminated clothing immediately. These chemicals are known to produce cyanosis. Contact the medical officer or appointed doctor immediately and get his advice.

5. Handle the dye intermediates only with long handled scoops, never with bare hands.

6. Alcoholic drinks should be avoided as they enhance the risk of poisoning by the chemicals.

7. Keep your food and drinks away from work-place. Consuming food, drinks or tobacco in any form at the place of work is prohibited.

8. Serious effects from work with toxic chemicals may follow after many years. Great care must be taken to maintain absolute cleanliness of body, clothes, machinery and equipment.]

Manufacture, Handling and usage of Benzene and Substances Containing Benzene

1. This Schedule is made to provide protection against hazards of poisoning from benzene and shall apply in respect of factories or parts thereof in which benzene or substances containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used.

2. Definitions.—For the purpose of this Schedule :

(a) 'substances containing benzene' means substances wherein benzene content exceeds 1 per cent by volume ;

(b) 'substitute' means a chemical which is harmless or less harmful than benzene and can be used in place of benzene;

(c) 'enclosed system' means a system which will not allow escape of benzene vapours to the working atmosphere ; and

{d) 'efficient exhaust draught' means localised ventilation effected by mechanical means for the removal of gases, vapours and dusts or fumes so as to prevent them from escaping into the air of any workroom. No draught shall be deemed to be efficient if it fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gases, vapours, fumes or dusts originate.

3. Prohibition and substitution.—(1) Use of benzene and substances containing benzene is prohibited in the

following Process—

(a) manufacture of varnish, paints and thinners ;

(b) cleaning and degreasing operations.

(2) Benzene or substances containing benzene shall not be used as a solvent or diluent unless the Process in which it is used is carried out in an enclosed system or unless the Process is carried on in a manner which is considered equally safe as it were carried out in an enclosed system.

(3) Where suitable substitutes are available, they shall be used instead of benzene or substances containing benzene. This provision, however, shall not apply to the following Process:

(a) Production of benzene ;

(b) PROCESS where benzene is used for chemical synthesis ; and

(c) Motor spirits (use and fuel).

(4) The Chief Inspector may, subject to confirmation by the State Government, permit exemptions from the percentage laid down in Paragraph 2(a) and also from the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph temporarily under conditions and within limits of time to be determined after consultation with the employers and employees concerned.

4. Protection against inhalation.—(1) The PROCESS involving the use of benzene or substances containing benzene shall as far as practicable be carried out in an enclosed system.

(2) Where, however, it is not practicable to carry out the PROCESS in an enclosed system, the workroom in which benzene or substances containing benzene are used shall be equipped with an efficient exhaust draught or other means for the removal of benzene vapours to prevent their escape into the air or the workroom so that the concentration of benzene in the air does not exceed 25 parts per million by volume or 80 milligrams per cubic metre.

(3) Air analysis for the measurements of concentration of benzene vapours in air shall be carried out every 8 hours or at such intervals as may be directed by the Chief Inspector at places where PROCESS involving use of benzene is carried on and the results of such analysis shall be recorded in a register specially maintained for this purpose. If the concentration of benzene vapours in air as measured by air analysis, exceeds 25 parts per million by volume or 80 milligrams per cubic metre, the Manager shall forthwith report the concentration of the Chief Inspector stating reasons for such increase.

(4) Employees who for special reasons are likely to be exposed to concentration of benzene in the air or the workroom exceeding the maximum referred in sub-paragraph (2) shall be provided with suitable respirators face masks. The duration of such exposure shall be limited as far as possible.

5. Measures against skin contact.—(1) Employees who are likely to come in contact with liquid benzene or liquid substance containing benzene shall be provided with suitable gloves, aprons, boots and where necessary vapour tight chemical goggles, made of material not affected by benzene or its vapours.

(2) The protective wear referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall be maintained in good condition and inspected regularly.

6. Prohibition relating to employment of women and young persons.—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any workroom involving exposure to benzene or substances containing benzene.

7. Labelling.—Every container holding benzene or substances containing benzene shall have the word "Benzene" and approved danger symbols clearly visible on it and shall also display information on benzene content warning about toxicity and warning about inflammability of the chemical.

8. Improper use of benzene.—(1) The use of benzene or substances containing benzene by employees for cleaning their hands or their work clothing shall be prohibited.

(2) Employees shall be instructed on the possible dangers arising from such misuse.

9. Prohibition of consuming food, etc., in workroom.—No worker shall be allowed to store or consume food or drink in the workroom in which benzene or substances containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used.

Smoking and chewing tobacco or pan shall be prohibited into such workrooms.

10. Instruction as regards risks.—Every worker on his first employment shall be fully instructed on the properties of benzene or substances containing benzene which he has to handle and of the dangers involved. Employees shall also be instructed on the measure to be taken to deal with an emergency.

11. Cautionary notices.—Cautionary notices in the form specified in Appendix 'A' and presented in the language easily read and understood by the majority of the employees shall be displayed in prominent places in the workrooms where benzene or substances containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used.

12. Washing facilities cloak room and messroom.—In factories in which benzene or substances containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used the occupier shall provide and maintain in clean state and in good repair :

(1) Washing facilities under cover of the standard of at least one tap for every 10 persons having constant supply of water with soap and a clean towel provided individually to each worker if so ordered by the Inspector

- ;
- (2) A cloak room with lockers for each employees, having two compartments one for street clothing and one for work-clothing ; and
- (3) A mess room furnished with tables and benches with means for warming food, provided that where a canteen or other proper arrangements exist for the employees to take their meals, the requirements of the mess room shall be dispensed with.
13. Medical Examination.—(1) Every worker who is to be employed in Process involving use of benzene or substances containing benzene, shall undergo—
- (a) a thorough pre-employment medical examination including a blood test for fitness for employment by a certifying surgeon; and
- (b) periodical medical examination including blood test and other biological tests at intervals of every 6 months by the factory medical officer with the assistance of a laboratory.
- (2) Certificates of pre-employment medical examination and periodical medical examination including tests, shall be entered in a health register in Form No. 17, which shall be produced on demand by an Inspector.
- (3) If the factory medical officer on examination at any time is of the opinion that any worker has developed signs or symptoms of benzene exposure, he shall make a record of his findings in the said register and inform the manager in writing and on receipt of the information from the factory medical officer, the manager of the factory shall send the worker so found exposed, to the certifying surgeon who shall, after satisfying himself with the finding of the factory medical officer and conducting necessary examination, issue orders of temporary shifting of the worker or suspension of the worker in the PROCESS.
- (4) The medical examination shall be arranged by the occupier or manager of the factory and the worker so examined shall not bear any expenses for it.

Manufacture of pottery

1. Savings.—These provisions shall not apply to a factory in which any of the following articles, but no other pottery, are made—

- (a) unglazed or salt glazed bricks and tiles; and
- (b) architectural terracotta made from plastic clay and either unglazed or glazed with a leadless glaze only.

2. Definitions.—For the purposes of this Schedule—

- (a) "Efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation affected by mechanical or other means for removal of dust or fume so as to prevent it from escaping into air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails to remove effectively dust or fume generated at the point where dust or fume originates;
- (b) "fettling" includes scalloping, towing, sand peppering, sand sticking, brushing or any other PROCESS of cleaning of potteryware in which dust is given off;
- (c) "first employment" shall mean first employment in any PROCESS mentioned under Paragraph 3 and shall also include re-employment in the said PROCESS following any cessation of employment for a continuous period exceeding three calendar months;
- (d) "ground or powdered flint or quartz" does not include natural sands;
- (e) "leadless glaze" means a glaze which does not contain more than one per cent of its dry weight of a lead compound calculated as lead monoxide;
- (f) "low solubility glaze" means a glaze which does not yield to dilute hydrochloric acid more than five per cent of its dry weight, of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described below—

A weighed quantity of the material which has been dried at 100 degrees centigrade and thoroughly mixed shall be continuously shaken for one hour at the common temperature with 1000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0.25 per cent by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution shall thereafter be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in the clear filtrate shall then be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate;

- (g) "potter's shop" includes all places where pottery is formed by pressing or by any other PROCESS and all places whereby pressing or by any other PROCESS and all places where shaping, fettling or other treatment of pottery article prior to placing for the biscuit fire is carried on; and
- (h) "Pottery" includes earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, chinatiles, and any other articles made from such clay or from a mixture containing clay and other materials such as quartz, flint, feldspar, and gypsum.

3. Efficient exhaust draughts.—The following Process shall not be carried on without the use of an efficient exhaust draught:

- (a) all Process involving the manipulation or use of a dry and unfritted lead compound;
- (b) fettling operations of any kind, whether on greenware or biscuit, provided that this shall not apply to the wet fettling, and to the occasional finishing of pottery articles without the aid of mechanical power;
- (c) sifting of clay dust or any other material for making tiles or other articles by pressure, except where—
- (i) this is done in machine so enclosed as to effectually prevent the escape of dust; or

- (ii) the material to be shifted is so damp that no dust can be given off;
 - (d) pressing of tiles from clay dust, an exhaust opening being connected with each press, and pressing from clay dust of articles other than tiles, unless the material is so damp that no dust is given off;
 - (e) fettling of tiles made from clay dust by pressure, except where the fettling is done wholly on or with, damp material, and fettling of other articles made from clay dust, unless the material is so damp that no dust is given off;
 - (f) PROCESS of loading and unloading of saggars where handling and manipulation of ground and powdered flint, quartz, alumina or other materials are involved;
 - (g) brushing of earthenware biscuit, unless the PROCESS is carried on in a room provided with efficient general mechanical ventilation or other ventilation which is certified by the Inspector as adequate having regard to all the circumstances of the case;
 - (h) fettling of biscuit ware which has been fired in powdered flint or quartz except where this is done in machine so enclosed as to effectively prevent the escape of dust;
 - (i) ware cleaning after the application of glaze by dipping or other PROCESS;
 - (j) crushing and dry grinding of materials for pottery bodies and saggars, unless carried on in machines so enclosed as to effectively prevent the escape of dust or is so damp that no dust can be given off;
 - (k) sieving or manipulation of powdered flint, quartz, clay grog or mixture of these materials unless it is so damp that no dust can be given off;
 - (l) grinding of tiles on a power driven wheel unless an efficient water spray is used on the wheel;
 - (m) lifting and conveying of materials by elevators and conveyors unless they are effectively enclosed and so arranged as to prevent escape of dust into the air in or near to any place in which persons are employed;
 - (n) preparation or weighing out of flow material, lawning of dry colours, colour dusting and colour blowing;
 - (o) mould making unless the bins or similar receptacles used for holding plaster of paris are provided with suitable covers; and
 - (p) manipulation of calcined material unless the material has been made and remains so wet that no dust is given off.
4. Separation of PROCESS.—Each of the following Process shall be carried on in such a manner and under such conditions as to secure effectual separation from one another and from other wet Process—
- (a) crushing and dry grinding or sieving of materials, fettling, pressing of tiles, drying of clay and greenware, loading and unloading of saggars, and the use of a dry lead compound,
 - (b) all Process involving the use of a dry lead compound.
5. Prohibition on use of glaze.—No glaze which is not a leadless glaze or a low solubility glaze shall be used in a factory in which pottery is manufactured.
6. Prohibition relating to women and young persons.—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the operations specified in Paragraph 4, or at any place where such operations are carried on.
7. Provisions of screen to potter's wheel.—The potter's wheel (jolly and jigger) shall be provided with screens or so constructed as to prevent clay scrapings being thrown off beyond the wheel.
8. Control of dust during cleaning.—(1) All practical measures shall be taken by dampening or otherwise to prevent dust arising during cleaning of floors.
- (2) Damp sawdust or other suitable material shall be used to render the moist method effective in preventing dust rising into the air during the cleaning PROCESS which shall be carried out after work has ceased.
9. Floor of certain workrooms.—The floors of potter's shops, slip houses, dipping houses and ware cleaning rooms shall be hard, smooth and impervious and shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by an adult male using a moist method.
10. Protective equipment.—(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable overalls and head coverings for all persons employed in PROCESS included under Paragraph 3.
- (2) The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable aprons of a waterproof or similar material which can be sponged daily, for the use of the dippers, dippers' assistants, throwers, jolly employees, casters, mould makers and filter press and pug mill employees.
- (3) Aprons provided in pursuance of sub-paragraph (2) shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by the wearers by sponging or other wet Process. All overalls and head coverings shall be washed, cleaned and mended at least once a week, and this washing, cleaning or mending shall be provided for by the occupier.
- (4) No person shall be allowed to work in emptying sacks of dusty materials, weighing out and mixing of dusty materials, and charging of ball mills and plungers without wearing a suitable and efficient dust respirator.
11. Washing facilities.—(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain, in a clean state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in any of the Process specified in Paragraph 8—
- (a) a wash place under cover with either—
 - (i) a trough with smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of sufficient length to allow at least 60 centimetres for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant

supply of clean water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than 60 centimetres; or
(ii) at least one tap or standpipe for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of clean water, the tap or standpipe being spaced not less than 120 centimetres apart; and
(b) a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable material changed daily, with sufficient supply of nail brushes and soap.

12. Time allowed for washing.—Before each meal and before the end of the day's work, at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal times, shall be allowed for washing to each person employed in any of the Process mentioned in Paragraph 3.

13. Mess-room.—(1) There shall be provided and maintained for use of all persons remaining within the premises during the rest intervals, a suitable mess-room providing accommodation of 0.93 square metre per head and furnished with—

- (a) a sufficient number of tables and chairs or benches with backrest;
- (b) arrangements for washing utensils;
- (c) adequate means for warming food; and
- (d) adequate quantity of drinking water.

(2) The room shall be adequately ventilated by the circulation of fresh air and placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

14. Food, drinks, etc. prohibited in workrooms.—No food, drink, pan, supari and tobacco shall be brought into or consumed by any worker in any workroom in which any of the Process mentioned in Paragraph 3 are carried on and no person shall remain in any such room during interval for meals or rest.

15. Cloak-room, etc.—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in any of the Process mentioned in Paragraph 3,—

(a) a cloak-room for clothing put off during working hours and such accommodation shall be separate from any mess-room; and

(b) separate and suitable arrangements for the storage of protective equipment provided under Paragraph 10.

16. Medical facilities and records of examinations and tests.—(1) The occupier of every factory in which manufacturing of pottery is carried on, shall—

(a) employ a qualified medical practitioner for medical surveillance of the employees employed therein whose employment shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories; and

(b) provide to the said medical practitioner all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a).

(2) The record of medical examination and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical practitioner shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

17. Medical examination by Certifying Surgeon.—(1) Every worker employed in any PROCESS mentioned under Paragraph 3, shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment. Such examination shall include tests for lead in urine and blood, ALA in urine, haemoglobin content, stippling of cells and pulmonary function tests and chest X-ray for employees engaged in Process mentioned in clauses (a) and (n) of Paragraph 3 and pulmonary function test and chest X-rays for the others. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(2) All persons employed in any of the Process mentioned in clauses (a) and (n) of Paragraph 3 shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon once in every 3 calendar months. Those employed in any other Process mentioned in the remaining clauses of Paragraph 3 shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon once in every twelve calendar months. Such examinations in respect of all the employees shall include all the tests as specified in sub-paragraph (1) except chest X-ray which will be once in 3 years.

(3) The Certifying Surgeon after examining a worker, shall issue Certificate of Fitness in Form 26. The record of examination and re-examination carried out shall be entered in the certificate and the certificate shall be kept in the custody of the manager of the factory. The record of each examination carried out under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), including the nature and the results of the tests, shall also be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in a Health Register in Form 27.

(4) The Certificate of Fitness and the Health Register shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

(5) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that a worker is no longer fit for employment in the said Process on the ground that continuance therein would involve special danger to health of the worker, he shall make a record of his findings in the said certificate and the Health Register. The entry of his findings in these documents should also include the period for which he considers that the said person is unfit for work in the said Process.

(6) No person who has been found unfit to work as said in sub-paragraph (5) above shall be re-employed or permitted to work in the said Process unless the Certifying Surgeon, after further examination again certifies him fit for employment in that Process.

18. Exemption.—If in respect of any factory the Chief Inspector is satisfied that all or any of the provisions of this Schedule are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed in such factory, he may by a certificate in writing exempt such factory from all or any of such provisions subject to such conditions as he may specify therein. Such certificate may at any time be revoked by the Chief Inspector without assigning any reasons.

Manipulation of Stone or any Other Material Containing Free Silica

1. Application.—This Schedule shall apply to all factories or parts of factories in which manipulation of stone or any other material containing free silica is carried on.

2. Definitions.—For the purpose of this Schedule—

(a) "First employment" shall mean first employment in the Process specified in Paragraph 1 and shall also include re-employment in the said Process following any cessation of employment for a continuous period exceeding three calendar months;

(b) "manipulation" means crushing, breaking, chipping, dressing, grinding, sieving, mixing, grading or handling of stone or any other material or any other operation involving such stone or material; and

(c) "stone or any other material containing free silica" means a stone or any other solid material containing not less than 5 per cent by weight of free silica.

3. Precautions in manipulation.—No manipulation shall be carried out in a factory or part of a factory unless one or more of the following measures, namely—

(a) dampening the stone or other material being PROCESSED;

(b) providing water spray;

(c) enclosing the Process;

(d) isolating the PROCESS; and

(e) providing localized exhaust ventilation:

are adopted so as to effectively control the dust in any place in the factory where any person is employed, at a level equal to or below the maximum permissible level for silica dust as laid down in the second Schedule appended to Section 41-F of the Code:

Provided that such measures as above said are not necessary if the PROCESS of operation itself is such that the level of dust created and prevailing does not exceed the permissible level referred to.

4. Maintenance of floors.—(1) All floors or places where fine dust is likely to settle on and wherein any person has to work or pass shall be of impervious material and maintained in such condition that they can be thoroughly cleaned by a moist method or any other method which would prevent dust being airborne in the PROCESS of cleaning.

(2) The surface of every floor of every workroom or place where any work is carried on or where any person has to pass during the course of his work, shall be cleaned of dust once at least during each shift after being sprayed with water or by any other suitable method so as to prevent dust being airborne in the PROCESS of cleaning.

5. Prohibition relating to young persons.—No young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the operations involving manipulation or at any place where such operations are carried on.

6. Medical facilities and records of examinations and tests.—(1) The occupier of every factory to which the Schedule applies, shall—

(a) employ a qualified medical officer for medical surveillance of the employees employed therein whose employment shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories, and

(b) provide to the said medical officer all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a).

(2) The record of medical examination and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical officer shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

7. Medical examination by Certifying Surgeon.—(1) Every worker employed in the Process specified in Paragraph 1, shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment. Such medical examination shall include pulmonary function tests and chest X-ray. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(2) Every worker employed in the said Process shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once in every twelve months. Such examination shall, wherever the Certifying Surgeon considers appropriate, include all the tests as specified in sub-paragraph (1) except chest X-ray which will be once in every 3 years.

(3) The Certifying Surgeon after examining a worker, shall issue a Certificate of Fitness in Form 26. The record of re-examination carried out shall be entered in the Certificate and the Certificate shall be kept in the custody of the manager of the Factory. The record of each examination carried out under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) including the nature and the results of the tests, shall also be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in Health Register in Form 27.

(4) The Certificate of Fitness and the Health Register shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

(5) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that a worker is no longer fit for employment in the said Process on the ground that continuance therein would involve special danger to the health of the worker, he shall make a record of his findings in the said certificate and the Health Register. The entry of his findings in those documents also include the period for which he considers that the said person is unfit for work in the said Process.

(6) No person who has been found unfit to work as said in sub-paragraph (5) above shall be re-employed or permitted to work in the said PROCESS unless the Certifying Surgeon after further examination, again certifies him fit for employment in those Processes.

8. Exemption.—If in respect of any factory, the Chief Inspector is satisfied that owing to the exceptional circumstances or infrequency of the Process or for any other reason, all or any of the provisions of this Schedule are not necessary for protection of the employees in the factory, the Chief Inspector may by a certificate in writing, which he may in his discretion revoke at any time, exempt such factory from all or any of such provisions subject to such conditions, if any, as he may specify therein.

**HANDLING AND PROCESSING OF ASBESTOS, MANUFACTURE OF ANY
ARTICLE OF ASBESTOS AND ANY OTHER PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE
OR OTHERWISE IN WHICH ASBESTOS IS USED IN ANY FORM**

1. Application.—This Schedule shall apply to all factories or part of factories in which any of the following Process are carried on—

- (a) breaking, crushing, disintegrating, opening, grinding, mixing or sieving of asbestos and any other Process involving handling and manipulation of asbestos incidental thereto;
- (b) all Process in the manufacture of asbestos textiles including preparatory and finishing Process;
- (c) making of insulation slabs or sections, composed wholly or partly of asbestos and Process incidental thereto;
- (d) making or repairing of insulating mattresses composed wholly or partly of asbestos, and Process incidental thereto;
- (e) manufacture of asbestos cardboard and paper;
- (f) manufacture of asbestos or cement goods;
- (g) application of asbestos by spray method;
- (h) sewing, grinding, turning, abrading and polishing in the dry state of articles composed wholly or partly of asbestos;
- (i) cleaning of any room, vessel, chambers, fixture or appliance for the collection of asbestos dust; and
- (j) any other Process in which asbestos dust is given off into the work environment.

2. Definition.—For the purpose of this Schedule—

- (a) "approved" means approved for the time being in writing by the Chief Inspector;
- (b) "asbestos" means any fibrous silicate mineral and any admixture containing Codeionlite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysolite, crocidolite, tremolite or any mixture thereof, whether crude, crushed or opened;
- (c) "asbestos textiles" means yarn or cloth composed of asbestos mixed with any other material;
- (d) "breathing apparatus" means a helmet or face piece with necessary connection by means of which a person using it breathes air free from dust, or any other approved apparatus;
- (e) "efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation by mechanical means for the removal of dust so as to prevent dust from escaping into air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed to be efficient which fails to control dust produced at the point where such dust originates;
- (f) "first employment" shall mean first employment in the Process, specified in Paragraph 1 and shall also include re-employment in the said Process following any cessation of employment for a continuous period exceeding three calendar months;
- (g) "preparing" means crushing, disintegrating, and any other Process in or incidental to the opening of asbestos; and
- (h) "protective clothing" means overall and head covering, which (in either case) will when worn exclude asbestos dust.

3. Tools and equipment.—Any tools or equipment used in Process to which this Schedule applies shall be such that they do not create asbestos dust above the permissible limit or are equipped with efficient exhaust draught.

4. Exhaust draught.—(1) An efficient exhaust draught shall be provided and maintained to control dust from the following Process and machines—

- (a) manufacture and conveying machinery, namely—
 - (i) preparing, grinding or dry mixing machines;
 - (ii) carding, card waste and ring spinning machines, and looms;
 - (iii) machines or other plant fed with asbestos; and
 - (iv) machines used for the sewing, grinding, turning, drilling, abrading or polishing, in the dry state, of articles composed wholly or partly of asbestos.
- (b) cleaning and grinding of the cylinders or other parts of a carding machine;

- (c) chambers, hoppers or other structures into which loose asbestos is delivered or passes;
 - (d) workbenches for asbestos waste sorting or for other manipulation of asbestos by hand;
 - (e) workplaces at which the filling or emptying of sacks, skips or other portable containers, weighing or other PROCESS incidental thereto which is effected by hand, is carried on;
 - (f) sack cleaning machines;
 - (g) mixing and blending of asbestos by hand; and
 - (h) any other PROCESS in which dust is given off into the work environment.
- (2) Exhaust ventilation equipment provided in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) shall, while any work of maintenance or repair to the machinery, apparatus or other plant or equipment in connection with which it is provided is being carried on, be kept in use so as to produce an exhaust draught which prevents the entry of asbestos dust into the air of any workplace.
- (3) Arrangements shall be made to prevent asbestos dust discharged from exhaust apparatus being drawn into the air of any workroom.
- (4) The asbestos bearing dust removed from any workroom by the exhaust system shall be collected in suitable receptacles or filter bags which shall be isolated from all work areas.
5. Testing and examination of ventilating systems.—(1) All ventilating systems used for the purpose of extracting or suppressing dust as required by this Schedule shall be examined and inspected once every week by a responsible person. It shall be thoroughly examined and tested by a competent person once in every period of 12 months. Any defects found by such examinations or tests shall be rectified forthwith.
- (2) A register containing particulars of such examination and tests and the state of the plant and repairs or alterations (if any) found to be necessary shall be kept and shall be available for inspection by an Inspector.
6. Segregation in case of certain PROCESS.—Mixing or blending by hand of asbestos, or making or repairing of insulating mattresses composed wholly or partly of asbestos shall not be carried on in any room in which any other work is done.
7. Storage and distribution of loose asbestos.—All loose asbestos shall while not in use, be kept in suitable closed receptacles which prevent the escape of asbestos dust therefrom and such asbestos shall not be distributed within a factory except in such receptacles or in a totally enclosed system of conveyance.
8. Asbestos sacks.—(1) All sacks used as receptacles for the purpose of transport of asbestos within the factory shall be constructed of impermeable material and shall be kept in good repair.
- (2) A sack which has contained asbestos shall not be cleaned by hand beating but by a machine, complying with Paragraph 3.
9. Maintenance of floors and workplaces—(1) In every room in which any of the requirements of this Schedule apply—
- (a) the floors, workbenches, machinery and plant shall be kept in a clean state and free from asbestos debris and suitable arrangements shall be made for the storage of asbestos not immediately required for use; and
 - (b) the floors shall be kept free from any materials, plant or other articles not immediately required for the work carried on in the room and which would obstruct the proper cleaning of the floor.
- (2) The cleaning as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) shall, so far as is practicable, be carried out by means of vacuum cleaning equipment as designed and constructed and so used that asbestos dust neither escapes nor is discharged into the air of any workplace.
- (3) When the cleaning is done by any method other than that mentioned in sub-paragraph (2), the persons doing cleaning work and any other person employed in that room shall be provided with respiratory protective equipment and protective clothing.
- (4) The vacuum cleaning equipment used in accordance with provisions of sub-paragraph (2), shall be properly maintained and after each cleaning operation, its surface shall be kept in a clean state and free from asbestos waste and dust.
- (5) Asbestos waste shall not be permitted to remain on the floors or other surfaces at the workplace at the end of the working shift and shall be transferred without delay to suitable receptacles. Any spillage of asbestos waste occurring during the course of the work at any time shall be removed and transferred to the receptacles maintained for the purpose without delay.
10. Breathing apparatus and protective clothing.—(1) An approved breathing apparatus and protective clothing shall be provided and maintained in good condition for use of every person employed—
- (a) in chambers containing loose asbestos;
 - (b) in cleaning, dust settling, or filtering chambers, or apparatus;
 - (c) in cleaning the cylinders, including the doffers cylinders, or other parts of a carding machine by means of hand-strickles;
 - (d) in filling, beating, or levelling in the manufacture or repair of insulating mattresses; and
 - (e) in any other operation or circumstance in which it is impracticable to adopt technical means to control asbestos dust in the work environment within the permissible limit.
- (2) Suitable accommodation in a conveniently accessible position shall be provided for the use of persons when

putting on or taking off breathing apparatus and protective clothing provided in accordance with this Schedule and for the storage of such apparatus and clothing when not in use.

(3) All breathing apparatus and protective clothing when not in use shall be stored in the accommodation provided in accordance with sub-paragraph (2).

(4) All protective clothing in use shall be re-dusted under an efficient exhaust draught or by vacuum cleaning and shall be washed at suitable intervals. The cleaning Schedule and procedure should be such as to ensure the efficiency of the said clothing in protecting the wearer.

(5) All breathing apparatus shall be cleaned and disinfected at suitable intervals and thoroughly inspected once every month by a responsible person.

(6) Records of the cleaning and maintenance and of the condition of the breathing apparatus shall be maintained in a register provided for that purpose which shall be readily available for inspection by an Inspector.

(7) No person shall be employed to perform any work specified in sub-paragraph (1) for which breathing apparatus is necessary to be provided under that sub-paragraph unless he has been fully instructed in the proper use of that equipment.

(8) No breathing apparatus provided in pursuance of sub-paragraph (1) which has been worn by a person, shall be worn by another person unless it has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since last being worn and the person has been fully instructed in the proper use of that equipment.

11. Separate accommodation for personal clothing.—A separate accommodation shall be provided in a conveniently accessible position for all persons employed in operations to which this Schedule applies for storing of personal clothing. This should be separated from the accommodation provided under subparagraph (2) of Paragraph 10 to prevent contamination of personal clothing.

12. Washing and bathing facilities.—(1) There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair for the use of all employees employed in the Process covered by the Schedule, adequate washing and bathing places having a constant supply of water under cover at the rate of one such place for every 15 persons employed.

(2) The washing places shall have standpipes placed at intervals of not less than one metre.

(3) Not less than one-half of the total number of washing places shall be provided with bathrooms.

(4) Sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable materials shall be provided:

Provided that such towels shall be supplied individually for each worker if so ordered by the Inspector.

(5) Sufficient supply of soap and nail brushes shall be provided.

13. Mess-room.—(1) There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all employees employed in the factory covered by this Schedule, remaining on the premises during the rest intervals, a suitable mess-room which shall be furnished with—

(a) sufficient tables and benches with back-rest, and

(b) adequate means for warming food.

(2) The mess-room shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

14. Prohibition of employment of young persons.—No young person shall be employed in any of the Process covered by this Schedule.

15. Prohibition relating to smoking.—No person shall smoke in any area where the Process covered by this Schedule is carried on. A notice in the language understood by the majority of the employees shall be posted in the plant prohibiting smoking in such areas.

16. Cautionary Notices.—(1) Cautionary notices shall be displayed at the approaches and along the perimeter of every asbestos PROCESSING area to warn all persons regarding:

(a) hazards to health from asbestos dust;

(b) need to use appropriate protective equipment; and

(c) prohibition of entry to unauthorised persons or authorised persons but without protective equipment.

(2) Such notices shall be in the languages understood by the majority of the employees.

17. Air Monitoring.—To ensure the effectiveness of the central measures, monitoring of asbestos in air shall be carried out once at least in every shift and the record of the results so obtained shall be entered in a register specially maintained for the purpose.

18. Medical facilities and records of medical examinations and tests.—(1) The occupier of every factory or part of the factory to which the Schedule applies, shall—

(a) employ a qualified medical practitioner for medical surveillance of the employees covered by this Schedule whose employment shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories; and

(b) provide to the said medical practitioner all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a).

(2) The record of medical examinations and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical practitioner shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

19. Medical examination by Certifying Surgeon.—(1) Every worker employed in the Process specified in

Paragraph 1 shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment. Such examinations shall include pulmonary function tests, tests for detecting asbestos fibers in sputum and chest X-ray. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(2) Every worker employed in the PROCESS referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once in every twelve calendar months. Such examinations shall, wherever the Certifying Surgeon considers appropriate include all the tests specified in sub-paragraph (1) except chest X-ray which will be carried out once in 3 years.

(3) The Certifying Surgeon after examining a worker, shall issue a Certificate of Fitness in Form 26. The record of examination and re-examinations carried out shall be entered in the certificate and the certificate shall be kept in the custody of the manager of the factory. The record of each examination carried out under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), including the nature and the results of the test, shall also be entered, by the Certifying Surgeon in a Health Register in Form 27.

(4) The Certificate of Fitness and the Health Register shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

(5) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that a worker is no longer fit for employment in the said Process on the ground that continuance therein would involve special danger to the health of the worker, he shall make a record of his findings in the said certificate and the Health Register. The entry of his findings in these documents should also include the period for which he considers that the said person is unfit to work in the said Process.

(6) No person who has been found unfit to work as said in sub-paragraph (5) shall be re-employed or permitted to work in the said Process unless the Certifying Surgeon, after further examination, again certifies him fit for employment in that Process.

20. Exemption.—If in respect of any factory, the Chief Inspector is satisfied that owing to the exceptional circumstances or infrequency of the Process for any other reason, all or any of the provisions of this Schedule is not necessary for protection of the employees in the factory, the Chief Inspector may by a certificate in writing, which he may at his discretion revoke at any time, exempt such factory from all or any of such provisions subject to such condition, if any, as he may specify therein.

HANDLING OR MANIPULATION OF CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES

1. Definition.—For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) "corrosive operation" means an operation of manufacturing, storing, handling, PROCESSING, packing or using any corrosive substance in a factory; and

(b) "corrosive substance" includes Sulphuric acid, Nitric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Hydrofluoric acid, Carboic acid, Phosphoric acid. Liquid chlorine, Liquid bromine, Ammonia, Sodium hydroxide and Potassium hydroxide and a mixture thereof, and any other substance which the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette specify to be a corrosive substance.

2. Flooring.—The floor of every workroom of a factory in which corrosive operation is carried on shall be made of impervious, corrosion and fire resistant material and shall be so constructed as to prevent collection of any corrosive substance. The surface of such flooring shall be smooth and cleaned as often as necessary and maintained in a sound condition.

3. Protective equipment.—(1) The occupier shall provide for the use of all persons employed in any corrosive operation suitable protective wear for hands and feet, suitable aprons, face shields, chemical safety goggles and respirators. The equipment shall be maintained in good order and shall be kept in a clean and hygienic condition by suitably treating to get rid of the ill effects of any absorbed chemicals and by disinfecting. The occupier shall also provide suitable protective creams and other preparations wherever necessary.

(2) The protective equipment and preparations provided shall be used by the persons employed in any corrosive operation.

4. Water facilities.—Where any corrosive operation is carried on, there shall be provided as close to the place of such operation as possible a source of clean water at a height of 210 centimetres from a pipe of 1.25 centimetres diameter and fitted with a quick Coding valve so that in case of injury to the worker by any corrosive substance, the injured part can be thoroughly flooded with water. Whenever necessary, in order to ensure continuous water supply, a storage tank having a minimum length, breadth and height of 210 centimeters, 120 centimeters and 60 centimeters respectively or such dimensions as are approved by the Chief Inspector shall be provided as the source of clean water.

5. Cautionary notice.—A cautionary notice in the following form and printed in the language which majority of the employees employed understand, shall be displayed prominently close to the place where a corrosive operation is carried out and where it can be easily and conveniently read by the employees. If any worker is illiterate, effective steps shall be taken to explain carefully to him the contents of the notice so displayed.

CAUTIONARY NOTICE

DANGER

Corrosive substances cause severe burns and vapours thereof may be extremely hazardous. In case of contact, immediately flood the part affected with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes

Get medical attention quickly.

6. Transport.—(1) Corrosive substances shall not be filled, moved or carried except in containers or through pipes and when they are to be transported in containers they shall be placed in crates of sound construction and of sufficient strength.

(2) A container with a capacity of 11.5 litres or more of a corrosive substance shall be placed in a receptacle or crate and then carried by more than one person at a height below the waist line unless a suitable rubber wheeled truck is used for the purpose.

(3) Containers for corrosive substances shall be plainly labelled.

7. Devices for handling corrosives.—(1) Tilting, lifting or pumping arrangements shall be used for emptying jars, carboys and other containers of corrosives.

(2) Corrosive substances shall not be handled by bare hands but by means of a suitable scoop or device.

8. Openings of valves.—Valves fitted to containers holding a corrosive substance shall be opened with great care. If they do not work freely, they shall not be forced open. They shall be opened by a worker suitably trained for the purpose.

9. Cleaning tanks, sills etc.—(1) In cleaning out or removing residues from sills or other large chambers used for holding any corrosive substance, suitable implements made of wood or other material shall be used to prevent production of arseniuretted hydrogen (arsine).

(2) Whenever it is necessary for the purpose of cleaning or other maintenance work for any worker to enter a chamber, tank, vat, pit or other confined space where a corrosive substance had been stored, all possible precautions required under Section 36 of the Code shall be taken to ensure the worker's safety.

(3) Wherever possible, before repairs are undertaken to any part of equipment in which a corrosive substance was handled, such equipment or part thereof shall be freed of any adhering corrosive substance by adopting suitable methods.

10. Storage.—(1) Corrosive substances shall not be stored in the same room with other chemical materials such as turpentine, carbides, metallic powders and combustible materials, to accidental mixing with, which may cause a reaction which is either violent or gives rise to toxic fumes and gases.

(2) Pumping or filling overhead tanks, receptacles, vats or other containers for storing corrosive substances shall be so arranged that there is no possibility of any corrosive substance overflowing and causing injury to any person.

(3) Every container having a capacity of twenty litres or more and every pipeline, valve, and fitting used for storing or carrying corrosive substance shall be thoroughly examined every year for finding out any defects, and defects so found out shall be removed forthwith. A register shall be maintained of every such examination made and shall be produced before the Inspector whenever required.

11. Fire extinguishers and fire-fighting equipment.—An adequate number of suitable types of fire extinguishers or other fire-fighting equipment, depending on the nature of chemicals stored, shall be provided. Such extinguishers or other equipment shall be regularly tested and refilled. Clear instructions as to how the extinguishers or other equipment should be used, printed in the language which majority of the employees employed understand, shall be affixed near each extinguisher or other equipment.

12. Exemption.—If in respect of any factory on an application made by the Manager, the Chief Inspector is satisfied that owing to the exceptional circumstances, or the infrequency of the PROCESS or for any other reason to be recorded by him in writing, all or any of the provisions of this Schedule are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed therein, he may by a certificate in writing which he may at any time revoke, exempt the factory from such of the provisions and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein.

COMPRESSION OF OXYGEN AND HYDROGEN PRODUCED BY ELECTROLYSIS OF WATER

1. Location of electrolyser plant.—The room in which the electrolyser plant is installed shall be separate from the plant for storing and compressing the oxygen and hydrogen and also the electric generator room.

2. Testing of purity.—(1) The purity of oxygen and hydrogen shall be tested by competent person at least once in every shift at the following posts—

- (a) in the electrolysis room;
- (b) at the gas-holder inlet; and
- (c) at the suction and of the compressor.

(2) The purity figures shall be entered in a register and signed by the persons carrying out such tests:

Provided that if the electrolyser plant is fitted with an automatic recorder of purity of oxygen and hydrogen with alarm lights, it shall be sufficient to the purity of gases tested at the suction and of the compressor only.

3. Restrictions as to the compression.—The oxygen and hydrogen gases shall not be compressed if their purity as determined under Paragraph 2 above falls below 98 per cent at any time.

4. Limit switch for gas holder.—The bell of any gas holder shall not be permitted to go within the 30 centimeters of its lowest position when empty and a limit switch shall be fitted in the gasholder in such a manner as to switch off the compressor motor when the limit is reached.

5. Provision of negative pressure switch.—In addition to the limit switch in the gasholder, a sensitive negative pressure switch shall be provided in or adjacent to the suction main for hydrogen close to the gasholder and between the gasholder and the hydrogen compressor to switch off the compressor meter in the event of the gasholder being emptied to the extent as to cause vacuum.

6. Purity of caustic soda.—The water and caustic soda used for making lye shall be chemically pure within pharmaceutical limits.

7. Precautions against reversal of polarity.—Electrical connections at the electrolysis cells and at the electric generator terminals shall be constructed as to preclude the possibility of wrong connections leading to the reversal of polarity and in addition an automatic device shall be provided to cut off power in the event of reversal of polarity owing to wrong connections either at the switchboard or at the electric generator terminals.

8. Colouring of gas pipes.—Oxygen and hydrogen gas pipes shall be painted with distinguishing colours and in the event of leakage at the joints of the hydrogen gas pipe, the pipe after reconnection shall be purged of all air before drawing in hydrogen gas.

9. Use of flame proof fittings.—All electrical wiring and apparatus in the electrolyser room shall be of flame proof construction or enclosed in flameproof fittings and no naked light or flame shall be allowed to be taken either in the electrolyser room or where compression and filling of the gases is carried on and such warning notices shall be exhibited in prominent places,

10. Prohibition of hot work.—No part of the electrolyser plant and the gasholders and compressor shall be subjected to welding, brazing, soldering or cutting until steps have been taken to remove any explosive substance from that part and render the part safe for such operations and after the completion of such operations no explosive substance shall be allowed to enter that part until the metal has cooled sufficiently to prevent risk of explosion.

11. Repair etc. to be done under supervision.—No work or operation, repair or maintenance shall be undertaken except under the direct supervision of a person who, by his training, experience and knowledge of the necessary precautions against risk of explosion is competent to supervise such work. No electric generator after erection or repairs shall be switched on to the electrolyzers unless the same is certified by the competent persons under whose direct supervision erection or repairs are carried on to be in a safe condition and the terminals have been checked for the polarity as required by Paragraph 7,

12. Checking of plant.—Every part of the electrolyser plant and the gasholders and compressor shall have a regular Schedule of overhaul and checking and every defect noticed shall be rectified forthwith.

PROCESS OF EXTRACTING OILS AND FATS FROM VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL SOURCE IN SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANTS

1. Definitions.—For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) "Competent person" for the purpose of this Schedule shall be at least a Member of the Institution of Engineers (India) or an Associate Member of the said Institution with 10 years experience in a responsible position as may be approved by the Chief Inspector:

Provided that a graduate in mechanical engineering or chemical engineering technology with specialized knowledge of oils and fats and with a minimum experience of 5 years in a solvent extraction plant shall also be considered to be a competent person:

Provided further that the State Government may accept any other qualifications if in its opinion they are equivalent to the qualifications aforesaid.

(b) "flame proof enclosure" as applied to electrical machinery or apparatus means an enclosure that will withstand, when covers or other access doors are properly secured, an internal explosion of the flammable gas or vapour which may enter or which may originate inside the enclosure without suffering damage and without communicating internal inflammation (or explosion) to the external flammable gas or vapour;

(c) "solvent" means an inflammable liquid such as pentane, hexane and heptane used for the recovery of vegetable oils;

(d) "solvent extraction plant" means a plant in which the PROCESS of extracting oils and fats from vegetable and animal sources by the use of solvents is carried on.

2. Location and layout.—(1) No solvent extraction plant shall be permitted to be constructed or extended to within a distance of 30 meters from the nearest residential locality.

(2) A 1-5 metre high continuous wire fencing shall be provided around the solvent extraction plant up to a minimum distance of 15 meters from the plant.

- (3) No person shall be allowed to carry any matches or an open flame of fire inside the area bounded by the fencing.
- (4) Boiler houses and other buildings where open flame Processes are carried on shall be located at least 30 metres away from the solvent extraction plant.
- (5) If godowns and preparatory Process are at a distance of less than 30 meters from the solvent extraction plant, these shall be at least 15 meters distant from the plant, and a continuous barrier wall of non-combustible material 1.5 meters high shall be erected at distance of not less than 15 meters from the solvent extraction plant so that it extends to at least 30 meters of vapour travel around its ends from the plant to the possible sources of ignition.
3. Electrical installations.—(1) All electrical motors and wiring and either electrical equipment installed or housed in a solvent extraction plant shall be of flame proof construction.
- (2) All metal parts of the plant and building including various tanks and containers where solvents are stored are present and all parts of electrical equipment not required to be energised shall be properly bonded together and connected to earth so as to avoid accidental rise in the electrical potential of such parts above the earth potential.
4. Restrictions on smoking.—Smoking shall be strictly prohibited within 15 meters distance from a solvent extraction plant. For this purpose, "No Smoking" signs shall be permanently displayed in the areas.
5. Precautions against friction.—(1) All tools and equipment including ladders, chains and other lifting tackle required to be used in a solvent extraction plant shall be of non-sparking type.
- (2) No machinery or equipment in a solvent extraction plant shall be belt driven.
- (3) No person shall be allowed to enter and work in the solvent extraction plant if wearing clothes made of nylon or such other fibre that can generate static electrical charge or wearing footwear which is likely to cause sparks by friction.
6. Fire-fighting apparatus.—(1) Adequate number of portable fire extinguishers suitable for use against flammable liquid fires shall be provided in the solvent extraction plant.
- (2) An automatic water spray sprinkler system on a wet pipe or open-head deluge system with sufficient supply of storage water shall be provided over the solvent extraction plant and throughout the building housing such plant.
7. Precautions against power failure.—Provision shall be made for the automatic cutting off of steam in the event of power failure and also for emergency overhead water-supply for feeding water by gravity to condensers which shall come into play automatically with the power failure.
8. Magnetic separators.—Oil cake shall be fed to the extruder by a conveyor through a hopper and a magnetic separator shall be provided to remove any pieces of iron during its transfer.
9. Venting.—(1) Tanks containing solvents shall be protected with emergency venting to relieve excessive internal pressure in the event of fire.
- (2) All emergency relief vents shall terminate at least 6 metres above the ground and be so located that vapours will not re-enter the building in which the solvent extraction plant is located.
10. Wastewater.—PROCESS waste water shall be passed through a flash evaporator to remove any solvent before it is discharged into a sump which should be located within the fenced area but not closer than eight metres to the fence.
11. Ventilation.—The solvent extraction plant shall be well ventilated and if the plant is housed in a building, the building shall be provided with mechanical ventilation with provision for at least six air changes per hour.
12. Housekeeping.—(1) Solvent shall not be stored in an area covered by a solvent extraction plant except in small quantities which shall be stored in approved safety cans.
- (2) Waste materials such as oily rags, other wastes and absorbents used to wipe off solvent and paints and oils shall be deposited in approved containers and removed from the premises at least once a day.
- (3) Space within the solvent extraction plant and within 15 meters from the plant shall be kept free from any combustible materials and any spills of oil or solvent, shall be cleaned up immediately.
13. Examination and repairs.—(1) The solvent extraction plant shall be examined by the competent person to determine any weakness or corrosion and wear once in every 12 months. Report of such examination shall be supplied to the Inspector with his observation as to whether or not the plant is in safe condition to work.
- (2) No repairs shall be carried out to the machinery or plant except under the direct supervision of the competent person.
- (3) Facility shall be provided for purging the plant with inert gas before opening for cleaning or repairs and before introducing solvent after repairs.
14. Operating Personnel.—The operation of the plant and machinery in the solvent extraction plant shall be in the charge of such duly qualified and trained persons as are certified by the competent person to be fit for the purpose and no other person shall be allowed to operate the plant and machinery.
15. Employment of women and young persons.—No women or young person shall be employed in the solvent extraction plant.

16. Vapour detection.—A suitable type of flame proof and portable combustible gas indicator shall be provided and maintained in good working order and a Schedule routine sampling of atmosphere at various locations approved by the Chief Inspector shall be drawn out and entered in a register maintained for the purpose.

MANUFACTURE OR MANIPULATION OF MANGANESE AND ITS COMPOUNDS

1. Application.—This Schedule shall apply to every factory in which or in any part of which any manganese PROCESS is carried on.

2. Definitions.—For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) "efficient exhaust ventilation" means localized ventilation effected by mechanical means for the removal of dust or fume or mist at its source of origin so as to prevent it from escaping into the atmosphere of any place where any work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed to be efficient which fails to remove the dust or fume or mist at the point where it is generated and fails to prevent it from escaping into and spreading into the atmosphere of a workplace;

(b) "first employment" means first employment in any manganese PROCESS following any cessation of employment for a continuous period exceeding three calendar months;

(c) "manganese PROCESS" means PROCESSING, manufacture or manipulation of manganese or any compound of manganese or any mixture containing manganese; and

(d) "manipulation" means mixing, blending, filling, emptying, grinding, sieving, drying, packing, sweeping or otherwise handling of manganese, or a compound of manganese, or any mixture containing manganese.

3. Isolation of a PROCESS.—Every manganese PROCESS which may give rise to dust, vapour or mist containing manganese, shall be carried on in a totally enclosed system or otherwise effectively isolated from other Process so that other plants and Process and other parts of the factory and persons employed on other Process may not be affected by the same.

4. Ventilation of PROCESS.—No PROCESS in which any dust, vapour or mist containing manganese is generated, shall be carried out except under an efficient exhaust ventilation which shall be applied as near to the point of generation as practicable.

5. Personal protective equipment.—(1) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain in good and clean condition suitable overalls and head coverings for all persons employed in any manganese PROCESS and such overalls and head coverings shall be worn by the persons while working on a manganese PROCESS.

(2) The occupier of the factory shall provide suitable respiratory protective equipment for use by employees in emergency to prevent inhalation of dust, fumes or mists. Sufficient number of complete sets of such equipment shall always be kept near the workplace and the same shall be properly maintained and kept always in a condition to be used readily.

(3) The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed, suitable accommodation for the storage and make adequate arrangement for cleaning and maintenance of personal protective equipment.

6. Prohibition relating to women and young persons.—No women or young persons shall be employed or permitted to work in any manganese PROCESS.

7. Food, drinks etc. prohibited in the workrooms.—No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be allowed to be brought into premises consumed by any worker in any workroom in which any manganese PROCESS is carried on.

8. Mess-room.—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of the persons employed in a manganese PROCESS a suitable mess-room which shall be furnished with sufficient tables and benches and adequate means for warming of food. The mess-room shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

9. Washing facilities.—There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good condition, for the use of persons employed on manganese PROCESS—

(a) a wash place under cover, with either—

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of sufficient length to allow at least 60 centimeters for every ten such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of water from tap or jet above the trough at intervals of not more than 60 centimeters; or

(ii) at least one wash basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of water; and

(b) sufficient supply of soap or other suitable cleaning materials and nail brushes and clean towels.

10. Cloak-room.—If the Chief Inspector so requires there shall be provided and maintained for the use of persons employed in manganese PROCESS a cloak-room for clothing, put off during working hours with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing.

11. Cautionary placard and instructions.—Cautionary notices in the form specified in appendix and printed in the language of the majority of the employees employed, shall be affixed in prominent places in the factory

where they can be easily and conveniently read by the employees and arrangement shall be made by the occupier to instruct periodically all employees employed in a manganese PROCESS regarding the health hazards connected with their duties and the best preventive measures and methods to protect themselves. The notices shall always be maintained in a legible condition.

12. Medical facilities and records of examination and tests.—(1) The occupier of every factory to which the Schedule applies, shall—

(a) employ a qualified medical practitioner for medical surveillance of the employees employed therein whose employment shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories; and

(b) provide to the said medical practitioner all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a).

(2) The record of medical examinations and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical practitioner shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

13. Medical examination by Certifying Surgeon.—(1) Every worker employed in any manganese PROCESS shall be medically examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment. Such examination shall include tests for

detection of serum calcium, serum phosphate and manganese in blood and urine and also include steadiness tests and other neuromuscular coordination tests. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(2) Every worker employed in a manganese PROCESS shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once in every three calendar months and such examination shall, wherever the Certifying Surgeon considers appropriate include all the tests in sub-paragraph (1).

(3) The Certifying Surgeon after examining a worker shall issue a Certificate of Fitness in Form 26. The record of examination and re-examinations carried out shall be entered in the Certificate and the Certificate shall be kept in the custody of the manager of the factory. The records of each examination carried out under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) including the nature and the results of these tests, shall also be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in a Health Register in Form 27.

(4) The Certificate of Fitness and the Health Register shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

(5) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that the worker is no longer fit for employment in the said PROCESS on the ground that continuance therein would involve special danger to the health of the worker, he shall make a record of his findings in the said certificate and the Health Register. The entry of his findings in these documents should also include the period for which he considers that the said person is unfit to work in the said PROCESS.

(6) No person who has been found unfit to work as said in sub-paragraph (5) shall be re-employed or permitted to work in the said Process unless the Certifying Surgeon after further examination, again certifies him fit for employment in that Process.

14. Exemption.—If in respect of any factory the Chief Inspector is satisfied that owing to any exceptional circumstances, or infrequency of the PROCESS or for any other reason, application of all or any of the provisions of this Schedule is not necessary for the protection of the persons employed in such factory he may, by an order in writing which he may at his discretion revoke, exempt such factory from all or any of the provisions on such conditions and for such period as he may specify in the said order.

APPENDIX

CAUTIONARY NOTICE

Manganese and Manganese Compounds

1. Dust, Fumes and mists of manganese and its compounds are toxic when inhaled or when ingested.
2. Do not consume food or drinks near the workplace.
3. Take a good wash before taking meals.
4. Keep the working area clean.
5. Use the protective clothing and equipment provided.
6. When required to work in situations where dusts, fumes or mists are likely to be inhaled, use respiratory protective equipment provided for the purpose.
7. If you get severe headaches, prolonged sleeplessness or abnormal sensations on the body, report to the manager who would make arrangements for your examination and treatment.

MANUFACTURE OR MANIPULATION OF DANGEROUS PESTICIDES

1. Application.—This Schedule shall apply in respect of all factories or any part thereof in which the PROCESS of manufacture or manipulation of dangerous pesticide hereinafter referred to as the said manufacturing PROCESS is carried on.

2. Definitions.—For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) "dangerous pesticides" means any product proposed or used for controlling, destroying or repelling any part or for preventing growth or mitigating excerpts of such growth including any of its formulations which is

- considered toxic under and is covered by the Insecticides Code, 1968 and the rules made thereunder and any other product, as may be notified from time to time by the State Government;
- (b) "efficient exhaust draught" means localized mechanical ventilation for removal of smoke, gas vapour, dust, fume or mist so as to prevent them from escaping into the air of any workroom in which work is carried on. No exhaust draught shall be considered efficient if it fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, fume, dust, vapour or mist originates from the PROCESS;
- (c) "first employment" shall mean first employment in any manufacturing PROCESS to which this Schedule applies and shall also include re-employment in the said manufacturing PROCESS following any cessation of employment for a continuous period exceeding three calendar months; and
- (d) "manipulation" including mixing, blending, formulating, filling, emptying, packing or otherwise handling.
3. Instruction to employees.—Every worker on his first employment shall be fully instructed on the properties including dangerous properties of the chemicals handled in the said manufacturing PROCESS and the hazards involved. The employees shall also be instructed in the measures to be taken to deal with any emergency, such instructions shall be repeated periodically.
4. Cautionary notice and placards.—Cautionary notices and placards in the form specified in appendix to this Schedule and printed in the language of the majority of the employees shall be displayed in all workplaces in which the said manufacturing PROCESS is carried on so that they can be easily and conveniently read by the employees. Arrangements shall be made by the occupier and the manager of the factory to periodically instruct the employees regarding the health hazards arising in the said manufacturing PROCESS and methods of protection. Such notices shall include brief instructions regarding the periodical clinical tests required to be undertaken for protecting health of the employees.
5. Prohibition relating to employment of women or young persons.—No women or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any room in which the said manufacturing PROCESS is carried on or in any room in which dangerous pesticide is stored.
6. Food, drinks and smoking prohibited.—(1) No food, drink, tobacco, pan or supari shall be brought into or consumed by any worker in any workroom in which the said manufacturing PROCESS is carried out.
- (2) Smoking shall be prohibited in any workroom in which the said manufacturing PROCESS is carried out.
7. Protective clothing and protective equipment.—(1) Protective clothing consisting of long pants and shirts or overalls with long sleeves and head coverings shall be provided for all employees employed in the said manufacturing PROCESS.
- (2) (a) Protective equipment consisting of rubber gloves, gum boots, rubber apron, chemical safety goggles and respirators shall be provided for all employees employed in the said manufacturing PROCESS.
- (b) Gloves, boots, aprons shall be made from synthetic rubber where a pesticide contains oil.
- (3) Protective clothing and equipment shall be worn by employees supplied with such clothing and equipment.
- (4) Protective clothing and equipment shall be washed daily inside and outside if the employees handle pesticides containing nicotine or phosphorus and shall be washed frequently if handling other pesticides.
- (5) Protective clothing and equipment shall be maintained in good repair.
8. Floors and workbenches.—(1) Floors in every workroom where dangerous pesticides are manipulated shall be of cement or other impervious material giving a smooth surface.
- (2) Floors shall be maintained in good repair, provided with adequate slope leading to a drain and thoroughly washed once a day with hose pipe.
- (3) Workbenches where dangerous pesticides are manipulated shall be made of smooth, non-absorbing material preferably stainless steel and shall be cleaned at least once daily.
9. Spillage and waste.—(1) If a dangerous pesticide during its manipulation splashes or spills on the workbench, floor or on the protective clothing worn by a worker, immediate Codeion shall be taken for thorough decontamination of such areas or articles.
- (2) Cloth, rags, paper or other material soaked or soiled with a dangerous pesticide shall be deposited in a suitable receptacle with tight fitting cover. Contaminated waste shall be destroyed by burning at least once a week.
- (3) Suitable deCodeivating agents where available shall be kept in a readily accessible place for use while attending to a spillage.
- (4) Easy means of access shall be provided to all parts of the plants for cleaning, maintenance and repairs.
10. Empty containers used for dangerous pesticides.—Containers used for dangerous pesticides shall be thoroughly cleaned of their content and treated with an in-Codeivating agent before being discarded or destroyed.
11. Manual handling.—(1) A dangerous pesticide shall not be required or allowed to be manipulated by hand except by means of a long handled scoop.
- (2) Direct contCode of any part of the body with a dangerous pesticide during its manipulation shall be avoided.
12. Ventilation.—(1) In every workroom or area whereas dangerous pesticide is manipulated, adequate

ventilation shall be provided at all times by the circulation of fresh air.

(2) Unless the PROCESS is completely enclosed the following operations during manipulation of a dangerous pesticide shall not be undertaken without an efficient exhaust draught—

- (a) empty a container holding a dangerous pesticide;
- (b) blending a dangerous pesticide;
- (c) preparing a liquid or powder formulation containing a dangerous pesticide; and
- (d) changing or filling a dangerous pesticide into a container, tank, hamper or machines or small sized containers,

(3) In the event of a failure of the exhaust draught provided on the above operation, the said operations shall be stopped forthwith.

13. Time allowed for washing.—(1) Before each meal and before the end of the day's work at least ten minutes in addition to the regular rest interval shall be allowed for washing to each worker engaged in the manipulation of dangerous pesticide.

(2) Every worker engaged in the manipulation of dangerous pesticides shall have a thorough wash before consuming any food and also at the end of the day's work.

14. Washing and bathing facilities.—(1) There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair for the use of all employees employed in the factory where the said manufacturing PROCESS is carried on adequate washing and bathing places having a constant supply of water under cover at the rate of one such place for every 5 persons employed.

(2) The washing places shall have standpipes placed at intervals of not less than one meter.

(3) Not less than one half of the total number of washing places shall be provided with bathrooms.

(4) Sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable material shall be provided:

Provided that such towels shall be supplied individually for each worker if so ordered by the Inspector.

(5) Sufficient supply of soap and nail brushes shall be provided.

15. Cloak-room.—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all employees employed in the factory where the said manufacturing PROCESS is carried on—

(a) a cloak-room for clothing put off during working hours with adequate arrangements for drying clothing if wet; and

(b) separate and suitable arrangements for the storage of protective clothing provided under Paragraph 7.

16. Mess-room.—(1) There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all employees employed in the factory in which the said manufacturing PROCESS is carried on and remaining on the premises during the rest intervals a suitable mess-room which shall be furnished with—

(a) sufficient tables and benches with backrest; and

(b) adequate means for warming food.

(2) The mess-room shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

17. Manipulation not to be undertaken.—Manufacture or manipulation of a pesticide shall not be undertaken in any factory unless a certificate regarding its dangerous nature or otherwise is obtained from the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator

18. Medical facilities and records of examinations and tests.—(1) The occupier of every factory to which the Schedule applies, shall—

(a) employ a qualified medical practitioner for medical surveillance of the employees employed therein whose employment shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories; and

(b) provide to the said medical practitioner all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a).

(2) The record of medical examinations and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical practitioner shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

19. Examined by the Certifying Surgeon.—(1) Every worker employed in the Process mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment. Such examinations in respect of Halogenated pesticides, shall include tests for determination of the chemical in blood and in fat tissues, EEG abnormalities and memory tests, in respect of organophosphorus compounds, such examinations shall include tests for depression of cholinesterase in plasma and red blood cells. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(2) Every worker employed in the said Process shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once in every six calendar months and such examination shall, wherever the Certifying Surgeon, (sic)80. The record of each examination carried out under sub-paragraphs (1). Further every worker employed in the said Process shall also be examined once in every three months by the factory medical officer.

(3) The Certifying Surgeon after examining a worker, shall issue a certificate of Fitness in Form 26. The record of examination and re-examination carried out shall be entered in the certificate and the certificate shall be kept in the custody of the manager of the factory. The record of each examination carried out under subparagraph (1)

and (2), including the nature and the results of these tests, shall also be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in a Health Register in Form 27.

(4) The Certificate of Fitness and the Health Register shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

(5) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that a worker is no longer fit for employment in the said Process on the ground that continuance therein would involve special danger to the health of the worker he shall make a record of his findings in the said certificate and the Health Register. The entry of his findings in those documents should also include the period for which he considers that the said person is unfit to work in the said Process.

(6) No person who has been found unfit to work as said in sub-paragraph (5) shall be re-employed or permitted to work in the said Process unless the Certifying Surgeon after further examination again certifies him fit for employment in those Processes.

20. Exemption.—If in respect of any factory, the Chief Inspector is satisfied that owing to the exceptional circumstances or the infrequency of the said manufacturing PROCESS or for any other reason which he shall record in writing all or any of the provisions of this Schedule are not necessary for the protection of the employees employed in the factory, he may by a certificate in writing exempt such factory, from all or any of the provisions on such condition as he may specify therein, such certificate may at any time be revoked by the Chief Inspector after recording his reasons therefor.

APPENDIX A

(Paragraph 11)

(a) The hazard:

(1) Benzene and substances containing benzene are harmful.

(2) Prolonged or repeated breathing of benzene vapours may result in acute or chronic poisoning.

(3) Benzene can also be absorbed through skin which may cause skin and other diseases.

(b) The preventive measures to be taken:

(i) Avoid breathing of benzene vapours.

(ii) Avoid prolonged or repeated contact of benzene with the skin.

(iii) Remove benzene soaked or wet clothing promptly.

(iv) If any time you are exposed to high concentration of benzene vapours and exhibit the sign and symptoms such as dizziness, difficulty in breathing, excessive excitation and losing of consciousness, immediately inform your Factory Manager.

(v) Keep all the containers of benzene closed.

(vi) Handle, use and PROCESS benzene and substances containing benzene carefully in order to prevent their spillage on the floor.

(vii) Maintain good house-keeping.

(c) The protective equipment to be used:

(i) Use respiratory protective equipment in place where benzene vapours are present in high concentration,

(ii) In emergency, use self-generating oxygen masks or oxygen or air-cylinder masks.

(iii) Wear hand gloves, aprons, goggles and gum boots to avoid contact of benzene with your skin and body parts.

(d) The First-aid measure to be taken in case of acute benzene poisoning:

(i) Remove the clothing immediately if it is wetted with benzene.

(ii) If liquid benzene enters eyes, flush thoroughly for at least 15 minutes with clean running water and immediately secure medical attention,

(iii) in case of unusual exposure to benzene vapour, call a physician immediately. Until he arrives do the following:

If the exposed person is conscious :

(a) Move him to fresh air in the open.

(b) Lay him down without a pillow and keep him quiet and warm.

If the exposed person is unconscious :

(a) Lay him down preferably on the left side with the head low.

(b) Remove any false teeth ; chewing-gum tobacco or other foreign objects which may be in his mouth.

(c) Provide him artificial respiration in case difficulty is being experienced in breathing.

(d) In case of shallow breathing or cyanosis (blueness of skin, lips, ears, fingers, nail beds), he should be provided with medical oxygen or oxygen carbon dioxide mixture. If needed, he should be given artificial respiration. Oxygen should be administered by a trained person only.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS OR OPERATIONS IN CARBON DISULPHIDE PLANTS

1. Application- This Schedule shall apply to all electric furnaces in which carbon disulphide is generated

and all other plants where carbon disulphide after generation, is condensed, refined and stored. This Schedule is in addition to and not in derogation of any of the provision of the Act and Rules made thereunder.

2. Construction, Installation and Operation- (1) The buildings in which electric furnaces are installed and carbon disulphide after generation is condensed and refined shall be segregated from other parts of the factory and shall be of open type to ensure optimum ventilation and the plant layout shall be such that only a minimum number of workers are exposed to the risk of any fire or explosion at any one time.

(2) Every electric furnace and every plant in which carbon disulphide is condensed, refined and stored with all their fittings and attachments shall be of good construction, sound material and of adequate strength to sustain the internal pressure to which, furnace or the plant may be subjected to, and shall be so designed that carbon disulphide liquid and gas are in closed system during their normal working.

(3) The electric furnace supports shall be firmly grouted about 60 centimeters in concrete or by other effective means.

(4) Every electric furnace shall be installed and operated according to manufacturers' instructions and these instructions shall be clearly imparted to the personnel in charge of construction and operation.

(5) The instructions regarding observance of correct furnace temperature, sulphur dose, admissible current, or power consumption, and periodical checking of charcoal level shall be strictly complied with.

3. Electrodes-(1) Where upper ring electrodes made of steel are used in the electric furnace, they shall be of seamless tube construction and shall have arrangement for being connected to the cooling water system through a siphon built in the electrodes or through a positive pressure water pump.

(2) The arrangement for cooling water referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall be connected with automatic alarm system which will actuate in the event of interruption of cooling water in the electrodes and give visible and audible alarm signals in the control room and simultaneously stop power supply for the furnace operation and stop the future supply of water. The alarm system and the actuating device shall be checked every day.

4. Maintenance of charcoal level- When any electric furnace is in operation, it shall be ensured that the electrodes are kept covered with a charcoal bed.

5. Rupture disc and safety seal- At least two rupture discs be fitted on the offtake pipe between the electric furnace and sulphur separator to prevent entry of pieces of charcoal into the condensers and piping.

6. Rupture disc and safety seal-(1) At least two rupture discs of adequate size which shall blow off at a pressure twice the maximum operating pressure shall be provided on each furnace and shall either be mounted directly on the top of the furnace or each through an independent pipe as close as possible to the furnace.

(2) The safety water shall be provided and tapped from a point between the charcoal separator and the sulphur separator.

7. Pyrometer and manometers.-

(1). Each electric furnace shall be fitted with an adequate number of pyrometers to give an indication of the temperature as correctly as reasonably practicable at various points in the furnace. The dials for reading the temperatures shall be located in the control room.

(2) Manometers or any other suitable devices shall be provided for indicating pressure-

(a) in the offtake pipe before and after the sulphur separator; and

(b) in primary and secondary condensers.

8. Check valves.-All piping carrying carbon disulphide shall be fitted with check valves at suitable positions so as to prevent gas from flowing back into any electric furnace in the event of its shut down.

9. Inspection and maintenance of electric furnaces.-

(1) Every electric furnace shall be inspected internally by a competent person-

(a) before being placed in service after installation;

(b) before being placed in service after reconstruction or repairs; and

(c) periodically every time the furnace is opened for cleaning or de-ashing or for replacing electrodes.

(2) When an electric furnace is shut down for cleaning or de-ashing-

(a) the brick lining shall be checked for continuity and any part found defective be removed;

(b) after removal of any part of the lining referred to in (a), the condition of the shell be closely inspected; and

(c) any of the plate forming shells found corroded to the extent that safety of the furnace is endangered shall be replaced.

10. Maintenance of records.-The following hourly records shall be maintained in a log book-

(a) manometer readings at the points specified in sub-paragraph (2) of Paragraph 7;

(b) gas temperature indicated by pyrometers and all other vital points near the sulphur separator and primary and secondary condensers;

(c) water temperature and flow of water through the siphon in the electrodes; and

(d) primary and secondary voltage and current and energy consumed.

11. Electrical apparatus wiring and fittings.-All buildings in which carbon disulphide is refined or stored shall be provided with electrical apparatus, wiring and fittings which shall afford adequate protection from fire and explosion.

12. Prohibition relating to smoking.-No person shall smoke or carry matches, fire or naked light or other means of producing a naked light or spark in buildings in which carbon disulphide is refined or stored, and a notice in the language understood by a majority of the workers shall be pasted in the plant prohibiting smoking and carrying of matches, fire or naked light or other means of producing naked or spark into such rooms.

13. Means of escape.-Adequate means of escape shall be provided and maintained to enable persons to move to a safe place as quickly as possible in case of an emergency. At least two independent staircases of adequate width shall be provided in every building housing the furnaces of reasonable intervals at opposite ends. These shall always be kept clean of all obstructions and so designed as to afford easy passage.

14. Warnings in case of fire.-There shall be adequate arrangements for giving warning in case of fire or explosion which shall operate on electricity and in case of failure of electricity, by some mechanical means.

15. Fire-fighting equipment.-

(1) Adequate number of suitable fire extinguishers or other fire-fighting equipment shall be kept in constant readiness for dealing with risks involved and depending on the amount and nature of materials stored.

(2) Clear instructions as to how the extinguishers or other equipment should be used printed in the language which the majority of the workers employed understand, shall be affixed to each extinguisher or other equipment and the personnel trained in their use.

16. Bulk sulphur.-

(1) Open or semi-enclosed spaces for storage of bulk sulphur shall be sited with due regard to the dangers which may arise from sparks given off by near locomotives etc. and precautions shall be taken to see that flame, smoking and matches and other sources of ignition do not come in contact with the clouds of dust arising during handling of bulk sulphur.

(2) All enclosures for bulk sulphur shall be of non-combustible construction, adequately ventilated and so designed as to provide a minimum of ledges on which dust may lodge.

(3) The bulk sulphur in the enclosures shall be handled in such a manner as to minimise the formation of dust clouds and no flame smoking and matches or sources of ignition shall be employed during handling, and non-speaking tool used whenever sulphur is shovelled or otherwise removed by hand.

(4) No repairs involving flames, heat or use of hand or power tools shall be made in the enclosures where bulk sulphur is stored.

17. Liquid sulphur.-Open flames, electric sparks and other sources of ignition, including smoking and matches, shall be excluded from the vicinity of molten sulphur.

18. Training and supervision.- (1) All electric furnaces and all plants in which carbon disulphide is condensed, refined or stored shall be under adequate supervision at all times while the furnaces and plants are in operation. (2) Workers in charge of operation and maintenance of electric furnaces and the plants shall be properly qualified and adequately trained.

19. Washing facilities.-

(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain in a clean state and in good repair, for the use of all persons employed wash place under cover with at least one tap or stand-pipe, having a constant supply of clean water for every five such persons, the taps or stand-pipe being spaced not less than 120 centimeters apart with a sufficient supply of soap and clean towels, provided that towels shall be supplied individually to each worker if so ordered by the Inspector.

(2) All the workers employed in the sulphur storage, handling and melting operations shall be provided with a nail brush.

20. Personal protective equipments.-

(1) Suitable goggles and protective cloth consisting of overalls without pockets, gloves and footwear shall be provided for the use of operator :

- (a) when operating valves or cocks controlling fluids etc;
- (b) drawing-off of molten sulphur from sulphur pots; and
- (c) handling charcoal or sulphur.

(2) Suitable respiratory protective equipment shall be provided and stored in the appropriate place for use during abnormal conditions in an emergency.

(3) Arrangements shall be made for proper and efficient cleaning of all such protective equipment.

21. Cloak-rooms.-There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all workers employed in the processes, a suitable cloak-room for clothing put-off during work hours and a suitable place separate from the cloak-room for the storage of overalls of working clothes. The accommodation so provided shall be placed in the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

22. Unauthorised persons.-Only maintenance and repair personnel, persons directly, connected with the plant operation and those accompanied by authorised persons shall be admitted into the plant.

OPERATIONS INVOLVING HIGH NOISE LEVELS

1. Application.-This Schedule shall apply to manufacturing processes which have high noise levels. all operations in any
2. Definitions.-For the purpose of this Schedule-
 - (a) "A-weighting" means making graded adjustments in the intensities of sound of various frequencies for the purpose of noise measurement, so that the sound pressure level measured by an instrument reflects the actual response of the human ear to the sound measured; "dBA" refers to 'sound level in decibels as measured on a sound level
 - (b) meter operating on the A-weighting network with slow meter response;
 - (c) "decibel" means one-tenth of "Bel" which is the fundamental division of a logarithmic scale used to express the ratio of two specified or implied quantities, the number of "Bels" denoting such a ratio being the logarithm to the base of 10 of this ratio. The noise level (or the sound pressure level) corresponds to reference pressure of six x 10⁹ newtone per square meter or 0.0002 dynes per square centimeter which is the threshold of hearing, that is, the lowest sound pressure level necessary to produce the sensation of hearing in average healthy listeners. The decibel in abbreviated form is dB;
 - (d) "first employment" shall mean first employment in areas where the noise exceeds the maximum permissible exposure levels specified in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 and shall also include re-employment in the said areas following any cessation of employment for a continuous - period exceeding three calendar months;
 - (e) "frequency" is the rate of pressure variations expressed in cycles per second or hertz;
 - (f) "high noise level" means any noise level measured on the A-weighted scale is 90 dB or above; and
 - (g) "noise" means any unwanted sound.
3. Protection against noise.-
 - (1) In every factory, suitable engineering control administrative measures shall be taken to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that no worker is exposed to sound levels exceeding the maximum permissible noise exposure levels specified in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1
PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE IN CASES OF CONTINUOUS NOISE

Total time of exposure (continuous or a number of short-term exposure) per day, in hours	Sound pressures level in dBA
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1-1/2	102
1	105
3/4	107
1/2	110
1/4	115

- Notes.-(1) No exposure in excess of 115 dBR is to be permitted.
 (2) For any period of exposure falling in between any figure and the next higher or lower figure as indicated in column 1, the permissible sound pressure level is to be determined by extrapolation on a proportionate basis.

TABLE 2
PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVELS OF IMPLOSIVE OR IMPACT NOISE

Peak sound pressure level in dB	Permitted number of impulses or impacts per day
140	100
135	315
130	1000
125	3160
120	10000

- Notes- (1) No exposure in excess of 140 dB peak sound pressure level is permitted.
 (2) For any peak sound pressure level falling in between any figure and the next higher or lower figure

as indicated in Column 1, the permitted number of impulses or impacts per day is to be determined by extrapolation on a proportionate basis.

(3) For the purposes of this Schedule, if the variations in the noise level involve maxima at intervals of one second or less, the noise is to be considered as a continuous one and the criteria given in Table 1 would apply. In other cases, the noise is to be considered as impulsive or impact noise and the criteria given in Table 2 would apply.

(4) When the daily noise exposure is composed of two or more periods of noise exposure at different levels their combined effect should be considered, rather than the individual effect of each. The mixed exposure should be considered to exceed the $C1 + C2 C_n$, excess unity- where the $C1, C2, etc.$ indicates the total time or actual exposure at a specified noise level and $T1, T2, etc.$ denote the time of exposure permissible at that level. Noise limit value if the sum of the fractions excess unity-exposure of less than 90 dBA may be ignored in the above calculation.

(5) Where it is not possible to reduce the noise exposure to the levels specified in sub-rule (1) by reasonably practicable engineering control or administrative measure, the noise exposure shall be reduced to the greatest extent feasible by such control measures and each worker so exposed shall be provided with suitable ear protectors so as to reduce the exposure to noise to the levels specified in sub-rule (1).

(6) Where the ear protectors provided in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) and worn by a worker cannot still attenuate the noise reaching near his ear, as determined by subtracting the attenuation value in dBA of the ear protectors concerned from the measured sound pressure level, to a level permissible under Table 1 or Table 2 as the case may be, the noise exposure period shall be suitably reduced to correspond to the permissible noise exposure specified in sub-paragraph (1).

(7) (a) In all cases where the prevailing sound levels exceeds the permissible levels specified in sub-paragraph (1) there shall be administered an effective hearing conservation programme which shall include among other hearing conservation measures, pre-employment and periodical auditory surveys conducted on workers exposed to noise exceeding the permissible levels, and rehabilitation of such workers either by reducing the exposure to the noise levels or by transferring them to places where noise levels are relatively less or by any other suitable means.

(b) Every worker employed in areas where the noise exceeds the maximum permissible exposure levels specified in sub-rule (1) shall be subjected to an auditory examination by a Certifying Surgeon within 14 days of his first employment and thereafter, shall be re-examined at least once in every 12 months. Such initial and periodical examinations shall include tests which the Certifying Surgeon may consider appropriate, and shall include determination of auditory thresholds for pure tones of 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000 and 8000 cycles per second.

MANUFACTURE OF RAYON BY VISCOSE PROCESSES

1. Definitions.-For the purposes of this Schedule-

(a) "Approved" means approved for the time being in writing by the Chief Inspector;

(b) "breathing apparatus" means a helmet or face piece with necessary connection by means of which the person using it in poisonous, asphyxiating or irritant atmosphere breathes unpolluted air, or any other approved apparatus;

(c) "churn" means the vessel in which alkali cellulose pulp is treated with carbon disulphide;

(d) "dumping" means transfer of cellulose xanthate from a dry churn to dissolve;

(e) "efficient exhaust draught" means localised ventilation by mechanical means for the removal of any gas or vapour, so as to prevent it from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed to be efficient if it fails to control effectively any gas or vapour generated at the point where such gas or fume originate;

(f) "first employment" shall mean first employment in the fume process. and shall also include re-employment in the said process following any cessation of employment for a continuous period exceeding three calendar months;

(g) "fume process" means any process in which carbon disulphide or hydrogen sulphide is produced, used or given off;

(h) "life belt" means a belt made of leather or other suitable material which can be securely fastened round the body with a suitable length of rope attached to it, each of which is sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of a man; and

(i) "protective equipment" means apron, goggles, face shields, footwear, gloves and overalls made of suitable materials.

2. Ventilation.-

(1) In all workrooms where a fume process is carried on, adequate ventilation by natural or mechanical means shall be provided so as to control, in association with other control measures, the concentration of carbon-disulphide and hydrogen sulphide in the air of every work environment, within the permissible limits.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements in sub-paragraph (1) an efficient exhaust draught shall be

provided and maintained to control the concentration of carbon-disulphide and hydrogen sulphide in the air at the following locations-

- (a) dumping hoppers of dry churns;
- (b) spinning machines;
- (c) trio-rollers and cutters used in staple fibre spinning;
- (d) hydro-extractors for yarn cakes;
- (e) after treatment processes; and
- (f) spin baths.

(3) Insofar as the spinning machine and trio-roller and cutters used in staple fibre spinning are concerned, they shall be, for the purpose of ensuring the effectiveness of the exhaust draught to be provided as required in sub-paragraph (1), enclosed as fully as practicable and provided with suitable shutters in sections to enable required operations to be carried out without giving rise to undue quantities of carbon-di-sulphide and hydrogen sulphide escaping to the work environment.

(4) No dry chum shall be opened after completion of reaction without initial exhausting the residual vapours of carbon-di-sulphide by operation of a suitable and efficient arrangement for exhausting the vapours which shall be continued to be operated so long as the churn is kept open.

(5) Whenever any ventilation apparatus normally required for the purpose of meeting the requirements is sub-paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) is ineffective, fails or is stopped for any purpose whatsoever, all persons shall be required to leave the work areas where the equipment or processes specified in the above said sub-paragraphs are in use, as soon as possible and in any case not later than 15 minutes after such occurrence.

(6)(i) All ventilation systems provided for the purposes as required in sub-paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) shall be examined and inspected once every week by a responsible person, it shall be thoroughly examined and tested by a competent person once in every period of 12 months. Any defects found by such examination or test shall be rectified forthwith.

(ii) A register containing particulars of such examination and tests, and the state of the systems and the repairs or alterations (if any) found to be necessary shall be kept and shall be available for inspection by an Inspector.

3. Waste from spinning machines.-Waste yarn from the spinning machines shall be deposited in suitable containers provided with close fitting covers. Such waste shall be disposed of quickly as possible after decontamination.

4. Lining of Dry Churns.-The inside surface of all dry churns shall be coated with a non-sticky paint so that cellulose xanthate will not stick to the surface of the churn. Such coating shall be maintained in a good condition.

5. Air monitoring.-

(1) To ensure the effectiveness of the control measures, monitoring of carbon-disulphide and hydrogen sulphide in air shall be carried out once at least in every shift and the record of the results so obtained shall be entered in a register specially maintained for the purpose.

(2) For the purpose of the requirement in sub-paragraph (1), instantaneous gas detector tubes shall not be used. Samples shall be collected over a duration of not less than 10 minutes and analysed by an approved method. The locations where such monitoring is to be done shall be as directed by the Inspector.

(3) If the concentration of either carbon-disulphide or hydrogen sulphide exceeds the permissible limits for such vapour or gas as laid down in Second Schedule appended to Section 41-F of the Act, suitable steps shall be taken for controlling the concentration in air of such occurrence.

6. Prohibition to remain in fume process room.-No person during his intervals for meal, or rest shall remain in any room wherein fume process is carried on.

7. Prohibition relating to employment of young persons.-No young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any fume process or in any room in which any such process is carried on.

8. Protective equipment-

(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition protective equipment as specified in the table for use of persons employed in the processes referred to therein.

TABLE

Process	Protective Equipment
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dumping 2. Spinning 3. Process involving or likely to involve contact with viscose solution 4. Handling of sulphuric acid 5. Any other process involving contact with hazardous chemicals 	<p>Overalls, face-shields, gloves and foot-wear- all made of suitable material.</p> <p>Suitable parsons, gloves and footwear.</p> <p>Suitable gloves and footwear.</p> <p>Suitable Chemical goggles.</p> <p>Protective equipment as may be directed by the Chief Inspector by an order in writing.</p>
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(2) A suitable room, rooms or lockers shall be provided exclusively for the storage of all the protective equipment supplied to workers and no such equipment shall be stored at any place other than the room, rooms or lockers so provided.

9. Breathing apparatus.-

(1) There shall be provided in every factory where fume process is carried on sufficient supply of-

- (a) breathing apparatus;
- (b) oxygen and suitable appliances for its administration; and
- (c) life belts.

(2) (i) The breathing apparatus and other appliances referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall be maintained in good condition and kept in appropriate locations so as to be readily available.

(ii) The breathing apparatus and other appliances referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-paragraph (1) shall be cleaned and disinfected at suitable intervals and thoroughly inspected once every month by a responsible person.

(iii) A record of the maintenance and of the condition of the breathing apparatus and other appliances referred to in sub-clause (1) shall be entered in a register provided for that purpose which shall be readily available for inspection by an Inspector.

(3) Sufficient number of workers shall be trained and periodically, retained in the use of breathing apparatus and administering artificial respiration so that at least 2 such trained persons would be available during all the working hours in each room in which fume process is carried on .

(4) Breathing apparatus shall be kept properly labelled in clean, dry, light proof cabinets and if liable to the effect by fumes, shall be protected by placing them in suitable containers. working on.

(5) No person shall be employed to perform any work specified in sub-para- graph (1) for which breathing apparatus is necessary to be provided under that sub-paragraph unless he has been fully instructed in the proper use of that equipment.

(6) No breathing apparatus provided in pursuance of sub-paragraph (1) which has been worn by a person shall be worn by another person unless it has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since last being worn and the person has been fully instructed in the proper use of that equipment.

10. Electric fittings.-All electric fittings in any room in which carbondisulphia is produced, used or given off or is likely to be given off in the work environment, other than a spinning room shall be of flame-proof construction and all element, conductors shall either be enclosed in metal conduit or be lead-sheathed.

11. Prohibition relating to smoking etc.-No person shall! smoke or carry match fire or naked light or other means of producing naked light or spark in a room in whie hume process is carried on. A notice in the language understood by the majority of th worker's shall be posted in prominent locations in the plant prohibiting smoking and carrying of matches, fire or naked light or other means of producing naked light or spark into such rooms : Provided that fire, naked light or other means of producing naked light or spark may be carried on in such room only when required for the purposes of the process itself under the direction of a responsible person.

12. Washing and bathing facilities.-

(1) There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair for the use of all workers employed in the processes covered by the Schedule, adequate washing and bathing places having a constant supply of water under cover at the rate of one such place for every 25 persons employed.

(2) The washing places shall have standpipes placed at intervals of less than one meter.

(3) Not less than one half of the total number provided with bathrooms. washing places shall be provided with bathrooms.

(4) Sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable material shall be provided Provided that such towels shall be supplied individually for each worker if so ordered by the Inspector.

(5) Sufficient supply of soap and nail brushes shall be provided.

13. Rest room.-

(1) A rest room shall be provided for the workers engaged in doffing operations of filament yarn spinning process.

(2) Such a rest room shall be provided with fresh air supply and adequate seating arrangement.

14. Cautionary notice and instructions.-

(1) The following cautionary notice shall be prominently displayed in each fume process room.

Cautionary Notice

1. Carbon-disulphide (C; S) and Hydrogen sulphide (H; S) which may be present in this room are hazardous to health.

2. Follow safety instructions.

3. Use protective equipment and breathing apparatus as and when required.

4. Smoking is strictly prohibited in this area.

This notice shall be in a language understood by the majority of the workers and displayed where it can be easily and conveniently read. If any worker is illiterate, effective steps shall be taken to explain carefully to him the contents of the notice so displayed.

(2) Arrangements shall be made to instruct each worker employed in any room in which a fume process is carried on regarding the health hazards connected with their work and the preventive measures and methods to protect themselves. Such instructions shall be given on his first employment and repeated periodically.

(3) Simple and special instructions shall be framed to ensure that effective measures will be carried out in case of emergency involving escape of carbon-disulphide and hydrogen sulphide. These instructions shall be displayed in the concerned areas and workers shall be instructed and trained in the actions to be taken in such emergencies.

15. Medical facilities and records of examinations and tests.-(1) The occupier of each factory to which this Schedule applies, shall-

(a) employ a qualified medical officer for medical surveillance of the workers employed in the fume process whose employment shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories; and

(b) provide to the said medical officer all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a).

(2) The record of medical examination and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical officer shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

16. Medical examination by the Certifying Surgeon.-

(1) Every worker employed in the fume process shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment. Such examinations shall include tests for estimation of exposure coefficient (iodine azide test on urine), and cholesterol as well as Electrocardiogram (ECG) and Central Nervous System (CNS) tests. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(2) Every worker employed in the fume process shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once in every twelve calendar months. Such examination shall, wherever the Certifying Surgeon considers appropriate, include all the tests as specified in sub-paragraph (1).

(3) The Certifying Surgeon after examining a worker, shall issue a Certificate of Fitness in Form 26. The record of re-examinations carried out shall be entered in the Certificate and the Certificate shall be kept in the custody of the Manager of the Factory. The record of cash examination carried out under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), including the nature and the results of the tests, shall also be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in a Health Register in Form 27.

(4) The Certificate of Fitness and the Health Register shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

(5) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that a worker is no longer fit for employment in the fume process on the ground that continuance therein would involve special danger to the health of the worker, he shall make a record of his findings in the said certificate and the Health Register. The entry of his findings should also include the period for which he considers that the said person is unfit for work in the fume process.

(6) No person who has been found unfit to work as said in sub-paragraph (5) above shall be re-employed or permitted to work in the fume process unless the Certifying Surgeon, after further examination again certifies him fit for employment in such process.

17. Exemption.-If in respect of any factory, the Chief Inspector is satisfied that owing to the exceptional circumstance or infrequency of the processes or for any other reason, all or any of the provisions of this Schedule is not necessary for protection of the workers in the factory, the Chief Inspector may by a certificate in writing, which he may at his discretion revoke at any time, exempt such factory from all or any of such provisions subject to such conditions, if any, as he may specify therein.

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GASES

1. Application.-These rules will be applicable to all factories where highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gases are manufactured, stored, handled or used.

2. Definitions.-For the purposes of this Schedule-

(a) "flammable compressed gas" means flammable compressed gas as defined in Section 2 of the Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) and Rules, 1981 framed under the Explosives Act, 1984; and

(b) "highly flammable liquid" means any liquid including its solution, emulsion or suspension which when tested in a manner specified by Sections 14 and 15 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (Act No. 30 of 1934), gives off flammable vapours at temperature less than 32 degrees centigrade.

3. Storage.-

(1) Every flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas used in every factory shall be stored in a suitable fixed storage tank, or in a suitable closed vessel located in a safe position under the ground, in the open or in a store room of adequate fire resistant construction.

(2) Except as necessary for use, operation or maintenance, every vessel or tank which contains or had contained a highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas shall be always kept closed and all reasonably practicable steps shall be taken to contain or immediately drain off to a suitable container any spill or leak that may occur.

(3) Every container, vessel, tank, cylinder, or store room used for storing highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas shall be clearly and in bold letters marked "Danger-Highly Flammable Liquid" or "Danger- Flammable Compressed Gas".

4. Enclosed systems for conveying highly Flammable Liquids.-Wherever it is reasonably practicable, highly flammable liquids shall be conveyed within a factory in totally enclosed systems consisting of pipelines, pumps and similar appliances from the storage tank or vessel to the point of use. Such enclosed systems shall be so designed, installed, operated and maintained as to avoid leakage or the risk of spilling.

5. Preventing formation of Flammable Mixture with Air.-Wherever there is a possibility for leakage or spill of highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas from an equipment, pipeline, valve, joint or other part of a system, all practicable measures shall be taken to contain, drain-off or dilute such spills or leakage as to prevent formation of flammable mixture with air.

6. Prevention of Ignition-

(1) In every room, workplace or other location where highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas is stored, conveyed, handled or used or where there is danger of fire or explosion from accumulation of highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas in air, all practicable measures shall be taken to exclude the sources of ignition. Such precautions shall include the following-

(a) all electrical apparatus shall either be excluded from the area of risk or they shall be of such construction and so installed and maintained as to prevent the danger of their being a source of ignition;

(b) effective measures shall be adopted for prevention of accumulation of static charges to a dangerous extent;

(c) no person shall wear or be allowed to wear any footwear having iron or steel nails or any other exposed ferrous material which is likely to cause sparks by friction;

(d) smoking, lighting or carrying of matches, lighters or smoking material shall be prohibited;

(e) transmission belts with iron fasteners shall not be used; and

(f) all other precautions, as are reasonably practicable shall be taken to prevent initiation of ignition from all other possible sources such as open flames, all frictional sparks, overheated surface of machinery or plant, chemical or physical-chemical reaction and radiant heat.

7. Prohibition of smoking.-No person shall smoke in any place where highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas is present in circumstances that smoking would give rise to a risk of fire. The occupier shall take all practicable measures to ensure compliance with this requirement including display of a bold notice indicating prohibition of smoking, at every place where this requirement applies.

8. Fire Fighting.-In every factory where highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas is manufactured, stored, handled or used, appropriate and adequate means of fighting a fire shall be provided. The adequacy and suitability of such means which expression includes the fixed and portable fire extinguishing systems, extinguishing material, procedures and the process of fire-fighting, shall be to the standards and levels prescribed by the Indian Standards applicable, and in any case not inferior to the stipulation.

9. Exemptions.-If in respect of any factory, the Chief Inspector is satisfied that owing to the exceptional circumstances of infrequency of the processes or for any other reason, all or any of the provisions of this Schedule is not necessary for protection of the workers in the factory, the Chief inspector may by a certificate in writing, which he may at his discretion revoke at any time, exempt such factory from all or any of such provisions subject to such conditions, if any, as he may specify therein.

CARPET AND WOOLLEN DRUGGET MAKING OR ANY WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO OR CONNECTED THEREWITH

1. Definition.-

(a) "Efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation affected by mechanical means for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes at the point where they originate so as to prevent them from escaping into

the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed efficient, which fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, vapour, fume or dust originate.

(b) "First employment" means first employment in any process mentioned under paragraph 2 and yarn dyeing process, and shall also include re-employment in the said process following any cessation of employment for a continuous period- exceeding three calendar months.

2. Exhaust draught.-The following processes shall not be carried on except under an efficient exhaust draught or under such other conditions as may be approved by the Chief Inspector :

(a) Carding and spinning of raw fibre

(b) Weaving.

3. Prohibition relating to women and young persons.-No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the operations specified in paragraph 2, or at any place where such operations are carried on or at yarn dyeing process,

4. Ventilation.-Every workroom shall be provided with inlets and outlets of adequate size so as to secure and maintain efficient ventilation to all parts of the room.

5. Protective equipments and clothing.-

(i) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain dust respirator for all persons employed in the process included under paragraph 2.

(ii) The occupier shall provide and maintain protective clothings, gloves for all persons employed in the dyeing process.

6. Medical facilities and records of examinations and tests.--(1) The occupier of every factory in which the carpet and woollen drugget manufacturing process is carried on shall-

(a) employ a qualified medical practitioner for medical surveillance of the workers employed therein, whose employment shall be subjected to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories; and

(b) provide to the said medical practitioner all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a).

(2) The records of medical examinations and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical practitioner shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

7. Medical examination by Certifying Surgeon.-

(i) Every worker employed in any of the processes specified in paragraph 2 and in the yarn dyeing process shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment. Such examination shall include tests for detection of methaemoglobin in blood, or para nitrophenol in urine, test for central nervous system function, pulmonary function test and chest X-ray. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(ii). Every worker employed in the said process shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once in every 12 calendar months and such re-examination shall, wherever the Certifying Surgeon considers appropriate, include tests for detection of methaemoglobin in blood, or para nitro phenol in urine, test for central nervous system function, pulmonary function test and chest X-ray once in every 3 years.

(iii) The Certifying Surgeon after examining a worker, shall issue a Certificate of Fitness in Form 26. The record of examination and re-examination carried out shall be kept in the custody of the Manager of the factory. The records of each examination carried under sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii), including the nature and results of the tests, shall also be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in a Health Register in Form 27.

(iv) The Certificate of Fitness and the Health Register shall be readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

BRASSWARE MAKING OR ANY WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO OR CONNECTED THEREWITH

1. Definitions.-

(a) "Efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation effected by mechanical means for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes at the point where they originated so as to prevent them from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No exhaust draught shall be deemed efficient, which fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, vapour, fume or dust originate.

(b) "First employment" means first employment in any process mentioned under paragraph 2 and shall also include re-employment in the said process following any cessation of employment for a continuous period exceeding three calendar months.

(c) "Dressing or fettling operation" includes stripping and other removal of adherent sand, cores, runners, risers, flash and other surplus metal from a casting and the production of reasonably clean and smooth surface, but does not include (a) the removal of metal from a casting when performed incidentally in connection with the machining or assembling of castings after they have been dressed or fettled, or (b) any operation which is a knock-out operation within the meaning of this Schedule.

(d) "knock-out operation" means all methods of removing castings from moulds and the following

operations, when done in connection therewith, namely, stripping, coring-out and the removal of runners and risers.

2. Exhaust draught.-

(1) The following processes shall not be carried on except under an efficient exhaust draught or under such other conditions as may be approved by the Chief Inspector-

- (a) casting process;
- (b) buffing and polishing of brass articles;
- (c) electroplating of brass article using electrolyte;
- (d) degreasing and cleaning.

(2) Such draught shall be provided by mechanical means and shall operate on dust, vapour or spray given off in the process as nearby as may be at the point of origin. The exhaust draught shall be so constructed, arranged and maintained as to prevent the dust, vapour or spray entering into any workroom or place in which work is carried on.

3. Prohibition relating to women and young person 5.-No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the operations specified in paragraph 2(c) and 2(d) or at any place where such operations are carried on .

4. Arrangement and storage.-For the purposes of promoting safety and cleanliness in workrooms the following requirements shall be observed :-

- (a) Moulding boxes, loam plates, ladles patterns, pattern plates, frames, boards, box weights and other heavy articles shall be so arranged and placed as to enable work to be carried on without unnecessary risk;
- (b) suitable and conveniently accessible racks, bins or other receptacles shall be provided and used for the storage of other gear and tools;
- (c) where there is bulk storage of sand, fuel, metal scrap or other materials or residues, suitable bins, bunkers or other receptacles shall be provided for the purpose of such storage.

5. Cleanliness of Indoor Workplaces.-

(1) All accessible parts of the walls of every indoor workplace in which the casting processes are carried on and of everything affixed to those walls shall be effectively cleaned by a suitable method to a height of not less than 4.2 metres from the floor at least once in every period of fourteen months. A record of the carrying out of every such effective cleaning in pursuance of this paragraph including the date, shall be maintained.

(2) Effective cleaning by a suitable method shall be carried out at least once every working day, of all accessible parts of the floor of every indoor workplace in which the processes are carried on, other than parts which are of sand; and the parts which are of sand shall be kept in good order.

6. Manual operations involving molten metal.-

(1) There shall be provided and properly maintained for all persons employed on manual operations involving molten metal with which they are liable to be splashed, a working space for that operation-

- (a) which is adequate for the safe performance of the work; and
- (b) which, so far as reasonably practicable, is kept free from obstruction,

(2) Any operation involving the carrying by hand of a container holding molten metal shall be performed on a floor all parts of which, where any person walks while engaged in the operation, shall be on the same level :

Provided that, where necessary to enable the operation to be performed without undue risk, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the occasional or exceptional use of a working space on a different level from the floor, being a space provided with a safe means of access from the floor for any person while engaged in the operation.

7. Dust and Fumes.-

(1) Open coal, coke or wood fires shall not be used for heating or drying ladles inside a workroom unless adequate measures are taken to prevent, so far as practicable, fumes or other impurities from entering into or remaining in the atmosphere of the workroom.

(2) No open coal, coke or wood fires shall be used for drying moulds except in circumstances in which the use of such fires is unavoidable.

(3) Mould stoves, core stoves and annealing furnaces shall be so designed, constructed, maintained and worked as to prevent, so far as practicable, offensive or injurious fumes from entering into any workroom during any period when a person is employed therein.

(4) All knock-out operations shall be carried out-

(a) in a separate part of the foundry suitably partitioned off, being a room or part in which so far as reasonably practicable, effective and suitable local exhaust ventilation and a high standard of general ventilation are provided; or

(b) in an area of foundry in which, so far as reasonably practicable, effective and suitable local exhaust ventilation is provided, or where compliance with this requirement is not reasonably practicable, a high

standard of general ventilation is provided.

(5) All dressing or fettling operations shall be carried out-

(a) in a separate room or in a separate part of the foundry suitably partitioned off; or in an area of the foundry set apart for the purpose; and shall, so far as

(b) reasonably practicable, be carried out with effective and suitable local exhaust ventilation or other equally effective means of suppressing dust, operating as near as possible to the point of origin of the-dust.

8. Disposal of dross and skimming.-Dross and skimmings removed from the molten metal or taken from a furnace shall be placed forthwith in a suitable receptacle

9. Floor or workroom.-

(1) The floor of every room in which the processes specified in paragraphs 2(i)(c) and 2(i)(d) are carried on shall be-

(a) of cement or similar material so as to be smooth and impervious to water;

(b) maintained in sound condition; and

(c) the floor shall be cleaned daily.

(2) Floors of indoor workplaces in which the processes are carried on, other than parts which are of sand, shall have an even surface of hard material.

(3) No part of the floor of any such indoor workplace shall be of sand except where this is necessary by reason of the work done.

(4) All parts of the surface of the floor of any such indoor workplace are of sand shall, so far as practicable, be maintained in an even and firm condition.

10. Ventilation.-Every workroom. shall be provided with inlets and outlets of adequate size, so as to secure and maintain efficient ventilation to all parts of the room.

11. Protective clothing and protective equipment.-

(1) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain the following protective clothing for use of workers who may come in contact with liquid, employed in process specified in paragraph 2(i)(c)-

(a) waterproof apron and bib; and

(b) loose rubber gloves and rubber boots or any other waterproof boots.

(2) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain adequate arrangements and place for keeping and drying the protective clothing for the use of workers employed in the factory.

(3) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain suitable respirator for all - workers employed in processes specified in paragraphs 2(i)(a) and 2(i)(b).

12. Medical facilities and records of examination and tests.-

(1) The occupier of every factory in which processes specified in paragraph 2 are carried on shall

(a) employ a qualified medical practitioner for medical surveillance of the workers employed therein, whose employment shall be subjected to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories;

(b) provide to said medical practitioner all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a); and

(c) provide and maintain a sufficient supply of suitable ointment and impermeable waterproof plaster in a separate box readily accessible to the workers and used solely for the purpose of keeping the ointment and the plaster.

(2) The records of medical examinations and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical practitioner shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

(3) The medical practitioner shall examine all workers specified in paragraph 2(i)(c) before they are employed in the electroplating process. Such examination shall include inspection of hands, forearms and nose.

(4) The records of examination referred to in sub-paragraph (3) shall be maintained in a separate register, approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

13. Medical Examination by Certifying Surgeon.-

(1) Every worker employed in any of the processes specified in paragraph 2, shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment, such examination shall include test for chromium, nickel or cadmium in urine, pulmonary function test and chest X-ray. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(2) Every worker employed in the said process shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once in every 12 calendar months and such re-examination shall, wherever the Certifying Surgeon considers appropriate, include test for chromium, nickel or cadmium in urine, pulmonary function test and chest X-ray once in every 3 years.

(3) The Certifying Surgeon after examining a worker, shall issue a Certificate of Fitness in Form 26. The record of examination and re-examinations carried out shall be kept in the custody of the Manager of the

factory. The records of each examination carried out under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), including the nature and results of the tests, shall also be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in a Health Register in Form 27.

(4) The Certificate of Fitness and the Health Register shall be readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

14. Mess-room.-There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all workers employed in the processes specified in paragraph 2 and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, suitable mess-room, which shall be furnished with sufficient tables and benches under supervision of a responsible person.

15. Washing facilities.-

(1) There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in the processes specified in paragraph 2 :-

(a) a wash place under cover with either :-

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of sufficient length to allow at least 60 cms for every five such persons employed at any time, and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above trough at intervals of not more than 60 cms; or

(ii) at least one washbasin for every five such persons employed at any one time fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of water laid on; and

(b) a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable materials renewed daily with supply of soap or other suitable cleansing material and of nail brushes.

16. Food, drink, etc. prohibited in the workroom.-No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be consumed or brought by any worker into any room in which the processes specified in paragraph 2 are carried on.

LOCK AND HARDWARE MAKING OR ANY OTHER WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO OR CONNECTED THEREWITH

1. Definitions.- (a) "Efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation affected by mechanical means for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes at the point where they originate so as to prevent them from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No exhaust draught shall be deemed efficient, which fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, vapour, fume or dust originate ;

(b) "First employment" means first employment in any process mentioned under paragraph 2 and shall also include re-employment in the said process following any cessation of employment for a continuous period exceeding three calendar months;

(c) "dressing or fettling operation" include stripping and other removal of adherent sand, cores, runners, risers, flash and other surplus metal from a casting and the production of reasonably clean and smooth surface, but does not include (a) the removal of metal from a casting when performed incidentally in connection with the machining or assembling of castings after they have been dressed or fettled, or (b) any operation which is a knock-out operation within the meaning of this Schedule;

(d) "knock-out operations" means all methods of removing castings from moulds and the following operations, when done in connection therewith, namely, stripping, carrying out and the removal of runners and risers.

2. Exhaust draught.- (1) The following processes shall not be carried on except under an efficient exhaust draught or under such other conditions as may be approved by the Chief Inspector :

(a) casting the metal parts;

(b) metal finishing operations involving buffing and polishing;

(c) all 'such processes in which electroplating is carried on by using electrolyte;

(d) spray painting.

(2) Such draught shall be provided by mechanical means and shall operate on dust, vapour or spray given off in the process as nearby as may be at the point of origin. The exhaust draught shall be so constructed, arranged and maintained as to prevent the dust, vapour or spray entering into any workroom or place in which work is carried on.

3. Prohibition relating to women and young persons.-No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted in any of the operations specified in paragraphs 2(c) and 2(d) or at any place where such operations are carried on.

4. Arrangement and storage.-For the purposes of promoting safety and cleanliness in workrooms the following requirements shall be observed:

(a) moulding boxes, loam plates, ladles patterns, pattern plates, frames, boards, box weights and other heavy articles shall be so arranged and placed as to enable work to be carried on without unnecessary risk;

(b) suitable and conveniently accessible racks, bins or other receptacles shall be provided and used for the storage of other gear and tools;

(c) where there is bulk storage of sand, fuel, metal scrap or other materials or 'residues, suitable bins, bunkers or other receptacles shall be provided for the purpose of such storage.

5. Cleanliness of indoor workplaces.-

(1) All accessible parts of the walls of every indoor workplace in which the casting processes are carried on and of everything affixed to those walls shall be effectively cleaned by a suitable method to a height of not less than 4.2 metres from the floor at least once in every period of fourteen months. A record of the carrying out of every such effective cleaning in pursuance of this paragraph including the date shall be maintained.

(2) Effectiveteleaning by a suitable method shall be carried out at least once every working day of all accessible parts of the floor of every indoor workplace in which the processes are carried on, other than parts which are of sand, and the parts which are of sand shall be kept in good order.

(3) Floors of indoor workplaces in which the processes are carried on, other than parts which are of sand, shall have an even surface of hard material.

(4) No part of the floor of any such indoor workplace shall be of sand except where this is necessary by reason of the work done.

(5) All parts of the surface of the floor of any such indoor workplace are of sand shall, so far as practicable, be maintained in an even and firm condition. O

6. Manual operations involving molten metal-

(1) There shall be provided and properly maintained for all persons employed on manual operations involving molten metal with which they are liable to be splashed, a working space for that operation -

(a) which is adequate for the safe performance of the work; and

(b) which, so far as reasonably practicable, is kept free from obstruction.

(2) Any operation involving the carrying by hand of a container holding molten metal shall be performed on a floor, all parts of which where any person walks while engaged in the operation, shall be on the same level :

Provided that, where necessary to enable the operation to be performed without undue risk, nothing in the paragraph shall prevent the occasional or exceptional use of a working space on a different level from the floor, being a space provided with a safe means of access from the floor for any person while engaged in the operation.

7. Dust and Fumes.-

(1) Open coal, coke or wood fires shall not be used for heating or drying ladles inside a workroom unless adequate measures are taken to prevent, so far as practicable, fumes or other impurities from entering into or remaining in the atmosphere of the workroom.

(2) No open coal, coke or wood fires shall be used for drying moulds except in circumstances in which the use of such fires is unavoidable.

(3) Mould stoves, core stoves and annealing furnaces shall be so designed, constructed, maintained and worked as to prevent, so far as practicable, offensive or injurious fumes from entering into any workroom during any period when a person is employed therein.

(4) All knock-out operations shall be carried out-

(a) in a separate part of the foundry suitably partitioned off, being a room or part in which so far as reasonably practicable, effective and suitable local exhaust ventilation and a high standard of general ventilation are provided; or

(b) in an area of the foundry in which, so far as reasonably practicable, effective and suitable local exhaust ventilation is provided, or where compliance with this requirement is not reasonably practicable, a high standard of general ventilation is provided.

(5) All dressing or fettling operations shall be carried out-

(a) in a separate room or in a separate part of the foundry suitably partitioned off; or

(b) in an area of the foundry set apart for the purpose; and shall, so far as reasonably practicable, be carried out with effective and suitable local exhaust ventilation or other equally effective means of suppressing dust, operating as near as possible to the point of origin of the dust.

8. Disposal of dross and skimming.-Dross and skimmings removed from the molten metal or taken from a furnace shall be placed forthwith in a suitable receptacle.

9. Floor of workroom.-

(1) The floor of every room in which the processes specified in paragraph 2(1)(c) are carried on shall be-

(a) of cement or similar material so as to be smooth and impervious to water;

(b) maintained in sound condition.

(2) The floor shall be cleaned daily in processes specified in paragraph 2.

(3) Floors of indoor workplaces in which the casting processes are carried on, other than parts which are of sand, shall have an even surface of hard material.

(4) No part of the floor of any such indoor workplace shall be of sand except where this is necessary by reason of the work done.

(5) All parts of the surface of the floor of any such indoor workplace are of sand shall, so far as

practicable, be maintained in an even and firm condition.

10. Ventilation.-Every workroom shall be provided with inlets and outlets of adequate size, so as to secure and maintain efficient ventilation to all parts of the room.

11. Protective clothing and protective equipment.-

(1) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain the following protective clothing for use of workers who may come in contact with liquid, employed in process specified in paragraph 2(1)(c) :

(a) waterproof apron and bib; and

(b) loose rubber gloves and rubber boots or any other waterproof boots.

(2) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain adequate arrangements and place for keeping and driving the protective clothing for the use of workers employed in the factory.

(3) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain suitable respirator for all workers employed in processes specified in paragraphs 2(1)(a) and 2(1)(b).

12. Medical facilities and records of examination.-

(1) The occupier of every factory in which processes specified in paragraph 2 are carried on shall-

(a) employ a qualified medical practitioner for medical surveillance of the workers employed therein, whose employment shall be subjected to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories;

(b) provide to the said medical practitioner all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a); and

(c) provide and maintain a sufficient supply of suitable ointment and impermeable waterproof plaster in a separate box readily accessible to the workers and used solely for the purpose of keeping the ointment and the plaster.

(2) The records of medical examinations and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical practitioner shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

(3) The medical practitioner shall examine all workers specified in paragraph 2(1)(c) before they are employed in the electroplating process. Such examination shall include inspection of hands, forearms and nose.

13. Medical examination by Certifying Surgeon.

(1) Every worker employed in any of the processes specified in paragraph 2, shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment. Such examinations shall include tests for chromium, cadmium or nickel in urine, pulmonary function test and chest X-ray. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(2) Every worker employed in the said process shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once in every 12 calendar months and such re-examination shall, wherever the Certifying Surgeon considers appropriate, include test for chromium, cadmium or nickel in urine, pulmonary function test and chest X-ray once in every 3 years.

(3) The Certifying Surgeon, after examining a worker, shall issue a Certificate of Fitness in Form 26. The record of examination and re-examinations carried out shall be kept in the custody of the Manager of the factory. The records of each examination carried out under sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii), including the nature and results of the tests, shall also be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in a Health Register in Form 27.

(4) The Certificate of Fitness and the Health Register shall be readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

14. Mess-room.-There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all workers employed in the processes specified in paragraph 2 and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable mess-room, which shall be furnished with sufficient tables and benches under supervision of a responsible person.

15. Washing facilities.-There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in the processes specified in paragraph 2:

(a) a wash place under cover with either-

(i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of sufficient length to allow at least 60 cms for every five such persons employed at any time, and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above trough at intervals of not more than 60 cms; or

(ii) at least one washbasin for every five such persons employed at any one time fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of water laid on; and

(b) a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable materials renewed daily with supply of soap or other suitable cleansing materials and of nail brushes.

16. Food, drink etc. prohibited in the workroom.-No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be consumed or brought by any worker into any room in which the processes specified in paragraph 2 are carried on.]

WELDING PROCESSES AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO

1. Definitions.—For the purposes of this schedule—

(a) "Welding Process" means Fusion (liquid state) welding, Solid/Liquid state joining, Solid phase welding at elevated temperature or Oxy/fuel gas cutting/cutting;

(b) "efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation by mechanical means for the removal of dust so as to prevent dust from escaping into air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed to be efficient which fails to control dust produced at the point where such dust originates;

(c) "breathing apparatus" means a helmet or face piece with necessary connection by means of which a person using it breathes air free from dust, or any other approved apparatus;

(d) "qualified Welder" means any employed person who possesses requisite qualification and is properly trained for that particular welding process as prescribed by state government, central government or any recognized institution;

(e) "first employment" shall mean first employment in any kind of welding processes and processes incidental thereto to which this Schedule applies and shall also include re-employment in the said manufacturing process following any cessation of employment for a continuous period exceeding three calendar months;

2. Exceptions-(a) Nothing in this schedule shall apply to any factory in which welding processes are carried on occasionally for machinery maintenance purpose only and the welding processes are not the part of routine activities.

(b) Nothing in this schedule shall apply to any welding process which is unconventional and generates no fume, gas or vapour.

(c) Where the chief Inspector is satisfied that all or any of the provisions of this schedule are not necessary for any of the welding processes, he may, by certificate in writing, exempt any factory or class of factories from any such provisions, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein.

3. Qualification of welder: No person shall be assigned any core welding process unless he is a qualified welder for that kind of welding work. Allied work connected with core welding work can be done by other trained worker with all precautions and protective gears;

Provided that in case of any ambiguity between core welding work and allied work, the decision of chief Inspector shall be final.

4. Periodical examination, testing and maintenance of equipments :- (a) All parts of every welding machine, gas/fuel cylinders and sources of heat shall be properly maintained and thoroughly examined periodically and the various controls as cylinder valves, pressure gauges, regulators, flashback arrestor and nozzles and their working shall be examined at frequent intervals to ensure its safe operation by a responsible person designated by the occupier or manager, who by his experience and knowledge of necessary precautions against risks of explosion is fit to undertake such works; and

(b) A register shall be maintained in which the details of the various tests carried out from time to time under clause (a) shall be entered and every entry made shall be signed by the person making the tests.

5. Breathing apparatus and protective clothing-(1) The occupier shall provide suitable protective clothing, footwear, goggles, welding helmet, gloves, welding suit and face shields as per Indian standard according to the nature of the work for the use of all persons employed in welding processes and processes incidental thereto and such clothing, footwear, etc. shall be worn by the persons concerned. Breathing apparatus shall be provided to the persons employed in confined space and shall also be provided, if required, at other places according to the nature of welding work.

(2) Suitable accommodation in a conveniently accessible position shall be provided for the use of persons when putting on or taking off breathing apparatus and protective clothing provided in accordance with this Schedule and for the storage of such apparatus and clothing when not in use.

(3) All breathing apparatus and protective clothing when not in use shall be stored in the accommodation provided in accordance with sub-paragraph (2).

(4) All protective clothing in use shall be washed at suitable intervals. The cleaning Schedule and procedure should be such as to ensure the efficiency of the said clothing in protecting the wearer.

(5) All breathing apparatus shall be cleaned and disinfected at suitable intervals and thoroughly inspected once every month by a responsible person.

(6) Records of the cleaning and maintenance and of the condition of the breathing apparatus shall be maintained in a register provided for that purpose which shall be readily available for inspection by an Inspector.

(7) No person shall be employed to perform any work for which breathing apparatus is necessary unless he has been fully instructed in the proper use of that equipment.

(8) No breathing apparatus provided in pursuance of sub-paragraph (1) which has been worn by a person, shall be worn by another person unless it has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since last being worn and the person has been fully instructed in the proper use of that equipment.

6. Precaution against fire and explosion- (1) Equipments or cylinders carrying Acetylene, LPG or other fuel gases shall be properly maintained. Proper connections and closing

of valves for no gas leakage shall be ensured by a responsible person nominated by occupier or manager.

(2) Nearby combustible materials during welding shall be removed or protected, if it can not be moved.

(3) workers shall not be allowed to perform any welding work without standard operating procedure approved by the manager or responsible person.

(4) An adequate number of suitable types of fire extinguishers or other fire-fighting equipment, depending on the nature of welding work, shall be provided. Such extinguishers or other equipment shall be regularly tested and refilled. Clear instructions as to how the extinguishers or other equipment should be used, printed in the language which majority of the workers employed understand, shall be affixed near each extinguisher or other equipment.

7. Exhaust draught.—Where dust, fume, gas or vapour is produced in the process, provision shall be made for removing them by means of an efficient exhaust draught so contrived as to operate on the dust, fume, gas or vapour as closely as possible to the point of origin.

8. Medical facilities and records of examination and test- (1) The occupier of every factory to which the schedule applies and wherein more than 50 worker are employed in welding process and processes incidental thereto shall-

(a) employ a qualified medical practitioner for medical surveillance of the worker employed therein whose employment shall be subject to approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories; and

(b) provide to the said medical practitioner all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a).

(2) The record of medical examinations and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical practitioner shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

9. Medical examination by Certifying Surgeon.- (1) Every worker employed in any of the processes to which this schedule applies shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment. Such examinations shall include pulmonary function test, chest X-ray and eye test. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon. If any worker complaint of eye related problem, the occupier shall immediately ensure the eye test and treatment.

(2) Every worker employment in the said processes shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once in every 12 calendar months and such re-examination shall, wherever the Certifying Surgeon considers appropriate, include pulmonary function test and chest X-ray once in every three years.

(3) The Certifying Surgeon after examining a worker, shall issue a Certifying of fitness in form 26. The record of examination and re-examinations carried out shall be kept in the custody of the Manager of the factory. The record of each examination carried out under sub-paragraphs(1) and (2), including the nature and the results of the test, shall also be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in the Health Register in form 27.

(4) The Certifying of Fitness and the Health Register shall be readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

(5) If at any time Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that a worker is no longer fit for employment in the said processes on the ground that continuance therein would involve special danger to the health of the worker, he shall make a record of his findings in the said Certifying and the Health Register. The entry of his finding in those documents should also include the period for which he considers that the said person is unfit for work in the said processes.

(2) The provisions specified in the Schedules I to XIV annexed after Chapter XI shall apply to any class or description of factories wherein dangerous manufacturing PROCESS is or operations specified in each Schedule are carried out.

(3) (a) For the medical examinations of employees to be carried out by the certifying surgeon as required by the Schedules annexed to this rule, the occupier of the factory shall pay fees at the rate of Rs. 6.00 per examination of each worker every time he is examined.

(b) The fees prescribed in clause (a) shall be exclusive of any charges for biological, radiological or other tests which may have to be carried out in connection with the medical examinations. Such charges shall also be payable by the occupier.

(c) Such percentage of fee fixed under clause (a) as may be determined from time to time as share due to Government shall be deposited into the treasury by the Certifying Surgeon under the relevant head of account and the rest shall be retained by him in accordance with para 361-A of Financial Handbook Vol. V, Part I. The share of Government until revised shall be seventy per cent of the total fees.

(4) This rule shall come into force in respect of any class or description of factories wherein the said manufacturing Process or operations are carried on from the date of enforcement of these rules, except for factories which were registered before April, 1949 in whose case this rule shall come into force from July 1, 1951.

Form-A

(See Rule-3)

Application for Registration for existing establishments/New Establishment/Amendment to certificate of Registration

A. Establishment Details.

1. Retrieve details of Establishment from Portal :
2. Name of Establishment:
3. Location and Address of the Establishment:
4. Others details of Establishment:
 - a. Total Number of employees engaged directly in the establishment:.....
 - b. Total Number of the contract employees engaged:
 - c. Contract employees engaged or to be engaged in process:.....
 - d. Total Number of Inter-State Migrant workers employed:.....
5. Type of Establishment (Factory/Beedi Establishment/Plantation Establishment/Construction Establishment/Other Establishment)

6 (a) For factories:

Details of the manufacturing process	Full postal address and situation of the factory along with plan approval details	Name and address of the occupier and manager	Maximum number of workers to be employed on any day
1	2	3	4

6 (b) For building and other construction work:

Type of Construction work	Probable period of commencement of work	Expected period for completion of work	Details of approval of the local authority
1	2	3	4

7. Ownership Type/Sector:
8. Activity as per National Industrial Classification:
9. Details of Selected NIC Code:
10. Date of opening/Start of business:

B. Details of Employer:-

1. Name & Address of Employer / Occupier / Owner/Agent:
2. Designation:
3. Father's/ Husband's Name of the Employer:
4. Email Address, Telephone & Mobile No:

C. Manager/ Agent Details

1. Full name & Address of Manager/ Agent or person responsible for supervision and control of the Establishment
2. Address of Manager/Agent:
3. Email Address, Telephone & Mobile No :

D. Contractor Details

Name and Address Contractor	Email address & Mobile of Contractor	Name of Work	Maximum No. of Contract labour engaged	Date of Commencement / Probable date of Completion of work
1	2	3	4	5

E. Others Details:-

Date-
Place:-

Signature/ E-sign/ digital sign of employer

Form-B
(See Rule- 5)

Notice of Commencement / cessation of Establishment:

1. RegistrationNo:
2. Name and Address ofEstablishment:-
3. Name & Designation of employer (who has ultimate control over the affairs of the establishment:-
4. Full address to which communication relating to the establishment to be sent:-
5. Nature of work of the establishment:-
6. In case of the notice is for commencement of work the approximate duration ofwork:-
7. in case of cessation, the date ofcessation:

I/We hereby intimate that the work of establishment having registration No.
.....dated.....is likelyto
commence/cessation is likely to be completed with effect from
.....(Date)/On(Date)

In case of cessation of work:

I/we hereby certify that the payment of all dues to the workers employed in the establishment have been made and the premises are kept free from storage of hazardous chemicals and substances.

Signature of the Employer

To,
The Inspector-cum-Facilitator

Form-C

(See Rule 6)

Form of Appointment Letter

1. Name of the Establishment;.....
2. Name of the Employe and Father/Mother's Name.....
3. Date of birth.....
4. Permanent Address of the employee.....
5. Post for which appointment is made
6. Nature of Work.....
(hazardous/Nonhazardous/Clerical/Supervisory/Managerial)
7. Details of salary and perks.....
8. Nature of Appointment(permanent/temporary/Contract)
9. Period of Appointment

Signature

Name and Designation of
Appointing Officer

Form-D

(See Rule 7(3))

Notice of Accidents, or dangerous occurrence resulting in Death or Bodily Injury

To,

.....

.....Dated.....

Sir,

I hereby give notice under Section 10 of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020 that fatal/non-fatal accident occurred in this establishment to the person mentioned below :—

1. Name of occupier/Employer.....
2. Address of E.&I. Employer's Code No.....premises where accident or dangerous occurrence took place.....
3. Nature of Industry.....
4. Branch or department and exact place where the accident or dangerous occurrence took place.....
5. Name and address of injured person.....
6. (a) Sex.....
(b) Age (last birthday).....
(c) Occupation of the injured person.....
7. Local E.S.I. Office to which the injured person is attached.....
8. Date, shift and hour of accident or dangerous occurrence.....
9. (a) Hour at which the injured person started work on the day of accident or dangerous occurrence.....
(b) Whether wages in full or part are payable to him for the day of the accident or dangerous occurrence.....
10. Cause or nature of accident or dangerous occurrence.....
11. Cause of accident or dangerous occurrence :
(a) If caused by machinery.....
(i) Give the name of the machine and the part causing the accident or dangerous occurrence.....
(ii) State whether it was moved by mechanical power at that time.....
(b) State exactly what the injured person was doing at that time.....
(c) In your opinion, was the injured person at the time of accident or dangerous occurrence.....
(i) Causing contravention of provisions of any law applicable to him, or
(ii) causing contravention of any orders given by or on behalf of his employer, or
(iii) causing without instructions from his employer.
(d) In case reply to (c), (i)(ii) or (iii) is in the affirmative whether the act was done for the purpose of securing safety in connection with the employer's trade or business.
12. In case the accident or dangerous occurrence happened while travelling in the employer's transport state whether.....
(i) the injured person was travelling as a passenger to or from his place of work.....
(ii) the injured person was travelling with the express or implied permission of his employer,

(iii) the transport is being operated by or on behalf of the employer or some other person by whom it is provided in pursuance of arrangements made with the employer, and
(iv) the vehicle is not/being operated in the ordinary course of public transport service.

13. In case the accident or dangerous occurrence happened while meeting the emergency state.....

(i) its nature.....

(ii) whether the injured person at the time of accident or dangerous occurrence was employed for the purpose of his employer's trade or business in or about the premises at which the accident or dangerous occurrence took place.

14. Describe briefly how the accident or dangerous occurrence occurred.

15. Name and addresses of witnesses :

(1)

(2)

16. (a) Nature and extent of injury (e.g. fatal, loss of finger, fracture of leg, sealed or scratch and followed by sepsis.)

(b) Location of injury (right leg, left hand or left eye etc.)

17. (a) If the accident or dangerous occurrence is not fatal, state whether the injured person was disabled for more than 48 hours.

(b) Date and hour of return to work.

18. (a) Physician, dispensary or hospital from whom or in which the injured person received or is receiving treatment.

(b) Name of dispensary/panel doctor selected by the injured person.....

19. (i) Has the injured person died.....

(ii) If so, date of death.....

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above particulars are correct in every respect.

Signature

.....

*Name and Designation of the Occupier or
Manager-Employer.....*

Employer's Address and Code

No.....

(This space is to be completed by the Inspector-cum-Facilitator)

Sex (Men, Women, Boy or Girl).

District

Date of receipt.

Number of accidents or dangerous occurrences. Causation number, other particulars (e.g. fatal leg injury, arm injury, etc.)

Date of Investigation.....

Result of Investigation.....

Form-E

(See rule 7(3))

Notice of dangerous occurrence

1. Name and address of Establishment.....
2. Name of the Occupier.....
3. name of the Manager.....
4. Name of Industry.....
5. Branch or Department and exact place where the dangerous occurrence took place.....
6. Date and hour occurrence.....
7. Nature of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence (state exactly what happened).
8. Details of Employees affected by such dangerous occurrence.

Sr.no	Name of the Employee	Employee Code	Designation

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, above particulars are correct in every respect.

Signature of the Occupier / Manager.

Date of dispatch of report.....

(This space to be completed by Inspector-cum-Facilitator)

District..... . D.O. No..... Causation No.....	Date of receipt..... Date of investigation.....
Result of investigation.....]	

Form-F

(See rule 7(4))

Notice of Accident or dangerous occurrence resulting in bodily injury for 48 hours

1. Name and address of Establishment.....
2. Name of the Occupier.....
3. name of the Manager.....
4. Name of Industry.....
5. Branch or Department and exact place where the dangerous occurrence took place.....
6. Date and hour occurrence.....
7. Nature of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence (state exactly what happened).
8. Details of Employees affected by such accident or dangerous occurrence.

Sr.no	Name of the Employee	Employee Code	Desigantion	Period of absence

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, above particulars are correct in every respect.

Signature of the Occupier / Manager.

Date of dispatch of report.....

(This space to be completed by Inspector-cum-Facilitator)

District..... . D.O. No..... Causation No.....	Date of receipt..... Date of investigation.....
Result of investigation.....]	

Form-G

(See rule 9)

Notice of Disease

- 1- Name of the Establishment.....
- 2- Category of the Establishment.....(Factory/Beedi Establishment/Plantation Establishment/Construction Establishment/Other Establishment)
- 3- Details of patient
 - (a) Name of the patient
 - (b) Employee code
 - (c) Address of the patient.....
 - (d) Precise occupation of the patient.....
- 4- Nature of the disease from which patient is suffering.....
- 5- Date of detection of disease.....
- 6- Detail of Medical Practicenor.....
- 7- Date of report to Medical officer.....

Signature of Employer or Occupier
Or Manager.

Name and Designation

Date:-

Form-H
(See rule 35)

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE

Application for License/ Renewal of License/Amendment of License (including Common/single license)

I. Particulars of Establishment for which licencerequired:

1. Name of Establishment:

2. Address of establishment

(a) Head Office address along with email Id :

(b) Corporate office address along with email Id:

3. Telephone Number :

4. Activity as per National Industrial Classification : (Select all applicable activities given)

5. Details of selected NIC Code:

6. Nature of work carried on in main establishment :

II. Details ofEmployer:

1. Full NameofEmployer:.....relationship withestablishment.

2. Full Address of Employer:

3. Email Id of employer:

4. Mobile No. of employer:

III. Particulars of the Contract Labour to be employed / is employed (If licence is required workwise)

Locations of worksites	Name of works	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Name of Establishments in which contract labour is/proposed to be employed	Name Address, email id of the Site Incharge
1	2	3	4	5	6

5. Maximum number of contract labour/ Inter-state migrant worker proposed to be employed on the Establishment on any date:

IV. DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WHICH COMMON LICENCE REQUIRED , (IF APPLYING FOR)

Type of Establishments	Name & Address of establishment	(i)Nature of work carried out in the establishment (ii) Activity as per National Ind'l classification	Date of commencement	Permanent establishment or probable date of completion	Maximum number of employees employed/ proposed to be employed	Maximum number of employees employed/ proposed to be employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

V. DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR WHICH SINGLE LICENCE IS REQUIRED (IF APPLYING FOR)

Name of States in which the establishments are situated	Name of each work	Maximum number of labour will be/is employed	Date of commencement	Permanent establishment or probable date of completion	Maximum number of employees employed/ proposed to be employed	Registration number, if obtained, then details thereof
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Signature of Contractor
APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT OF LICENCE :
1. Licence No _____ Date: _____
2. LIN & PAN _____
3. Name and address of the establishment: _____
4. Details for which amendment is sought :
(a). Maximum number of worker presently employed : (If there is increase in the maximum number of workers to be employed, then additional fees/security deposit as per law needs to be deposited:
(b). Details of fees paid through e payment date on which made :
©. Other details requiring amendment in the licence issued (Necessary documents may be uploaded in support of change required)

Date of Application

Signature of the Contractor

Form-I
(See rule 35 (2))

Form of Certificate by Principal employer

Certified that I have engaged the applicant (Name of the Contractor) as a contractor in my establishment. I undertake to be bound by the all provisions of occupational safety health and working conditions code 2020 and Uttar Pradesh rules mad thereunder in so far as the provisions or applicable to me in respect of employment of contract labour by the applicant in my establishment.

Date .-

Place .-

Signature of Principal employer

Name and Address of Establishment

Form-J
(See Rule-38)
Form of license

LicenceNo.----- Reg.No.----- Date of Reg.-----

Licence is hereby granted to----- (Name of the Contractor)
for the premises known as ----- (name of the principal employer)
situated at -----

for use as a establishment within the limits stated herein after, subject to provisions of the
Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, and the rules made there under.

The-----20..

Issuing Authority

Sl.No.	Date of issue	Valid For	Fee	Security deposit	Date of Payment
		Maximum number of Contract labour /inter-state workers on any one day			

Signature of issuing authority

AMENDMENTS:

Year when Amended	Maximum number of Contract labour /workers on any one day	Date of payment of amendment fee	Date of Payment	Signature of the Issuing Authority

Signature of issuing authority

Form-K

(See Rule-41)

EXPERIENCE CERTIFICATE OF CONTRACT EMPLOYEE

<u>To whom so ever concerned</u>	
1.	Name of contractor/employer*:
2.	LIN/PAN No. of the contractor/employer *:
3.	Email Id of the contractor /employer*:
4.	Mobile No. of the contractor/employer *:
5.	Nature and location of work:
6.	Name of Principal Employer*:
7.	LIN/PAN No. of the Principal Employer:*
8.	Email Id of the Principal Employer :*
9.	Mobile No. of the Principal Employer:*
10.	Name of the worker*:
11.	UAN / AadhaarNo.:
12.	Mobile No. :
13.	Serial Number in the Employee Register:
14.	Registration number, date and name of the Board if the building and other construction worker is registered as a beneficiary:
15.	Period of Employment:
16.	Designation:
Seal and Signature of Contractor	
*Please strike off whichever is not applicable.	

Form-L

(See rule 42)

Application for declaration of core activity

To,

Principal Secretary/Secretary,
Labour and employment
Government of Uttar Pradesh.

- 1-(name and address of establishment) is engaged in manufacturing of
- 2- The flow chart of manufacturing process is attached herewith.
- 3- activity is core activity/non-core activity of the establishment
- 4- The detail of the activity in question
- 5- Detail grounds of the application
- 6- Number of workers employed in the activity in question
- 7- Total number of workers employed in the establishment.....

Prayer

.....
.....

Signature
(Name and Address)

Verification

It is verified that the content of the application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature
(Name and

Address)

Form-M

(See rule 46(1))

Form of Agreement

This agreement is made on this day monthyear.....between Messershavingofficeat..... (hereinafterreferred to as the—Producer) on the first partand Shri/Smt/Kumson/daughter/wifeofShri.....residingat (hereinafterreferredtoasthe—audio-visual worker) on the second part. The terms ‘_Producer’ and ‘_audio-visual worker’ shall include their heirs, successors, administrators and legal representatives:

Now, therefore this agreement is made as follows:

1. That both the parties agree that the duration of this agreement shall be from the date hereof till the completion of the audio-visual and this period shall not exceed consecutivemonths.
2. That the audio-visual worker agrees to attend studio, location or work place, as the case may be, subject to the requirement of his previous engagement and on his confirmation, to his respective job punctually as and when he shall be required by a written intimation by the Producer or the person duly authorised by him in writing.
3. That inconsideration of the audio-visual worker services, as aforesaid, the Producer agrees to pay and the audio- visual worker agrees to receive a sum of Rs.(Rupees) payable as advance on signing of this agreement and the balance of Rs.....pay ableinequal installments.
4. That in the event of the audio-visual production being not complete within the stipulated period and the Producer still needing the services of the audio-visual worker to complete the audio-visual production, the producer agrees to pay and the audio-visual worker agrees to receive additional remuneration on pro-rata basis, payable in the same manner as stated in Clause 3 above, till the completion of the production.
5. That in case the assignment of the audio-visual worker is completed earlier than the period stipulated in Clauses 1 and 4 above, the producer shall settle the account of the audio-visual worker and pay the remaining balance of the agreement amount in full before the commencement of re-recording work/censor of the production, whichever is earlier.
6. That the audio-visual worker shall, if so required,
 - (a) attend the studios, location or work-place, as the case may be, earlier than the a scheduled time of the shift, for preparatory work, and in that case, he/she shall be paid by the Producer extra wages at the rateofRs perhouror part thereof for such early attendance.
 - (b) continue to work beyond the working day, with one hour break and in that case, he/she shall be paid by the Producer extra wages at the rateofRs fortheworkduringtheextendedhoursandrefreshments,andtransport facilities.
8. That the Producer shall provide transport and food or pay traveling allowances to and fro to report to duty and food allowance while on duty as are customary or fixed by bilateral arrangements between the Producer’s and audio-visual worker’s representativeorganizations.
9. That the Producer shall also pay for all travelling and accommodation expenses, fares, cost of food and such other allowances as are customary when the audio-visual worker is required to work on locationoutdoors.
10. That the Producer shall get the audio-visual worker insured for any injury or damage to his/her person including death caused by accident arising out of or in the course of his/her employment and/or during the period of his/her assignment under thisagreement.
11. That where the Producer is prevented from proceeding with the production of the audio-visual by reason of fire, riot, natural calamity, order of the public authority or any other reason beyond his control:-

(a) he shall be entitled to suspend the operation of this agreement during the period of suspension of production in case the production is suspended. The producer shall serve notice in writing of such suspension on the audio-visual worker and shall pay all his/her dues up to the date of service of such notice. Upon resumption of work on the film, this agreement shall revive and shall remain valid for the period stipulated in Clause I excluding the period of suspension therefrom ;or

(b) he shall be entitled to terminate this agreement as from the cessation of production, in case the production ceases completely. The producer shall serve a notice in writing of such cessation on the audio-visual worker and make payment of all the amount due to the audio-visual worker at the time of termination.

12. That in case if the Producer desires to terminate this agreement before the expiry of its term for reasons other than misconduct in relation to performance of the audio-visual worker's duties or of his/her unwillingness to perform the services required under this agreement, the producer shall be entitled to do so only upon payment of the balance of the stipulated amount of the agreement. Only after such payment to the audio-visual worker, the Producer shall be entitled to employ another audio-visual worker in his/her place.

13. That the Producer shall have the right to terminate this agreement on ground of misconduct on the part of the audio-visual worker in relation to performance of his/her duties or his/her unwillingness to perform the service required under the agreement, upon payment to the audio-visual worker of the amount due at the time of termination, calculated taking into consideration the audio-visual worker's total work in the audio-visual and the work he/she has completed till the date of termination of this agreement. Termination under this clause shall not be made unless the charges of the Producer against the audio-visual worker are proved before a forum comprising equal number of representatives of the Producers' Organisation and the audio-visual worker's Organisation to which the Producer and the audio-visual worker respectively may belong. The decision of the forum shall be binding on both the parties. The producer can engage another audio-visual worker for the job towards this agreement only after the forum has given a decision in favour of such termination and the audio-visual worker has been paid all his dues.

14. That in case of premature termination of this agreement, it shall be the option of the Producer whether or not to retain the work of the audio-visual worker in the audio-visual and at the same time, it shall be option of the audio-visual worker whether or not to allow his/her name to go on the credit titles of the film.

15. That the Producer shall have the right to decide the manner of representing the audio-visual worker's personality on the screen, his/her clothes, make-up and hair-style and the audio-visual worker shall fully and willingly comply with the direction of the Producer in this regard, provided that the requirements of the Producer in this respect have been notified to the audio-visual worker and accepted by him/her.

16. That the audio-visual worker agrees that he/she shall render his/her services to the best of his/her ability in such manner as the Producer or, at his instance, the Director of the audio-visual may direct and shall comply with all reasonable instructions that he may give for the production of the film.

17. That the Producer shall also pay for all traveling and accommodation expenses, fares, cost of food and such other allowances as are customary when the audio-visual worker is required to work on location outdoors.

18. That the Producer shall get the audio-visual worker insured for any injury or damage to his/her person including death caused by accident arising out of or in the course of his/her employment and/or during the period of his/her assignment under this agreement.

19. That where the Producer is prevented from proceeding with the production of the audio-visual by reason of fire, riot, natural calamity, order of the public authority or any other reason beyond his control:-

(a) he shall be entitled to suspend the operation of this agreement during the period of suspension of production in case the production is suspended. The producer shall serve notice in writing of such suspension on the audio-visual worker and shall pay all his/her dues up to the date of service of such notice. Upon resumption of work on the film, this agreement shall revive and shall remain valid for the period stipulated in Clause I excluding the period of suspension therefrom ;or

(b) he shall be entitled to terminate this agreement as from the cessation of production, in case the

production ceases completely. The producer shall serve a notice in writing of such cessation on the audio-visual worker and make payment of all the amount due to the audio-visual worker at the time of termination.

20. That in case if the Producer desires to terminate this agreement before the expiry of its term for reasons other than misconduct in relation to performance of the audio-visual worker's duties or of his/her unwillingness to perform the services required under this agreement the producer shall be entitled to do so only upon payment of the balance of the stipulated amount of the agreement. Only after such payment to the audio-visual worker, the Producer shall be entitled to employ another audio-visual worker in his/her place.

21. That the Producer shall have the right to terminate this agreement on ground of misconduct on the part of the audio-visual worker in relation to performance of his/her duties or his/her unwillingness to perform the service required under the agreement, upon payment to the audio-visual worker of the amount due at the time of termination, calculated taking into consideration the audio-visual worker's total work in the audio-visual and the work he/she has completed till the date of termination of this agreement. Termination under this clause shall not be made unless the charges of the Producer against the audio-visual worker are provided before a forum comprising equal number of representatives of the Producers' Organisation and the audio-visual worker's Organisation to which the Producer and the audio-visual worker respectively may belong. The decision of the forum shall be binding on both the parties. The producer can engage another audio-visual worker for the job towards this agreement only after the forum has given a decision in favor of such termination and the audio-visual worker has been paid all his dues.

22. That in case of premature termination of this agreement, it shall be the option of the Producer whether or not to retain the work of the audio-visual worker in the audio-visual and at the same time, it shall be option of the audio-visual workers whether or not to allow his/her name to go on the credit titles of the film.

23. That the Producer shall have the right to decide the manner of representing the audio-visual worker's personality on the screen, his/her clothes, make-up and hair-style and the audio-visual worker shall fully and willingly comply with the direction of the Producer in this regard, provided that the requirements of the Producer in this respect have been notified to the audio-visual worker and accepted by him/her.

24. That the audio-visual worker agrees that he/she shall render his/her services to the best of his/her ability in such manner as the Producer or, at his instance, the Director of the audio-visual may direct and shall comply with all reasonable instructions that he may give for the production of the film.

25. That the audio-visual worker shall comply with all the regulations of the studio, location or work place as the case may be.

26. That the Producer shall not without the consent in writing of the audio-visual worker, assign or transfer the benefit of this agreement to any other person.

27. That the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 shall be applicable to this agreement.

28. That the Producer shall not utilise the work of the audio-visual worker in any film, other than the audio-visual under this agreement, without prior permission of the audio-visual worker.

The parties have put their hands to this agreement on the date, month and year said above in the presence of each other and in the presence of the witnesses.

1. Witness Producer

Name Address

2. Witness

audio-visual worker

Name Address

Form-N

(See rule 48)

Application for grant of license

1. Full name of the industrial premises.....
2. (i) Full postal address and situation of the industrial premises.
(ii) Full address to which communication relating to the industrial premises should be sent.....
(iii) Full address of the applicant.*.....
3. Maximum number of employees proposed to be employed on any one day during the financial year.
4. Full name and residential address of the person who shall be the employer for the purposes of the Code .
.....
5. If the employer is a partnership company, full name and residential address of other partners or directors. (see Note at the end).....
6. Financial resources of the employer e.g., particulars and value of movable and immovable properties, bank reference, income-tax assessment.
.....
7. Whether the employer is a trade mark holder registered under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.
.....
8. Whether the proposed site of the industrial premises amounts to the alteration of the site of any existing industrial premises and, if so, the reasons for such alteration.
9. Source of obtaining tobacco.
.....
10. Whether the beedis or cigars or both manufactured by the applicant* will be sold and marketed by himself or through a proprietor or a registered user of a trade mark registered under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, or any other person.
.....
11. Whether the plans of the premises are enclosed. (Yes/No)
12. Amount of fee Rs.

I Hereby declare that the particulars furnished by me in the form are to the best of my knowledge and belief accurate

Date

Signature of applicant*

Note .- Where an industrial premises are run or proposed to be run by a contractor for or on behalf of another person or persons or company, the said other person or persons or company is under the Act the employer and particulars to be entered for “employer” in the Form should be in regard to such person, persons or company.

*The applicant for licence may, however, be either the contractor or the employer.

Form-O

(See rule 48(4))

Form of Declaration by employer

I/we hereby declare that the contents given in the application for license is true and complete in all respect and I/We fulfill the requirement of the license as provided in provisions of Occupational Safety Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and Uttar Pradesh rules made thereunder.

I/we further declare that I/We will be fully responsible for any of the particulars given in the application and if any of the contents found incorrect the license given to me/us may be withdrawn by the Authorities under the Code, 2020.

Date .-

Signature
(Name and Address)

Form-P
(See rule 51)
Record of outside work

Name and date of Government Order permitting work outside the industrial premises -----

Date	Place or places where outside work was permitted	Nature of work	Name of employee	Remark
1	2	3	4	5

Form-Q
(See rule 52(1))

Form of Approval of plans and permission for site.

- 1- Name of the factory
- 2- Location of the factory(if possible geo-mapping)
- 3- Name of the employer
- 4- Address, telephone number and E-mail Id of the employer
- 5- Name and Address,telephone number and E-mail Id of the Occupier
- 6- Name and Address, telephone number and E-mail Id of the Manger
.....
- 7- Activity or proposed activity as per national industrial classification
- 8- Detail of selected NIC code
- 9- Number of the workers employed or to be employed
- 10- Details of power used or to be used

Signature

(Name and Address)

Attachment ;-

- 1- Process flow diagram
- 2- Drawing plan
- 3- Form Q
- 4- Form R
- 5- Form S
- 6- Certificate of Stability in Form T

Form-R

(267)

**(See rule 52(3))
Particulars of rooms in the factory**

Name of room in factory	Dimensions in feet					Total area in square feet	Floor area occupied by machinery in the room	Breathing space (contents in cubic feet).	Total volume of air in the room
	Length	Breadth	Height						
			Maximum	Minimum	Average				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number and size of doors	Ventilation			Maximum capacity of the room	Maximum number of persons intended to be employed in the rooms	Whether the room is to be used as a work-room or for storage only	Date of construction	Remarks	
	Number and size of windows openings	Number and size of skylight openings	Total area in square feet						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	

Signature of the Occupier.....

Signature of the Manager.....

Questionnaire Annexed to Form No.

Careful attention to the questionnaire will assist in drawing up the plans in accordance with the law, and thus prevent delay in dealing with the plans.

Plans—

(a) Has a site-plan showing the immediate surroundings including adjacent buildings and other structures, roads, drains, etc., been submitted in triplicate.

- (b) If there is a system of underground sewage within 100 ft. of the factory, has its position been shown in the site plan ?
- (c) Have the direction *i.e.*, north, south, east and west been shown on the site-plans as well as on the detailed plans ?
- (d) Have the municipal nos. or the field nos. of the premises and the surrounding areas been shown on the site-plan ?
- (e) Have the factory premises been clearly demarcated in the site-plan in distinctive colour ?
- (f) Have the detailed plans of the factory indicating all relevant details " relating to doors, windows, ventilators, fire escapes, *etc.*, been submitted in triplicate ?
- (g) Are all new buildings, parts of buildings (if extensions) or alterations in existing buildings shown by boundaries duly marked in a distinctive colour ?
- (h) Are all rooms, sheds, enclosures, *etc.*, serially numbered inside a circle on the plans, corresponding to the serial entry in Form No. 1 ?
- (i) Are the outlines of all rooms, sheds, enclosures, *etc.*, shown in the site-plan and allotted the same number as in Item 1(h) above?
- (j) Is the sectional elevation of such a room or shed, *etc.*, shown separately ?
- (k) Is the minimum and 'maximum height of every room, shed, *etc.*, shown clearly in the sectional elevation ?
- (l) Is the material of which the roof is constructed indicated the sectional elevation ?
- (m) Are the heights of all the workrooms in accordance with the provisions of Rule 4 as under :
- (i) Is the minimum height 20 ft. with C. I. sheet roofing ?
- (ii) Is the minimum height 14 ft. with A. C. sheet roofing or R.B./R. C. C. roofing ?
- (iii) Has an inner ceiling of a heat resisting material with an air gap of at least 4" been provided at a minimum height of 14 ft. and the name of the heat resisting material given?
- (iv) Has an exemption been sought for a height of up to 12 ft. R.B/R. G. C. roofing ?
- (v) Has an exemption been sought for on the assurance of not employing more than 50 employees in the factory on any day ?
- (n) Is the minimum distance of the nearest building from latrines and urinals shown on the plans ?
- (o) Is the minimum distance of the nearest well, hand-pump or other drinking water centres shown in the drawing ?
- (p) Are water centres shown on the plans ?
- (q) Are the sizes of all the doors and ventilators shown on the plans along with their exCode position ?
- (r) Are all the drains, pipes and sewers for carrying sullage sewage water effluent and waste products running within the factory premises constructed and shown in the plans ?
- (s) Are the positions of various machines fitted or proposed to be fitted shown in the drawings together with their names ?

2. Form No. 1

- (a) Is Form No. 1 submitted in triplicate, filled in for all workrooms, godowns, *etc.* which are proposed to be constructed or extended ?
- (b) Have the internal dimensions only been entered in all the columns of Form No. 1 ?
- (c) Is the breathing space of workroom, shed, *etc.*, calculated as shown below:
 Floor area of room x its mean height (height above 14 ft. has to be left out of calculation).
- (d) Is the maximum capacity entered in Column No. 15 of Form No. 1 the maximum number of persons shown as the lower value of the two calculations shown below :

- (i) Floor area of a room less area occupied by machinery in the room divided by 36 [Rule 4(ii)].
- (ii) Breathing space [as in (c) above] divided by 500.
- (e) Have the maximum number of persons as worked out above (lower value) been also shown on the plans for each workroom corresponding to Column No. 15 of Form No. 17 ?
- (f) Is the window, ventilator and skylight area provided at the minimum rate of 1 sq. ft. to every 15 sq. ft. of floor area of the room ? (Rule 19) ?
- (g) Can the windows and skylights under Columns Nos. 12 and 13 of Form No. 1 all be opened for ventilation ?

It is recommended that windows and skylights may be provided one opposite to another so as to provide cross ventilation.

- (h) Has a flow chart of the manufacturing PROCESS supplemented by its brief description in various stages been submitted in triplicate ?

Rule 3(1) (a)

3. Doors and ventilators.—(a) Is every work room provided with at-least two doors or exits ?
- (b) Is the minimum size of every door or exit 6'-6" x 3' ?
- (c) Have any doors or ventilators in common with two adjacent rooms been counted in both ?
- (d) Are all the doors opening outwards ?
- (e) Do the windows and skylights entered under Cols. 12 and 13 of Form No. 1 Actually serve the purpose of ventilation ?
4. Fire Escapes.—(In case of buildings of more than one story
- (a) Are two fire escapes provided on either side of the building ?
- (b) Are the fire escapes accessible from every room in the upper floor in the buildings ?
- (c) Is the material used in construction of the fire escapes non-combustible ?
- (d) Are the windows, doors giving access to an external stair-case arranged to open immediately from inside.
- (e) Is any fire escape or stair-way constructed at an angle greater than 45° with the horizontal ?
- (f) Is any fire escape or stair way less than 45' Un width ?
- (g) Is any part of the factory building further (along the line of travel) than 150 ft. from the fire escape stair ?
- (h) Have the particulars given against Items 4(e), (f) and (g) above been also clearly shown in the various drawings being submitted ?
- (i) Is the setback area of the factory and its premises uncovered and free from obstruction ?
5. Latrines and urinals.—(a) Are the latrines and urinals provided separately for men and women ?
- (b) Are these sufficient to meet the requirements of Section 19, read with Rules 41 and 45 ?
- (c) Is the surrounding ground up to a distance of 4 ft. all round of impermeable material ?
- (d) Is the surrounding ground raised to at least 6" above the ground level ?
- (e) Is any latrines, ventilator or opening in the proximity of any opening of the main building ?
- (f) Do any latrines or urinals communicate with any work room without any intervening space open to the sky ?
- (g) Are the latrines of the flush type ?
- (h) Are all the drains, pipes and sewers for carrying sullage, sewage water effluent and waste products running within the factory premises constructed of impermeable material ?
- (i) Are the drains of flush type latrines connected to the drainage system of the local Boards ?
- (j) Is an efficient system of septic tanks provided if no drainage system exists ?

(k) Are the latrines provided with roofing ?

6. Drinking water.—(a) Is the drinking water provided from a source provided by the local Board.

(b) Is any well constructed in the premises of the factory for drinking water or humidification purposes ?

(c) Is the cylinder of the well pucca and impervious to water throughout and up to a depth not less than the lowest level of sub-soil water ?

(d) Are the positions of water centres including wells, hand pumps situated at least 20 ft. away from the washing place, latrines and urinals ?

7. Rest shelter, canteen and creches.—If the plans relate to any of these, the following questions should also be answered—

(i) Rest shelter:

(a) Does the building fully meet the requirements of Rule 69(a) ?

(b) Is the roof of heat-resisting material ?

(c) Is the height of every room in the rest shelter at least 12 ft. from the floor level to the lowest part of the roof ?

(ii) Canteen:

(a) Does the building fully meet the requirements of— Rule 68(4), Rule 68(5), Rule 68(6), Rule 68(7).

(b) Are the canteen buildings situated not less than 50 yards from any latrines, urinals, boiler house, coals, stack coals dumps etc. ?

(c) What is the minimum height of the buildings of the canteen measured from the floor level to the lowest part of the roof ?

(iii) Creche :

(a) Does the building of creche meet fully the requirements of— Rule 70(2)(a), Rule 70(2)(b), Rule 70(2)(d), Rule 70 (2)(g).

(b) Is the height of buildings not less than 12 ft. from floor level to the lowest part of roof ?

We certify that the replies given to the questionnaire above are correct.

Signature of Manager.

Signature of Occupier.

N. B.—(i) After showing the above details, the plans and site-plan this questionnaire and Form No. 1 should all be submitted in triplicate to the Inspector of Factories of the Region concerned for the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) A certificate of stability signed by a person having the qualifications laid down in Rule 3(4) shall be submitted on Form No. 2 before the manufacturing PROCESS with the aid of power is begun in the building.

Form-S
(See rule 52 (4)(e))

Certificate of Stability of a Factory or Part of a Factory

(271)

(To be submitted after completion and before working)

I hereby declare that I have personally examined the plans and specifications of the building described below, the actual materials and methods used in its construction and the finished building and I am satisfied that its construction is such that its stability will be satisfactory when used as factory or part of a factory for the purposes herein declared.

1. Name of the factory.....
 2. Name of builder (s) or Contractor (s).....
 3. General type of construction
 - (a) Full name of signatory (in block letters).....
 - (b) Qualifications.....
 - (c) Present occupation.....
 - (d) Permanent postal address.....
 4. Purpose for which the building is to be used.....
 5. Name of room or building for which this certificate is granted giving reference to plan no.
 6. Nature of work to be carried on in the above room/building.....
 7. Nature and amount of moving power.....
- Date.....

Signature of Certified Engineer
(Name and Designation)

Signature of occupier
(Name and Designation)

NOTE.—The person giving the certificate must be: (a) a Corporate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or (b) a Corporate Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers or (c) a Fellow Associate or Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or (d) be a graduate in Civil Engineering and be also a Corporate Member of the Institute of Engineers (India), provided that no person, except in the case of buildings occupied or erected by any Government where a certificate may be granted by an officer not below the rank of an Executive Engineer, shall be authorized to sign a certificate of stability if he is in the full time employment of the owner or the builder of the building.

Form-T

(See rule 52 (4)(f))

Notice of occupation for Registration and grant or Renewal of License

- 01-Full name of the factory and its registration number..... (if already registered)
- 02- (a) Postal address and location of the factory
including the police station, tehsil and district
- (b) Address to which communication relating to the factory should be sent
- (c) Contact Number and e-mail address of Factory.....

03-Nature of manufacturing process/ processes to be carried o in the factory during the next twelve months.....

04-Names and values of the principal products to be manufactured during the next twelve months

05- Maximum number of workers proposed to be employed on any one day during the year

06-(a) Nature and total amount of power (H.P.) installed or proposed to be installed

(b) Maximum amount of power (H.P.) proposed to be used

NOTE.—If power is not proposed to be used originally but is introduced later, the fact should be immediately communicated to the Chief Inspector-cum-facilitator.

07-In the case of a factory constructed or extended after the date of the commencement of the rule

(i) Reference number and date of approval of the plans for site, whether for old or new building and for construction or extension of factory, by the State Government/ Chief Inspector

(ii) Reference number and date of approval of the arrangements, if any, made for the disposal of trade waste and effluents and the name of the authority granting such approval

08-Full name, father's name and residential address of

(i) The Manager of the factory for the purposes of the Code

(ii) The occupier of the factory —

(a) the Proprietor of the factory if it is a private firm or proprietary concern.....

(b) the Directors of the factory if it is a limited company of firm.....

(c) where Managing Agents have been appointed, the name of Managing Agents and their Directors.....

(d) share-holders in case of a private company where no Managing Agents have been appointed.....

(e) The Chief Administrative Head of the factory if it is owned by Government or a public authority.....

09- If the factory is covered by the provisions of Section 80 of the Code, full name, father's name, and address of the owner of the premises or buildings in which the factory is situated

10- Date on which the Manager assumed charge

11- Date on which the occupier occupied the premises or will occupy the premises

I hereby declare that our factory is complying / will comply with all health and safety provisions of The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 to the best of my knowledge.

Date.-

Full signature of occupier.....

(Name and Designation)

Full signature of manager.....

(Name and Designation)

Full signature of owner, if any

Notes.

(1) This form should be completed in ink in block letters or typed.

(2) If any of the persons named against the item is minor the fact should be clearly stated.

(3) In the case of a factory where a Managing Agent or Agents have been appointed as occupiers under

the Indian Companies Act, 1956, information required in the item should be supplied in respect of that person or persons.

Form-U
(See rule 52 (6))

Form of Certificate from Competent person

It is certified that I/We have examined the plan and details of Form P and the design and map of the proposed factory building. I/We further certify that the plan and details of Form P and design, map and other particulars given with Form P is in accordance with the Provisions of the Occupational Safety, health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and Uttar Pradesh Rules made thereunder
Date

Signature.....
(Name and Designation)

Seal

Empanelment number

Form-V
(See rule 53)

LICENCE UNDER OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WORKING CONDITIONS CODE-
2020
(Licence to Work a Factory)

Registration No:-

Old Registration
No:-

Date Of Issue .../.../...

Licence is hereby granted to SH / SMT valid only for the premises described below for use as a factory employing not more than persons on any one day during the year and using motive power not exceeding H.P. subject to the provisions of the Factory Act, 1948, and the rules made thereunder.

Description of the Licenced Premises

The licenced Premises shown on plan no. dated. .../.../... are situated in M/S Address....., District :-..... and consist of the buildings shown on approved site plan.

Signature of Chief Inspector cum facilitator

Note:

- 1- This is a computer generated licence.
- 2- This licence may be verified from the website of the Labour Department, Govt. of UP - www.uplabour.gov.in

This licence is issued solely on the basis of the information submitted by the applicant. The Labour Department does not undertake responsibility for the correctness of the information contained herein.

- 3- This license shall remain in force subject to validity of NOC from Concerned Department.

Form-W
{See rule 54 (2)}
Notice of occupation

LICENCE NUMBER.....
For the year.....

- 01-Full name of the factory and its licence number,
- 02- (a) Address and situation of the factory including the police station, tehsil and district.....
(b) Correspondence Address
- (c) Contact Number and Email Address of Factory.....
- 03-Nature of manufacturing process/ processes carried on in the factory during the next twelve months.....04-
Names and values of the principal products manufactured during the last twelve months.....
- 05-(a) Maximum number of workers proposed to be employed on any one day during the year.....
(b) Maximum number of workers employed in any day during the last twelve months.....
(c) Actual number of workers employed in the Factory at present
- 06-(a) Nature and total amount of power (H.P.) installed
- (b) Maximum amount of power (H.P.)
- NOTE.—If power is not proposed to be used originally but is introduced later, the fact should be immediately communicated to the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator.
- 07-In the case of a factory constructed or extended after the date of the commencement of the rule
(i) Reference number and date of approval of the plans for site, whether for old or new building and for construction or extension of factory, by the State Government/ Chief Inspector
(ii) Reference number and date of approval of the arrangements, if any, made for the disposal of trade waste and effluents and the name of the authority granting such approval
- 08-Full name, father's name and residential address of:-

- (i) The person who shall be Manager of the factory for the purposes of the Act.....
(ii) The occupier of the factory —.....09- If the factory is covered by the provisions of Section 80 of the Code, full name, father's name, and address of the owner of the premises or buildings in which the factory is situated

10- Return submitted
(Yes / No)

11- Date on which the Manager assumed charge.....

12- Date on which the occupier occupied the premises or will occupy the premises.....

I hereby declare that our factory is complying / will comply with all health and safety provisions of The Code 2020 to the best of my knowledge.

Full signature of occupier.....
Full signature of manager.....

Date

Form-X

(See rule 60)

Notice of change of Manager

1. Name of factory with current licence number
 2. Postal address of the factory.....
 3. Name of outgoing manager.....
 4. Name of the new manager with his postal residential address and telephone number, if any.....
 5. Date from which new manager took over charge.....
- Date..... Signature of new Manager.....
Place..... Signature of Occupier.....

Form-Y

(See rule 79(4))

Register of persons in supervisory, managerial or confidential positions

Name of the Factory

License Number

Sr.No	Name	Father's name	Designation	Date of joining	Date of leaving
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					

Form-Z
[See rule-95(1)]

NOTICE UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 114 FOR COMPOSITION OF OFFENCE

To,

.....,
.....
.....

- (1) Your establishment has been inspected by Inspector-cum-Facilitator on of of 20.....
- (2) In the said inspection you have been found violating Section of the Code.
- (3) As per provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 56 read with Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 38, you are hereby given notice to the effect that if you are willing to apply for composition of offence, you may apply for composition by submitting the application in Form VI-A along with deposit of Rupees /- through treasury challan or electronically on the departmental portal of Labour Commissioner. The details of which are given below.-

(i) Treasury Head

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Or

(ii) Flow chart of electronic payment.-

.....
.....
.....
.....

(Signature)
Name and designation
of the
Officer.....

Form-AA
[See rule-95 (1)]
APPLICATION UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 114 FOR
COMPOSITION OF OFFENCE

To,

.....
.....
.....

Kindly refer to your notice no. dated I/we hereby applying for composition of Offence and I have deposited Rs...../- as the amount of Composition by depositing through Treasury Challan or electronically through the portal of Labour Commissioner on/...../..... (dd/mm/year).

So please accept my application and close the proceeding under the Code.

Dated:

Enclosure: The Treasury Challan/Payment receipt of electronic
Payment.

(Signature)
Name of the Applicant

(1) Name of the establishment:.....

(2) Address of Establishment :.....