

BHAKRA BEAS MANAGEMENT BOARD

Plot No. 6-B/C, Sector – 19 B, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh – 160 019

Phone : +91-172-5011773
Fax : +91-172-2549857
Email : cons@bbmb.nic.in
Web site : www.bbmb.gov.in

COMMON LEGAL MANUAL

Applicable Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety Legal Frame work of BBMB

Document ID: **BBMB/LM**





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Prepared By: Er. Ravinder Singh Dy Director/ Consultancy	Reviewed By: Er. V.K. Kalra Member /Power	Approved By: Er. S.K. Sharma Chairman	Issued By Er Bikramjit S Sabherwal Director/Consultancy


FOREWORD

This legal manual bearing document number **BBMB/LM** is a compilation of salient features of the updated legal and other requirements (ENVIRONMENTAL as well as OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY related) applicable to BBMB offices.

For detailed information of various schedules and forms appended to various legislations, the user (site MR) may refer to:-

1. The official websites of the concerned statutory and/or Governing bodies, Controlling authorities or by visiting controlling State/Central Authorities such as
 - a. Ministry of Environment and Forest (<http://envfor.nic.in/division/>, <http://www.moef.nic.in/>),
 - b. Labour Ministry, (<http://labour.nic.in/content/>)
 - c. CPCB -Central Pollution Control Boards (<http://cpcb.nic.in/>),
 - d. SPCB -State Pollution Control Board etc.
2. Other requirements applicable to BBMB offices could be
 - a. Requirements of Trade Associations
 - b. Public commitments of the organizations
3. Latest official publications on various legislations like "Pollution Control Acts, Rules and Notifications issued there under "by CPCB/and the respective SPCBs of the partner states of BBMB wherever applicable.
4. The original Environmental Clearances, Consents, Authorizations and Licenses for various storages are available at respective BBMB sites.
5. The entire site MRs will maintain the copies of applicable rule/acts/Gazette notification/amendments in their offices/Libraries.
6. User or nominated official as additional duty assigned by Management Representative for the compliance of legal requirement , may download the concern format/ schedule mentioned in legal manual from the website and do the necessary action.
7. MR or MR nominated official shall maintain a file carrying compliance of legal and other requirement documents.
8. All MRs are accountable for evaluation of compliance to Legal Requirements. Anything not contained in this Common Legal Manual doesnot absolve anyone of its responsibility to comply with the applicable Laws/Acts/Rules.

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S.NO.	DATE OF AMENDMENT/ REVISION/ RELEASE	DOCUMENT NO.	OLD PAGE NO.	AMENDED/ REVISED PAGE NO.	REVISION NO.	SUMMARY OF CHANGES/ REMARKS
1	09 January, 2017	BBMB/LM	---	---	00	Legal Manual Released

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Site Wise Applicability of Legal Requirement specific to Occupational Health and Safety

Name of the Offices	Applicable Acts/ Rules
1) CE-TS, Chandigarh	Sr. No. 1, 3, 4, 6 & 7 to 17
2) CE-SO, Chandigarh	Sr. No. 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13 & 17
3) Board S, Chandigarh	Sr. No. 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13 & 11
4) CE Generation, Nangal, Punjab a. Bhakra Right Bank Power House b. Bhakra Left Bank Power House c. Pong Power House d. Dehar Power House e. Kotla Power House f. Ganguwal Power House	Sr. No. 01, 04, 05, 06, 09, 11, 12,13,15 & 17
5) CE BSL Project, Sunder Nagar, Himachal Pradesh	Sr. No. 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 13, 14, 15 & 17
6) CE Bhakra Dam, Nangal, Punjab	Sr. No. 1, 3, 4, 6 to 13, 15 & 17
7) CE Beas Dam, Talwara, Punjab	Sr. No. 1 to 17


Applicable Legal Requirement specific to Occupational Health and Safety				
Sr. No.	Document No	ACT / RULE REFERENCE	Applicability in BBMB Division	No. of Pages
1.	OHS-LM-01 (A)	Factories Act, 1948 and Punjab Factories Rules, 1952 (as Applicable in the State of Punjab & Haryana) http://pblabour.gov.in/html/acts_rules.htm http://pblabour.gov.in/pdf/acts_rules/factories_act_1948.pdf hrylabour.gov.in/docs/labourActpdfdocs/The_Punjab_Factory_Rule.pdf	Power Houses, Dams, Work shop, transport division of Power Wing & Irrigation Wing come under Factory act, License may not applicable to the few divisions but Clauses compliance are followed	1-28
	OHS-LM-01 (B)	Factories Act, 1948 and Himachal Pradesh Factories Rules, 1950 (as Applicable in the State of Himachal Pradesh) himachal.gov.in/WriteReadData/l892s/14_l892s/1404472540.pdf	Power Houses, Dams, Work shop, transport division of Power Wing & Irrigation Wing come under Factory act, License may not applicable to the few divisions but Clauses compliance are followed	1-24
2.	OHS-LM-02	Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and Rules, 1991 http://www.envfor.nic.in/legis/public/so330(e).html	At site i.e. Bhakra , BSL, Talwara irrigation wing	1-1
3.	OHS-LM-03	The Bio-Medical Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016 http://envfor.nic.in/sites/default/files/BMW%20Rules,%202016_1.pdf	Hospital, Dispensary	1-12

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4.	OHS-LM-04	Gas Cylinder Rules, 2016 (Framed Under the Indian Explosives Act. 1884) Rules 2016 http://www.peso.gov.in/PDF/GCR_2016.pdf	Site Stores, Power Houses, Irrigation wing, Project sites, Canteens, Rest Houses, Hospitals	1-32
5.	OHS-LM-05	Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016. (Framed Under the Explosives Act, 1884) http://www.peso.gov.in/PDF/SMPV_RULES_2016.pdf	Power houses and Project Sites of Irrigation wing.	1-9
6.	OHS-LM-06	Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and Rules, 1956	All Project Sites, Power Houses, Hospital where load is more than 250 KW	1-9
7.	OHS-LM-07	Central Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Rules, 1989 http://www.morth.nic.in/index1.asp?lang=1&linkid=7&lid=85	Transport department, Supplier transport for delivery of goods at sites\offices	1-4
8.	OHS-LM-08	Petroleum Act, 1934 & Rules, 2002	BBMB's Petrol Pump Stations and storage places for Petroleum Products	1-7
9.	OHS-LM-09	Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 http://pblabour.gov.in/pdf/acts_rules/contract_labour_regulation_and_abolition_act_1970.pdf	Whoever hire contract labour have to ensure these rules	1-2
10.	OHS-LM-10	Punjab Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2008 http://pblabour.gov.in/pdf/acts_rules/gaz_pages.pdf	Hire contractor for construction activities like construction of building\houses or any modification work at site. This law is applicable to offices involved in construction activities.	1-11
11.	OHS-LM-11	Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Punjab Maternity Benefit Rules, 1967 (20.14 – 20.28) http://pblabour.gov.in/pdf/acts_rules/maternity_benefit_punjab_rules_1967.pdf	All over the BBMB	1-3
12.	OHS-LM-12	Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 and The Punjab Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1963 http://pblabour.gov.in/pdf/acts_rules	Applicable to the offices under CEs	1-5

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		/motor transport workers punjab rules 1963.pdf		
13.	OHS-LM-13	The Indian Official Secret Act 1923	Prohibition of outside person to sites i.e. Power Houses, Dams	1-3
14.	OHS-LM-14	The Indian Wireless and Telegraph Act 1933 http://www.dot.gov.in/content/act-rules	Wireless are used in Project HP-1, HP-2 etc	1-1
15.	OHS-LM-15	Manufacture, Storage & Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/content/304418/manufacture-storage-and-import-of-hazardous-chemicals-msihc-rules-1989/	At Stores, Power Houses and Workshops.	1-4
16.	OHS-LM-16	The Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983 http://agricoop.nic.in/sublegiam.pdf	Power Houses, Irrigation Sites	1-3
17.	OHS-LM-17	The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 http://indiacode.nic.in/acts-in-pdf/142013.pdf	All BBMB Offices	1-9


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Applicable Legal Requirement specific to Environment http://www.ppcb.gov.in/Rls.aspx				
Sr.No.	Document No.	ACT / RULE REFERENCE	Applicability in BBMB	No. of Pages
1	EMS-LM-01	Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act. 1974 and Rules, 1975	All BBMB's offices	1-2
2	EMS-LM-02	Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and Rules, 1978	All BBMB's offices	1-2
3	EMS-LM-03	Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 & Rules 1982	All BBMB's offices	1-2
4	EMS-LM-04	Environmental Protection Act, 1986 & Rules 1986	All BBMB's offices	1-9
5	EMS-LM-05	Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016	All BBMB's offices	1-9
6	EMS-LM-06	Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000	All BBMB's offices	1-4
7	EMS-LM-07	Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000	All BBMB's offices	1-2
8	EMS-LM-08	Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001	All BBMB's offices	1-1
9	EMS-LM-09	Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules	All BBMB's offices	1-1
10	EMS-LM-10	Energy Conservation Act 2001, Rules 2011	All BBMB's offices	1-1
11	EMS-LM-11	Energy Conservation Act, 2001	All BBMB's offices	1-4
12	EMS-LM-12	Construction Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016.	All BBMB's offices	1-3


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- 1.0 SCOPE**
An Act to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in Factories including arrangements for their Safety, Health and Welfare.
http://dgfasli.nic.in/html/modelrules/safety_ch4.htm
State of Haryana by and Large follows Punjab Factory Rules, 1952 with few variations and the same are indicated wherever required.
- 2.0 RESPONSIBILITY**
Respective SEs of Power Wing and Irrigation Wing are responsible for implementation of this law in their Jurisdiction.
- 3.0 REQUIREMENTS**


Ref	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Section 6, 7, Rule 3 A	Approval of plans: No building in the factory shall be constructed, reconstructed or extended nor shall any manufacturing process be carried out without prior approval of the Chief Inspector or Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories. Application for the same is to be submitted in Form- 1 along with flow chart and description of process and site plan and plant cross sectional details in triplicate.			
Rule 4: [Framed U/S 6(c) of the Act]	Certificate of stability No manufacturing process shall be carried on in any building or part of a building whether newly constructed, re-constructed or extended, or in any building which has been taken into use as a factory or part of a factory until a certificate of stability in respect thereof, in Form1-F (Punjab Factories Rules)/ Form 1-B(Punjab Factories Rules as applicable in Haryana) signed by a competent person has been sent by the occupier or manager of the factory to the Chief Inspector and accepted by him. Neither any new plant nor machinery shall be added to any building of a factory nor brought into use after such addition until a certificate of stability in Form1-F (Punjab Factories Rules)/ Form 1-B(Punjab Factories Rules as applicable in Haryana) signed by a competent person in respect thereof has been sent by the occupier or manager of the factory to the Chief Inspector and accepted by him.			
Rule 5: [Framed U/S 6(c) of the Act]	No person except in the case of building owned by any Government shall be authorised to sign a certificate of stability or to certify plans and specifications who is in the employment of the owner or builder of the building in respect of which the certificate is given.			
Rule 6,	Registration and grant of License (Form- 2 triplicate)			

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7, 9	Amendment of License (Form 4) Renewal of License (Form 4)			
Rule 15, 15A, 15B	<p>Notice of occupation The notice of occupation required to be given to the Chief Inspector shall be in Form No. 2 and shall be submitted in triplicate.</p> <p>Notice of change of Manager The notice of change of Manager shall be in Form No. 2-A.</p> <p>Guidelines, instructions and records</p> <p>1) General responsibility of the occupier to comply with the provisions, the Chief Inspector of Factories may, from time to time, issue guidelines and instructions regarding the general duties of the occupier relating to health, safety and welfare of all workers while they are at work in the factory.</p> <p>2) The occupier shall maintain such records, as may be specified by the Chief Inspector of Factories in respect of monitoring of working environment in the factory.</p>			
	HEALTH			
Section 11	<p>Cleanliness- (Section 11).-</p> <p>Disposal of wastes and effluents (Section 12).-</p> <p>Ventilation and temperature (Section 13)</p> <p>Provisions of these Sections to be adhered strictly.</p>			
Section 11,	<p>Cleanliness of walls and ceilings: Every factory shall be kept clean and free from effluents arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance.</p>			
Rule 18	<p>Record of White washing: For white washing, colour washing and varnishing, the record is to maintained in Form 7.</p>			
Rule 19	<p>Disposal of trade wastes, effluents:</p> <p>For the State of Punjab: The arrangements made in every factory for the disposal of wastes and effluents due to the manufacturing processes carried on therein shall be in accordance with those approved by the Punjab State Board for the Prevention and Control of Water and Air Pollution constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and other appropriate authorities.</p> <p>For the State of Haryana:</p> <p>1. In the case of factory where the drainage system is proposed to be connected to the public sewerage system, prior approval of the arrangements made shall be obtained from the local or other authority maintaining such system.</p>			

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	<p>2. In the case of a factory situated in a place where no public sewerage system exists, prior approval of the arrangements made for the disposal of trade wastes and effluents shall be obtained from the Public Health Authorities or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf.</p>			
<p>Rule 19-A: [Framed U/S 13(2) of the Act]</p>	<p>Limits of temperature and air movements In any factory the maximum wet-bulb temperature of air in a workroom at a height of 1.5 meter (5 feet) above the floor level shall not exceed 30 degrees C (86 degrees F) and adequate air movement of at least 30 meters per minute (100 feet per minute) shall be provided; and in relation to dry bulb temperature the wet bulb temperature in the work-room at the said height shall not exceed that shown in intermediate between the 02 dry bulb readings (that) specified in relation to the higher of these two dry-bulb readings</p>			
<p>Rule 19-A(3)</p>	<p>Ventilation & temperature: Ventilation openings shall be at least 15% of Floor area; amount of fresh air supplied mechanically shall be equivalent to at least 6 times the cubic capacity of the workroom. Maximum wet bulb temperature at a height of 1.5 meters above the floor level in a work room shall not exceed 30⁰Celcius.</p>			
<p>Rule 25 [Framed U/S 15 of the Act]</p>	<p>1) Each hygrometer shall comprise 02 mercurial thermometers of wet bulb and dry bulb of similar construction, and equal in dimensions, scale and divisions of scale. They shall be mounted on a frame with a suitable reservoir containing water. 2) Two wet bulbs shall be closely covered with a single layer of muslin, kept by means of a wick attached to it and dropping into the water in the reservoir. The muslin covering and the wick shall be suitable for the purpose, clean and free from size of grease. 3) No part of the wet bulb shall be within 7.62 cm. from the dry bulb or less than 2.54 cm. from the surface of the water in the reservoir and the water reservoir shall be below it, of the side of it away from the dry bulb. 4) The bulb shall be spherical and of suitable dimensions and shall be freely exposed on all sides to the air of the room. 5) Each thermometer shall be graduated so that accurate readings may be taken between 50 and 120 degrees. 6) Every degree from 50 degrees up to 120 degrees shall be clearly marked by horizontal lines on the stem, each fifth and tenth degree shall be marked by longer marks than the intermediate degrees and the temperature marked</p>			

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	<p>opposite each tenth degree, i.e. 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110 and 120.</p> <p>7) The markings as above shall be accurate, that is to say, at no temperature between 50-120 degrees shall be indicated readings be in error by more than two-tenths of a degree.</p> <p>8) The accuracy of each thermometer shall be certified by the some competent authority appointed by the Chief Inspector and such certificate shall be attached to the Humidity Register.</p>			
<p>Rule 32: [Framed U/S 17(4) of the Act]</p>	<p>Lighting of interior parts</p> <p>(a) The general illumination of the interior parts of a factory where persons are regularly employed shall be not less than (150 lux) measured in the horizontal plane at a level of 90 cm above the floor: Provided that in any such parts in which the mounting height of the light source for general illumination necessarily exceeds 7.5 m. measured from the floor or where the structure of the room or the position or construction of the fixed machinery or plant prevents the uniform attainment of this standard, the general illumination at the said level shall be not less than 50 lux and where work is actually being done the illumination shall be not less than 150 lux.</p> <p>(b) The illumination over all other interior parts of the factory over which persons employed pass shall when and where a person is passing, be not less than 25 lux at floor level.</p> <p>(c) (3) The standard specified in this rule shall be without prejudice to the provision of any additional illumination required to render the lighting sufficient and suitable for the nature of the work.</p>			
<p>Rule 33: [Framed U/S 17(4) of the Act]</p>	<p>Prevention of glare</p> <p>Where any source of artificial light in the factory is less than 480 cm above floor level, no part of the light source or of the lighting fitting having a brightness greater than 10 candles per square cm shall be visible to persons whilst normally employed within 33 meter of the source or part of the fitting as the case may be exceeds 20 degrees.</p>			
<p>Section 18, Rule 36, 37, 39, 41</p>	<p>Provision of Drinking water:</p> <p>The quantity of cooled drinking water to be provided for the workers in factory shall be a minimum of 5 litres per worker per day and be readily available at all times during working hours.</p> <p>The water provided for drinking shall be supplied ---</p> <p>a) from the taps connected with a public water supply</p>			

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	<p>system; or</p> <p>b) from any other source approved in writing by the Health Officer</p> <p>c) Drinking water shall not be supplied from any open well or reservoir unless it is so constructed, situated, protected and maintained as to be free from the possibility of pollution by chemical or bacterial and extraneous impurities.</p> <p>d) Where drinking water is supplied from such well or reservoir the water in it shall be sterilized once a week or more frequently if the Inspector, by written order, so requires, and the date of which sterilizing is carried out shall be recorded:</p> <p>e) Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any such well or reservoir if the water therein is filtered and treated to the satisfaction of the Health Officer before it is supplied for consumption.</p> <p>f) Factory wherein more than 250 workers are employed, the drinking water supplied to the workers from the 1st May to the 30th September in every year be cooled, so that the temperature of drinking water is below 80 degrees F:</p> <p>g) the cooled drinking water shall be supplied in every canteen, lunch-room and rest-room.</p>			
Section 19, Rule 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51	<p>Latrines accommodation, Latrines to conform to public health requirements, Privacy of Latrines, Signboards to be displayed: Separate latrines with doors and signboards for males and females. Urinal accommodation, urinals to conform to public health requirements will be provided.</p>			
Section 19 Rule 49:	<p>White washing, colour washing of latrines and urinals: The walls, ceilings and partitions of every latrine and urinal shall be white-washed and the white-washing shall be repeated at least once in every period of four months. The dates on which the whitewashing is carried out shall be entered in the prescribed Register in Form No. 7</p> <p>This shall not apply if glazed tiles / smooth & impervious surfaces are provided and the same shall be disinfected every 04 months.</p>			
Rule 50	<p>Construction and maintenance of drains: Impermeable, shall be regularly flushed and effluent disposed of by connecting the same to suitable drainage line.</p>			
Section 20 Rule 52,	<p>Spittoons (Section 20).- In every factory, there shall be provided a sufficient number of spittoons of the type prescribed in convenient places and they</p>			

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53, 54	shall be maintained in clean and hygienic condition. No person shall spit within the premises of factory except in the spittoons provided for purpose. The spittoons mentioned be emptied, cleaned and disinfected at least once every day, and be cleaned by scrapping out the top layer of sand as often as necessary or at least once every day.			
	Safety			
Section 21, Rule 59	Further Safety precautions: SCHEDULE V (All Factories) – 1. Service platforms and gangways shall be provided for overhead shafting and wherever required, shall be securely fenced with guard rails and boards 2. Safe access shall be provided to all bearings, clutches, belt, shifting levers etc. which are required to be handled/operated while the machinery is at work 3. All Ladders used in replacing belts or in attending similar overhead machinery shall be especially made for that work and provided with hooks or an efficient non-skid device 4. No transmission machinery in motion shall be cleaned by cotton waste, rags or similar material held in hand. 5. All belts shall be regularly examined to see that they are in proper tension.			
Rule 57: [Framed U/S 26(3) of the Act]	Machinery Parts to be Guarded by the makers The following parts of machines will be deemed to be machinery guarded by the markers for the purpose of section 26(1) of the Act:--- 1) Back gears, change wheels and cog driver of lathes. 2) Back gear and level gearing of drilling machines. 3) Gear wheels, level drives of planning, shaping, slotting and milling machines. 4) All cog and level drives of oil expellers. 5) Beater and spikers of the as hers. 6) Blades and gear and chaff cutters. 7) Nips of rollers of rubber mixing machines			
Sec 22 Rule 58	Register of specially trained adult workers Registers of workers attending to machinery be maintained in Form 7-A.			
Section 28 Rule 59	Belts, etc., to be regularly examined All belts shall be regularly examined to ensure that the joints are safe and the belts at proper tension.			
Section 23, Rule 56	Employment of Young Persons on dangerous machines No Employment of young persons on dangerous machines shall be permitted.			
Rule 60: [Framed	Examination of Hoists and Lifts 1) Examination of hoists and lifts - A register shall be			

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<p>U/S 28(1) of the Act]</p>	<p>maintained to record particulars of examinations of hoists and lifts in Form 23.</p> <p>2) Exemption of certain hoists and lifts are: - Hoist or lifts mainly used for raising material for charging blast furnaces Or lime-kilns or Hoist not connected with mechanical power and which are not used for carrying persons.</p>			
<p>Section 29, Rule 60A, 60B</p>	<p>Lifting machine, chains, ropes, and lifting tackles, Passageways for cranes:-</p> <p>(1) No lifting machine and no chain, rope or lifting tackle, except fibre 'rope or a fibre rope sling, shall be taken into use in any factory unless it has been tested and all parts have been thoroughly examined by a competent person and certificate to that effect, specifying the safe working load or loads, has been obtained from that person and is kept available for inspection.</p> <p>(2) Every jib-crane, which is so constructed that the safe working load (SWL) varies with raising or lowering of the jib, shall have attached thereto either an automatic indicator of safe working loads or an automatic jib angle indicator and a table indicating the safe working loads at the corresponding inclinations of the jib, or corresponding radii of the load. A table showing the SWLs of every kind and size of chain, rope or lifting tackle in use, and, in the case of a multiple sling, the SWLs at different angles of the legs, shall be posted in the store-room of place where, or in which, the chains, ropes or lifting tackles are kept, and in prominent positions, on the premises, and no rope, chain or lifting tackle, not shown in the table, shall be used.</p> <p>(3) the register to be maintained contain the following particulars:</p> <p>a) Name of occupier of the factory. (ii) Address of the factory. (iii) Distinguishing number of mark, if any, and description sufficient to identify the lifting machine, chain, rope, or the lifting tackle. (iv) Date when the lifting machine, chain, rope, or lifting tackle was first taken into use in the factory. (v) Date and number of the certificate relating to any test and examination with the name and address of the person who issued the certificate. (vi) Date of each periodical thorough examination and by whom it was carried out. (vii) Date of annealing or other heat treatment of the chain and other lifting tackle and by whom it was carried out. (viii) Particulars of any defects affecting the SWL found at any such thorough examination or after annealing and at</p>			

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	<p>the step taken to remedy such defects.</p> <p>b) The register shall be kept readily available for inspection.</p> <p>(4) All rails on which a travelling crane moves and every track on which the carriage of a transporter or runway moves shall be of proper size and adequate strength and have an even running surface and every such rail or track shall be properly laid, adequately supported and properly maintained.</p> <p>(5) All chains and lifting tackle except a rope sling shall, unless they have been subjected to such other heat treatment as may be approved by Chief Inspector of Factories, be effectively annealed under the supervision of a competent person at the following intervals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All chains, slings, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels used in connection with molten metal or molten slag or when they are made of half inch bar or smaller once at least in every 06 months. b. All other chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels in general use once at least in every 12 months: c. Provided that chains and lifting tackle not in frequent use shall, subject to the Chief Inspector's approval be annealed only when necessary. Particulars of such annealing shall be entered in a register. <p>(6) Apply to the following classes of chains and lifting tackles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Chains made of malleable cast iron. b) Plate link chains. c) Chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels made of steel or of any non-ferrous metal. d) Pitched chains, working on sprocket or pocketed wheels. e) Rings, hooks, shackles and swivels permanently attached to pitched chains, pulley blocks or weighing machines. f) Hooks and swivels having screw threaded parts or ball bearing or other case hardened parts. g) Socket shackles secured to wire ropes by white metal capping. h) Bordeaux connections. i) Such chains and lifting tackle shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person once at least in every 12 months, and particulars entered in the register. 			
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	<p>(7) Every lifting machine, chain, rope and lifting tackle, except a fibre rope, or fibre rope sling, which has been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding or otherwise shall before being again taken into use, be adequately re-tested and re-examined by a competent person and a certificate of such test and examination be obtained and particulars entered in the register.</p> <p>(8) No person under 18 years of age and no person who is not sufficiently competent and reliable shall be employed as driver of a lifting machine, whether driven by mechanical power or otherwise, or to give signals to a driver.</p>			
<p>Rule 60B: [Framed U/S 72(3) of the Act]</p>	<p>Passageways for cranes</p> <p>(1) To provide access to rail track of overhead travelling cranes suitable passageways of at least 50 centimeter (20 inches) width with the board and double hand rails 90centimeter (03 feet) high shall be provided alongside, and clear of, the rail track of over-head travelling cranes, such that no moving part of the crane can strike persons on the ways, and the passageway shall be at a lower level than the crane track itself. Safe access ladders shall be provided at suitable intervals to afford access to these passageways, and form passageways to the rail tracks</p> <p>(2) The Govt (Chief Inspector in state of Haryana) may in writing exempt any existing factory form the provisions if by virtue of the construction of the factory it is impossible to provide such a passageway.</p> <p>(3) For State of Punjab The State Govt may for reasons to be specified in writing, exempt any factory in respect of any overhead travelling crane form the operation of any, provision of subject to such conditions as it may specify. For State of Haryana Where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that in a factory due to shut down or for any other reason it is not practicable to maintain a minimum distance of 20 feet between the person employed or working on or near the wheel track of a travelling crane and the crane, he may, on the request of the manager, reduce the distance to such an extent as he may consider necessary and also prescribe further precautions indicating appointment of suitable number of supervisors to ensure the safety of the persons while they are employed to work on or near the track.</p>			
Rule 61:	Pressure vessels or plants:			

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<p>[Framed U/S 31(2) of the Act]</p>	<p>Every pressure vessel or plant in service shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Externally, once in every 6 months 2. Internally, once in every period of 12 months; <p>If by the reason of the construction of a pressure vessel or plant, a through internal examination is not possible, this examination may be replaced by a hydrostatic test which shall be carried out once in every 2 year.</p> <p>For a pressure vessel of plant in continuous process, which cannot be frequently opened the period of examination, may be extended to 4 year.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Hydrostatically tested once in every 4 year. <p>When it is impracticable to carry out thorough external examination of any pressure vessel or plant every 6 month or if owing to its construction and use a pressure vessel or plant cannot be hydrostatically tested, a thorough external examination of the pressure vessel or plant shall be carried out at least once on every 2 year and at least once in 4 years, NDT like ultrasonic test for metal thickness shall be carried out.</p> <p>A report of every examination or test carried out shall be completed in Form no.8 and shall be signed by the person making the examination.</p>			
<p>Section 34, Rule 62</p>	<p>Excessive weights:</p> <p>Adult male 55 kgs and adult female 30 kgs</p> <p>No person shall be forced to lift, put down, carry or move any load of material, articles, tools or appliances exceeding the prescribed limits.</p>			
<p>Section 35 Rule 63</p>	<p>Examination of eye sight of certain workers:</p> <p>Eye sight and colour vision test by qualified Ophthalmologist before employment and every year (till 45 years)/6 months (beyond 45 years) for crane, fork lift operators; records to be maintained in FORM 35.</p>			
<p>Rule 63: [Framed U/S 35 of the Act]</p>	<p>Protection of eyes:</p> <p>In respect of any such manufacturing process carried on in any factory, which involves.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Risk of injury to the eyes from particles or fragments thrown off in the course of the process, or (b) Risk to the eyes by reason of exposure to excessive light, <p>The effective screens or suitable goggles shall be provided for the protection of persons employed on or in the immediate vicinity of, the process (Schedule II).</p>			
<p>Section 36, Rule 64</p>	<p>Minimum dimensions of Manholes.</p> <p>Every chamber, tank, vat, pipe, flue or other confined space which persons may have to enter and which may contain dangerous fumes to such an extent as to involve risk of the</p>			

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	<p>persons being overcome thereby shall unless there is other effective means of egress, be provided with a manhole which may be rectangular, oval or circular in shape, and which shall -</p> <p>a) in the case of rectangular or oval shape, be not less than 40 centimeter long and 30 centimeter wide:</p> <p>b) in the case of a circular shape, be not less than 40 centimeter in diameter.</p>											
Section 38, Rule 66	<p>Fire Protection: Processes, equipment, plant etc. involving serious explosion and serious fire hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access for the fighting - Protection against lightening - Precautions against ignition - Spontaneous ignition - Cylinders containing compressed gas - Storage of flammable liquids - Accumulation of flammable dust, gas, fume or vapour in air or flammable waste material on the floors - Fire exits (Signs)(An exit door shall not open immediately upon a flight of stair. A landing at least 1.5 x 1.5 meter in size shall be provided in the stairway at each doorway.) - First aid fire fighting arrangements, Schedule I, Periodic maintenance, To be located at 750 mm from the floor level - Other fire fighting arrangements, - Personnel in charge of equipment and for fire fighting, fire drills (once in 2 months) - All first-aid firefighting equipment shall be subjected to routine maintenance inspection, and testing to be carried out by properly trained persons. Periodicity of the routine maintenance, inspection and test shall conform to the relevant Indian Standards. <p>Schedule-I</p> <p>1) The different types of fires and fire fighting equipments suitable for use on them as under:-</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Class of fire</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Suitable type of extinguishers</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">1</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fires in ordinary combustibles (wood, paper & like) Class A fire</td> <td>Chemical extinguishers of soda-acid, gas expelled water and anti freeze types and water buckets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fires in inflammable liquids, paints, grease, solvents and the like</td> <td>Chemical extinguishers of foam, CO₂ and dry powder types sand buckets</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class of fire	Suitable type of extinguishers	1	2	Fires in ordinary combustibles (wood, paper & like) Class A fire	Chemical extinguishers of soda-acid, gas expelled water and anti freeze types and water buckets	Fires in inflammable liquids, paints, grease, solvents and the like	Chemical extinguishers of foam, CO ₂ and dry powder types sand buckets			
Class of fire	Suitable type of extinguishers											
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Class B fire	
Fires in gaseous substances under pressure	Chemical extinguishers of carbon-dioxide and dry powder types
Class C fire	
Fires in reactive chemicals, active metals and like	Special type of dry powder extinguishers and sand buckets
Class D fire	
Fires in electric equipment	Chemical extinguishers of carbon-dioxide and dry powder types sand buckets
Class E fire	


- 2) One 09 liters water bucket shall be provided for every 100 square meter of the floor area or part thereof and one 09 liters water type extinguisher shall be provided to 06 buckets or part thereof with a minimum of 01 extinguisher and 02 buckets per compartment of the buildings. Buckets may be dispensed with provided supply of extinguishers is double than that of the indicated above.
- 3) Acceptable replacements for water buckets and water type extinguishers in occupancies where class B fires are anticipated, are as under:

Acceptable Replacements	Bucket of water		Water type extinguishers
	For one bucket	For three buckets	
Dry sand carbon dioxide extinguishers	One bucket Three kilogram (or seven pounds)	Three bucket Nine kilograms or twenty pounds (in not less than two extinguishers)	For each nine litres (or two gallons) extinguishers Nine kilogram (or twenty pounds)
Dry powder	Two kilogram (or five pounds)	Five kilogram (or eleven pounds) In one or more extinguishers)	Five kilogram (or eleven pounds)
Foam extinguishers	Nine litres (or two gallons)	Nine litres (or two gallons)	Nine litres (or two gallons)


- 4) The following provisions shall be complied with where class E fires are anticipated:
 - a) For rooms containing electrical transformers: switch-gears, motors and/or other electrical apparatus only, not less than two kilograms dry powder or carbon dioxide type extinguishers shall be provided within fifteen metres of the apparatus.
 - b) Where motors and/ or other electrical equipments are installed in rooms other than those containing such equipment only one five kilogram dry powder or carbon dioxide extinguisher shall be installed within fifteen metres of such equipment in addition to the requirements mentioned in paras (3) and (4) above. For this purpose the same extinguisher may be

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	<p>deemed to afford protection to all apparatus within fifteen metres thereof.</p> <p>c) Where electrical motors are installed one platforms, one, two kilogram dry powder or carbon dioxide type extinguisher shall be provided on or below each platform. In cash of a long platform with a number of motors, one extinguisher shall be acceptable as adequate for every three motors, on the common platform. The above requirements shall be in addition to the requirements mentioned in paras (3) and (4) above.</p> <p>5) The first-aid fire fighting equipment shall be so distributed over the entire floor area that a person has to travel not more than fifteen metres to reach the nearest equipment.</p> <p>6) Selection of sites for the installation of first aid fire fighting equipments:- (a) While selecting sites for first aid fire fighting equipment due consideration to be covered. The equipments shall be placed in conspicuous positions and shall be readily accessible for immediate use in all parts of the occupancy, It should always be borne in mind while selecting sites that first aid fire fighting equipment are intended only for use on incipient fire and their values may be negligible if the fire is not extinguished or brought under control in the early stages. (b) Buckets and extinguishers shall be placed at convenient and easily locations either on hangers or on stands in such a way that their bottom is seven hundred and fifty millimeters above ad floor level.</p> <p>7) The operating instructions of the extinguishers shall not be defaced of obliterated. In case the operation instructions are obliterated or have become illegible due to passage of time, fresh transfers of the same shall be obtained from the manufacturers of the equipment sand affixed to the extinguishers.</p>			
Section 40B, Rule 66E	<p>Qualifications of Safety Officer, Conditions of Service, Duties of Safety Officer, Facilities to be provided to Safety Officers, Prohibition of performance of other duties.</p> <p>a) Safety Officer There shall be one Safety Officer for factories employing between 1000-2000 workers. There shall be an additional Safety Officer for every 2000 workers or a fraction thereof in excess of two thousand workers.</p> <p>b) Qualifications – (a) A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a Safety</p>			

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	<p>Officer, unless he-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) possesses a degree of a recognised university or institution in any branch of Engineering or Technology and has practical experience of working in a factory in a supervisory capacity for a period of not less than 02 years or possesses a degree in Physics or Chemistry from a recognised university or institution and has practical experience of working in a factory in a supervisory capacity for a period of not less than 05 years, or possesses a recognised diploma in any branch of engineering or technology and has practical experience of working in a factory in a supervisory capacity for a period of not less than 05 years; 2) possesses a degree or diploma in industrial safety recognized by the State Government in this behalf; and 3) has adequate knowledge of language spoken by majority of the workers in the region in which the factory where he is to be appointed, is situated; 			
	<p>(4) Duties of Safety Officer –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The duties of a Safety Officer shall be to advise and assist the factory management in the fulfillment of its obligations, statutory or otherwise, concerning prevention of personal injuries and maintenance of a safe working environment. b) Without prejudice to the generality of duties in clause (a) a Safety Officer shall have the following duties, namely:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to advise the concerned departments in planning and organising measures necessary for the effective control of person injuries; 2) to advise on safety aspects in all job studies, and to carry out detailed job safety studies of selected jobs; 3) to check and evaluate the effectiveness of the action taken or proposed to be taken to prevent personal injuries; 4) to advise the purchase and stores departments in ensuring high quality and availability of personal protective equipment; 5) to advise on matters relating to plant safety inspections; 6) to carry out plant safety inspections in order to observe the physical conditions of work and the work and the work practices and procedures followed by workers and to render advice on measures to be adopted for removing the unsafe physical conditions and preventing unsafe actions by workers; 			

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	<p>7) to tender advice on matter relating to reporting and investigation of industrial accidents and occupational diseases;</p> <p>8) to investigate accidents;</p> <p>9) to investigate the cases of occupational diseases contracted and dangerous occurrences reportable under rule 103;</p> <p>10) to advise on the maintenance of such records as are necessary relating to accidents, dangerous occurrences and occupational diseases;</p> <p>11) to promote setting up of safety committees and act as advisor and convener to such committees;</p> <p>12) to organise in association with the concerned departments of the factory campaigns, competitions, contests and other activities which will develop and maintain the interest of the workers in establishing and maintaining safe conditions of work and procedures; and</p> <p>13) to design and conduct either independently or in collaboration with the training department of the factory, suitable training and educational programmes for the prevention of personal injuries.</p> <p>c) Facilities to be provided to Safety Officers - An occupier of the factory shall provide each Safety Officer with such facilities, equipment and information as are necessary to enable him to discharge his duties effectively.</p> <p>d) Prohibition of performance of other duties - No Safety Officer shall be required or permitted to do any work which is inconsistent with or detrimental to the performance of the duties prescribed in sub-rule (4).</p>			
Rule 73- I	<p>Safety Committee: wherein 250 or more workers are ordinarily employed; or (b) which carries on hazardous process; or (c) which carries on any manufacturing process or operation declared to be dangerous there shall be set up a safety committee, by the occupier.</p> <p>Equal representation from Management and workers, meet once in a quarter with defined agenda, tenure of two years, Safety Officer & Factory Medical Officer to be a part. The minutes of the meeting shall be recorded and produced to the Inspector on demand.</p> <p>(7) Functions and duties of the Safety Committee shall include,-</p> <p>a) Assisting and co-operating with the management in achieving the aims and objects outlined in the 'Health</p>			

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	<p>and Safety Policy' of the occupier;</p> <p>b) Dealing with all matters concerning health safety and environment and to arrive at practicable solutions to problems encountered;</p> <p>c) Creating safety awareness amongst all workers;</p> <p>d) Undertaking educational training and promotional activities;</p> <p>e) Deliberating on reports of safety environmental and occupational health surveys, emergency plans, safety audits, risk assessment and implementation of the recommendations made in the reports;</p> <p>f) Carrying out health and safety surveys and identify causes of accidents;</p> <p>g) Looking into any complaint made on the likelihood of an imminent danger to the safety and health of the workers and suggest corrective measures; and</p> <p>h) Reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by it.</p>			
Sec 41	Ladders			
Rule 67:	All ladders used in replacing belts shall be specially made and reserved for that work and provided with hooks or an effective non-skid device. Ladders provided with hooks must have hooks fitted in such suitable position that they rest on the shaft when the bottom end of the ladder is resting on the floor.			
Sec 41	Safety belts and other safety equipment			
Rule 67A:	<p>When any person is required or allowed to work at a place not affording adequate hold and foothold and from which he is liable to fall through a height of or more than 1.80 meter, he shall be provided with a safety belt fitted with leather shoulder straps of not less than 5 cm. In width with a `D Ring at the back and a rope fastened thereon. The other end of the rope shall be securely tied or hooked to same suitable rigid fixture to ensure the safety of the workers. In case it is not possible to tie or hook the other end of the rope of the safety belt to a suitable rigid fixture. The worker shall be provided with some other type of safety belt to ensure the safety of the worker.</p> <p>These belts and other equipment shall be examined and declared fit for use every 06 months by a competent person. The record of examination of these belts and other equipment by the said competent person shall be maintained in a bound register which shall be produced on demand by an inspector.</p>			
Rule 67B:	Fragile roofs - Provisions of crawling boards, etc			
	In any factory, no person shall be required to stand or pass			

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[Framed U/S 41 of the Act	over or work on or near any roof or ceiling covered with fragile material through which he is liable to fall, in case it breaks or gives way, a distance of more than 03metres, unless- 1. suitable and sufficient ladders, duck ladders or crawling boards, which shall be securely supported, are provided and used; and 2. a permit to work on the fragile roof is issued to him each time he is required to work thereon by a responsible person of the factory concerned.			
Sec 41 Rule 67C	Electricity Rules – Indian Electricity Act 2003 and CEA Regulations.			
Rule 67D:	Supply of personal protective equipment The Inspector may, having regard to the nature of the hazards involved in work and process being carried out, orders the occupier or the manager in writing to supply to the workers exposed to a particular hazard any personal protective equipment as he may deem necessary.			
Rule 67F	Examination of eye-sight of certain workers 1) No person shall be employed to operate a crane, locomotive of fork-lift truck, or to give signals to a crane or locomotive operator unless his eye-sight and colour vision has been examined and declared fit by a qualified ophthalmologist to work whether with or without the use of corrective glasses. 2) The eye-sight and colour vision of the person employed shall be examined at least once in every period of 12 months upto the age of 45 years and once in every 06 months beyond that age. 3) The record of examination carried out is to be maintained in Form 8-A.			
Sec 7-A, 41-B & 112 Rule	Health and Safety Policy Punjab Factory Rule 67-I & Haryana Factory Rules 70-B The occupier of every factory shall prepare a written statement of his policy in respect of health and safety of workers at work and communicate to all.			
U/S 41-B & 112 of the Act]	Collection, development and dissemination of information Punjab Factory Rule 67-J & Punjab Factory Rule as applicable in Haryana 70-C (1) (a) The occupier or every factory carrying on a hazardous process shall arrange to obtain or develop detailed information in the prescribed form the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) in respect of every hazardous substance or material handled in the manufacture, transportation and storage in the factory. It			

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	shall be accessible upon request to a worker for reference. (2) Labelling. Every container of a hazardous substance shall be clearly labelled or marked to identify :- (a) the contents of the container; (b) the name and address of the manufacturer or importer of the hazardous substance; (c) the physical and health hazards; and (d) the recommended personal protective equipment needed to work safely with the hazardous substance.			
U/S 41-B & 112 of the Act]	Disclosure of information to workers Punjab Factory Rule 67-K & Haryana Factory Rules 70-D The occupier of a factory carrying on a hazardous process shall supply to all workers the following information in relation to handling of hazardous materials or substances in the manufacture, transportation, storage and other processes :-			
Rule 67-L: [Framed U/S 41-B(2) & 112 of the Act]	Disclosure of information to the Chief Inspector of Factories The occupier of every factory carrying on hazardous process shall furnish, in writing, to the Chief Inspector of Factories a copy of all the information furnished to the workers.			
Rule 67-M: [Framed U/S 41-B(2) & 112 of the Act]	Information on industrial wastes The information furnished under Punjab Factory rules 67-K, 67-L / Punjab Factory Rules as applicable in Haryana Rules 70-D, 70-F, 70-G, and 70-H shall include the quantity of the solid and liquid wastes generated per day, their characteristics and the method of treatment such as incineration of solid wastes, chemical and biological treatment or liquids wastes, and arrangements for their final disposal.			
[Framed U/S 41-C(b) & 112 of the Act]	Medical Examination Punjab Factory Rule 67-P / Punjab Factory Rules as applicable in Haryana Rule 70-N a) Workers employed in an hazardous process shall be medically examined by a qualified medical practitioner. b) Once in a period of six months, to ascertain the health status of all the workers in respect of occupational health hazards to which they are exposed; and in cases where in the opinion of the Factory Medical Officer it is necessary to do so at a shorter interval in respect of any worker; and c) The details of pre-employment and periodical medical examination carried out as aforesaid shall be recorded in the health register in Form 34 (Punjab Factory Rule)/ Form			

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17-A (Punjab Factory Rules as applicable in Haryana).				
Sec 41-C & 112	<p>Ambulance Room:</p> <p>Punjab Factory Rule 67-R, 70 / Punjab Factory Rules as applicable in Haryana Rule 70-N, 70-P</p> <p>Whole time Medical Officer; Conveyance arrangements from Factory; Record of all cases of accidents and sickness; Ambulance room contents as per List.</p>			
	<p>Ambulance Van</p> <p>1. In any factory carrying on hazardous process, there shall be provided and maintained in good condition a suitably constructed ambulance van equipped with items and manned by a full-time Driver-cum-mechanic and helper trained in first-aid for the purposes of transportation of serious cases of accidents or sickness. The ambulance van shall not be used for any purpose other than the purpose stipulated herein and will normally be stationed at or near to the Occupational Health Centre:</p> <p>2. Provided that a factory employing less than 200 workers may make arrangements for procuring such facility at short notice from nearby hospital or other places, to meet any emergency.</p> <p>3. The ambulance should have the following equipments :--</p> <p>(a) General --</p> <p>-- A wheeled stretcher with folding and adjusting devices; with the head of the stretcher capable of being tilted upward; -- Fixed suction unit with equipment; -- Fixed oxygen supply with equipment; -- Pillow with case; -- Sheets; -- Blankets; -- Towels; -- Emesis bag; -- Bed Pan ; -- Urinal; -- Glass</p> <p>(b) Safety equipment --</p> <p>-- Flares with life of thirty minutes; -- Flood lights; -- Flash lights; -- Fire extinguisher dry powder type; -- Insulated gauntlets.</p> <p>(c) Emergency care equipments-</p> <p>(i) Resuscitation -- -- Portable suction unit; Portable Oxygen units; -- Bag-valve-mask, hand operated artificial ventilation unit; -- Airways; -- Mouth gases; -- Trachestomy adoptors; -- Short spine board; -- I. V. Fluids with administration unit; -- B.P. manometer; -- Gugg; -- Stethoscope</p> <p>(ii) Immobilization -</p>			

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	<p>-- Long and short padded boards; -- Wire ladder splints; -- Triangular bandage; -- Long and short spine boards.</p> <p>(iii) Dressings - -- Gauze pads - 4" x 4"; -- Universal dressing 10" x 36"; -- Roll of aluminium foils; -- Adhesive tape of 3"; -- Safety pins; -- Bandage sheets; -- Burn sheet.</p> <p>(iv) Poisoning - -- Syrup of Ipecac; -- Activated Charcoal pre-packeted in doses; -- Snake bite kit; -- Drinking water.</p> <p>(v) Emergency Medicines -- -- As per requirement (under the advice of Medical Officer only).</p>			
	Welfare			
Rule 68: [Framed U/S 42 of the Act]	Washing facilities There shall be provided and maintained in every factory according to the nature of factory for the use of employed persons adequate and suitable facilities for washing, depending on the nature of the industry and its operations. It shall include suitable means of clearing and the facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in orderly condition.			
Section 45, Rule 69,69A	First-aid appliances: Distinctively marked with red-cross on white background and Contents (For Factories employing more than 50 persons) shall be maintained by a responsible person along with REGISTER. Notice regarding First Aid: Name of First Aiders to be posted.			
Section 46(1), Rule 71	Canteens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where more than 250 workers are employed; - canteen building to be situated at least 50 feet away from any source of dust, nuisance, fumes, latrines & urinals - Floor and inside walls upto 4 feet to be made of impervious material - Fly proof doors and windows, adequate ventilation, sufficient lighting - Lime/colour washing of inside walls once a year or painted once in three years; inside walls of kitchen to be lime washed every four months - Wood work, internal iron & steel structures to be painted or varnished once in three years - Records of the above to be maintained in REGISTER / FORM 7 - The precincts of the canteen shall be maintained in a clean sanitary condition, the waste water shall be carried away in suitably covered, drains and shall not be allowed to accumulate so as to cause nuisance. Arrangement shall be 			

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	made for the collection and disposal of garbage.			
Rule 77 A	Medical Examination of Canteen Staff: For each Canteen Staff member (blood test, stool & urine, skin diseases, Chest X-ray)			
Section 78	Shelters, restrooms and lunchrooms – In every factory wherein more than 150 workers are ordinarily employed, adequate and a suitable lunchroom, with provision for drinking water, where workers can eat meals brought by them, shall be provided and maintained for the use of the workers.			
Section 48(3) and Rules 79	Creches - In every factory wherein more than 30 women workers are ordinarily employed there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the use of children under the age of 06 years of such women. The creche shall be adequately furnished and equipped and in particular there shall be one suitable cot or a cradle with the seating accommodation for the use of each mother while she is feeding or attending to her child, and a sufficient supply of suitable toys for older children.			
Sec 48(3) Rule 80	Wash-room (1) There shall be in or adjoining the creche a suitable wash-room for the washing of the children and their clothing.			
	WORKING HOURS OF ADULTS			
Section 53 Rule 83	Compensatory holidays- Where a worker in a factory, as a result of exemption from the ordinary provision relating to weekly holidays, is deprived of any of the weekly holidays, he shall be allowed, within the month in which the holidays were due to him or within the two months immediately following that month, compensatory holidays of equal number of the holidays so lost. The Manager shall maintain a Register in Form No 9. The register maintained shall be preserved for a period of 03 years after the last entry in it and shall be produced before the Inspector on demand.			
Rule 85: [Framed U/S 59(5) of the Act]	Muster-roll for exempted factories The Manager of every factory in which workers are exempted shall keep a muster-roll in Form No. 10 showing the normal piece-work rate of pay, or the rate or pay per hour, of all exempted employees. In this muster-roll shall be correctly entered the overtime hours of work and payments therefore of all exempted workers. The muster-roll in Form No. 10 shall always be available for inspection.			
Sec 61(8)Rul	Register of Adult Workers the Register of periods of work for adult workers shall be in			

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e 86, 87:	Form No. 11. Register of adult workers The Register of adult workers shall be in Form No. 12.			
	LEAVE WITH WAGES			
Sec 83 Rule 94A	Leave with wages register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The manager shall maintain a register in Form No., 15 (hereinafter called the leave with wages register) and the name of each worker shall be entered in this register before the close of the next calendar month following the month, in which the worker is taken in employment. ▪ The leave with wages register shall be preserved for a period of 03 years after the last entry in it and shall be produced before the Inspector on demand. 			
Rule 95	Leave Book (1) The Manager shall provide each worker with a book in Form No. 15 (hereinafter called the leave book) within one month following the month in which the worker is taken in employment.			
Rule 96: [Framed U/S 83 of the Act]	Medical Certificate If any worker is absent from work due to his illness and he wants to avail himself of the leave with wages due to him to cover the whole or part of the period of his illness he shall, if required by the manager, produce a medical certificate signed by a registered medical practitioner or by a registered or recognized Vaid or hakim stating the cause of the absence and the period for which the worker is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, Vaid or hakim, unable to attend his work, or other reliable evidence to prove that he was actually ill during the period for which the leave is to be availed of.			
	SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Sec 87 Rule 102	Dangerous manufacturing process or operation The operations when carried on in any factory are declared to be dangerous manufacturing process or operations under Section 87 of the Act :- (XXIII) Operations involving High Noise levels.			
	Protection against noise – (1) In every factory, suitable, a suitable engineering control or 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			

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	Total time of exposure (continuous Sound pressure level in or a number of short term exposures)	dBa per day, in hours		
	8	90		
	6	92		
	4	95		
	3	97		
	2	100		
	1.5	100		
	<p>Notes:</p> <p>a) 1. No exposure in excess of 115 dBA is to be permitted.</p> <p>b) 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.</p> <p>Table 2 Permissible exposure levels of impulsive or impact noise</p>			
Section 49, Rule 88, 89, 90, 91	<p>Number of Welfare Officers, Duties of Welfare Officers, Qualifications, Conditions of Service In every factory wherein 500 or more workers are ordinarily employed the occupier shall employ in the factory such number of Welfare Officers as may be prescribed.</p>			
Section 51 & 54	<p>Hours of work for adults- No adult worker shall be required or allowed to work in a factory for more than 48 hours in any week and for more than 9 hours in any day.</p>			
Section 55 and 56-	<p>Intervals for rest for adults The periods of work of adult workers in a factory each day shall be fixed that no period shall exceed 5 hours and that no worker shall work for more than 5 hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour and that inclusive of his intervals for rest shall not spread over more than ten and a half hours in any day or, with the permission of the Chief Inspector in writing, 12 hours.</p>			
Section 59	<p>Payment for overtime.- Where a worker works in a factory for more than 9 hours in any day or for more than 48 hours in any week, he shall, in respect of overtime work, entitled to wages at the rate of twice his ordinary rate of wages.</p>			
Section 60, 71 & 99	<p>Prohibition of double employment - No child or, except in certain circumstances, an adult worker, shall be required or allowed to work in any factory on any day on which he has already been working in any other factory.</p>			

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	<p>If a child works in a factory on any day on which he has already been working in another factory, the parent or guardian of the child or the person having custody of or control over him or obtaining any direct benefit from his wages, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to Rs. 50 unless it appears to the court that the child so worked without the consent or connivance of such parent, guardian or person.</p>			
Section 66	<p>Prohibition of employment of women- No Woman shall in any circumstances be employed in any factory more than 9 hours in any day or between the hours of 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. There shall be no change of shifts except after a weekly holiday or any other holiday.</p>			
Section 67	<p>Prohibition of employment of children under 14.- No child who has not completed his fourteenth year shall be required or allowed to work in any factory.</p>			
Section 79, 80 and 83 and Rules	<p>Leave with wages- Every worker who has worked for a period of 240 days or more in a factory during a calendar year shall be allowed during the subsequent calendar year leave with wages for a number of days calculated at the rate of -</p> <p>a) if an adult, one day for every twenty days of work performed by him during the previous calendar year; and</p> <p>b) if a child, one day for every 15 days of work performed by him during the previous calendar year.</p>			
Section 87,	<p>SCHEDULE XIII: Operations involving high noise levels</p>			
Rule 103	<p>Notification of accidents and dangerous occurrences:</p> <p>1). When any accident which results in the death of any person or which results in such bodily injury to any person as is likely to cause his death or any dangerous occurrence specified in the schedule, takes place in the factory, the manager of the factory shall forthwith send a notice thereof by telephone, special messenger or telegram to the Inspector and the Chief Inspector.</p> <p>(2). When any accident or any dangerous occurrence specified in the schedule, which results in the death of [any person or which result] in such bodily injury to any person as is likely to cause his death, takes place in a factory, notice as</p>			

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	<p>mentioned in sub- rule (1) shall be sent also to:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>When any accident or dangerous occurrence specified in the schedule takes place in a factory and it causes such bodily injury to any person as prevents the accident or the dangerous occurrence, as the case may be, the manager of the factory shall send a report thereof to the Inspector and Chief Inspector in Form 18 within 24 hours after the expiry of 48 hours from the time of the accident or the dangerous occurrence:</p> <p><i>Provided that if in the case of an accident or dangerous occurrence, death occurs to any person injured by such accident or dangerous occurrence after the notices and reports referred to in the foregoing sub-rules have been sent, the manager of the factory shall forthwith send a notice thereof by telephone, special messenger or telegram to the authorities and persons mentioned in sub-rules (1) and (2) and shall also confirm the same in writing within 12 hours of the death:</i></p> <p><i>Provided further that, if the period of disability of 48 hours or more does not occur immediately following the accident, or the dangerous occurrence, but occurs later, or occurs in more than one spell, the report referred to in subrules (1) and (2) shall be sent to the Inspector and Chief Inspector in the prescribed Form 18 within 24 hours immediately following the hour when the actual total period of disability [from working, resulting from the accident or the dangerous occurrence, become 48 hours.</i></p>			
Section 88 and Rules	<p>Notice of accidents.- When an accident occurs which results in the death of any person or which results in such bodily injury to any person as is likely to cause his death, or any dangerous occurrence specified in the schedule annexed hereto takes place in a factory, the manager of the factory shall forthwith send a notice thereof by telephone, special messenger, fax or email to the Inspector and the Chief Inspector. When any accident or any dangerous occurrence specified in the schedule annexed hereto, which results in the death of any person or which results in such bodily injury to any person as is likely to cause his death, takes place in a factory, forthwith notice shall be</p>			

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	sent also to the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Officer, to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station; and to the relatives of the injured or deceased person.			
Section 89, Rule 104	Notice of Poisoning or Disease: Form 19 (for State of Punjab)/Form No. 18 (for state of Haryana) to be sent to Chief Inspector and Certifying Surgeons by Factory Manager in case of Silicosis, Toxic Anaemia, Toxic Jaundice etc.			
Section 106, Rule 106	Display of Notices: Abstract of Act and Rules in FORM 20.			
Section 107, Rule 110	Returns: For State of Punjab: Annual return. -On or before the 31st January of each year in Form No.21, in duplicate and Half-yearly return.-On or before the 15th July of each year in Form No.22, in duplicate year to be sent. For State of Haryana: Annual return. On or before the 15 January, of each year, an annual return in duplicate in Form No. 21.			
Rule 111	Register of accidents and dangerous occurrences: A register of accident & dangerous occurrence is to be maintained in Form No. 26			
Rule 112	Maintenance of Inspection Book The manager of every factory shall maintain an inspection book in Form No. 35 and shall produce it when so required by the Inspector or Certifying Surgeon.			
Rule 104-A	Surveillance of the Work Environment: Monitoring of the level of exposure for chemical and toxic substances as given in Schedule II of Factories Act: 1. Silica, 2. Coal Dust.			
U/S 7-A,41-B & 112 of the Act	Health and Safety Policy For the State of Punjab As per Rule 67-I of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Punjab For the State of Haryana As per Rule 70-B of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Haryana			
U/S 41-B & 112 of the Act	Collection, Development and dissemination of information: Material Safety Data Sheet in prescribed Format for all Hazardous Chemicals and Substances used and training workers engaged in handling the same on the MSDS. Labelling of Containers of hazardous substances.			

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U/S 41-B & 112 of the Act	<p>Disclosure of Information to workers:</p> <p>For the State of Punjab As per Rule 67-K of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Punjab</p> <p>For the State of Haryana As per Rule 70-D of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Haryana Requirements of Section 41B, 41C, 41H; Hazardous processes; Training on MSDS; PPE's requirement; Emergency Plan etc. and the same alongwith a compliation of the MSDS shall be sent to the Chief Inspector (including information on Industrial Wastes).</p>			
U/S 41-C and 112	<p>Medical Examination:</p> <p>For the State of Punjab As per Rule 67-P of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Punjab</p> <p>For the State of Haryana As per Rule 70-N of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Haryana</p> <p>Health Register in FORM 34 (as per Rule 67-P of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Punjab) / FORM 17A (as per Rule 70-N of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Haryana) to be maintained for pre-employment and periodical medical examinations for occupational health hazards.</p>			
Section 41-C and 112	<p>Occupational Health Centre:</p> <p>For the State of Punjab As per Rule 67-Q of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Punjab</p> <p>For the State of Haryana As per Rule 70-O of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Haryana</p> <p>One full time Factory Medical Officer trained in Industrial Health with given qualifications to be in charge and Equipment defined in the Schedule to be maintained.</p>			
Sections 41-C and 112	<p>Ambulance Van:</p> <p>For the State of Punjab As per Rule 67-R of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Punjab</p> <p>For the State of Haryana</p>			

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	<p>As per Rule 70-P of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Haryana</p> <p>To be maintained with defined equipments.</p>			
Sections 41-C and 112	<p>Decontamination facilities</p> <p>(a) fully equipped first aid box;</p> <p>(b) readily accessible means of water for washing, drenching clothing of workers as well as for those who have been contaminated with hazardous and corrosive substances.</p> <p>(c) a sufficient number of eye wash bottles filled with distilled water or suitable liquid, kept in boxes or cupboards conveniently situated and clearly indicated by a distinctive sign which shall be visible at all times.</p> <p>For the State of Punjab As per Rule 67-S of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Punjab</p> <p>For the State of Haryana As per Rule 70-Q of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Haryana</p>			
Sections 41-C and 112	<p>Making available Health Record to Workers:</p> <p>For the State of Punjab As per Rule 67-T of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Punjab</p> <p>For the State of Haryana As per Rule 70-R of Punjab Factories Rules for the State of Haryana</p> <p>Once in 06 months or after medical examination, whichever is earlier.</p>			

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<p>1.0 SCOPE An Act to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in Factories including arrangements for their Safety, Health and Welfare. http://dgfasli.nic.in/html/modelrules/safety_ch4.htm</p> <p>2.0 RESPONSIBILITY Respective SEs of Power Wing and Irrigation Wing are responsible for implementation of this law in their Jurisdiction.</p> <p>3.0 REQUIREMENTS</p>				
Ref	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Sub Section (1) of Section 6, Rule 3.1	<p>Approval of plans: No manufacturing process shall be carried on in any building constructed or extended or taken into use as a factory or a part of a factory after the date of the commencement of the Act, unless previous permission in writing is obtained from the Chief Commissioner or the Chief Inspector. Application for such permission shall be made in the prescribed Form No 1 which shall be accompanied by the following documents:-</p> <p>A. A flow chart of the manufacturing process supplemented by a brief description of the process in its various stages;</p> <p>B. Plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing:-</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. the site of the factory and immediate surroundings including adjacent building and other structures, roads, drains, etc.;</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">b. the plan elevation and necessary cross-sections of the various building, indicating all relevant details relating to natural lighting, ventilation and means of escape in case of fire. The plans shall also clearly indicate the position of the plant and machinery, aisles and passage ways; and</p> <p>C. Such other particulars as the Chief Inspector may require;</p> <p>D. Replies to the questionnaire annexed to Form No 1-A;</p> <p>Provided that the occupier of the premises in use as a</p>			

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	factory on the date of commencement of these Rules shall submit such application within thirty days of such commencement.			
Rule 3.3	<p>Certificate of stability</p> <p>i. No manufacturing process to be carried on with the aid of power shall be begun, or carried on in any building or part of a building until a certificate of stability of the building or part of a building in Form No. 2 signed by a person possessing the qualifications prescribed in (ii) has been delivered to and accepted by the Chief Inspector. No extended portion of any factory wherein manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power shall be used as a part of the factory any time after the extension, nor plant or machinery shall be added in any factory nor brought into use any time after such addition until such a certificate in respect of such extended or plant has been delivered to and accepted by the Chief Inspector of Factories.</p> <p>ii. The person competent to certify the plans and specifications to sign Form No. 2 shall possess one or other of the following qualifications:- The corporate membership of any of the following institutions:-</p> <p>a) The Institute of Civil Engineers. b) The Institute of Structural Engineers. c) The Royal Institute of British Architects. d) The Institute of Engineers (India) together with the Degree of a recognised Civil Engineering College in India: Provided that, he has also been for three years in bona fide practice of his own account as Chief Assistant of a recognised firm of Civil Engineers.</p> <p>iii. No person except in case of building owned by any Government shall be authorised to sign a Certificate of Stability or to certify plans and specifications who is in the employment of the owner or builder of the building in response of which the Certificate is given</p>			
Rule 3.4	i. The internal height of a workroom shall be not less than 14 feet measure from the floor level to the			

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	<p>lowest part of the roof;</p> <p>ii. Provided that in the case of building having a brick or concrete roof, or a combination of the two, the minimum height may be 12 feet;</p> <p>iii. Provided further that in case of factories employing less than 50 persons, the Chief Inspector may, where he is satisfied that the conditions of work are reasonably good, exempt such factories from the Provisions of this sub-rule.</p> <p>iv. There shall be provided at all time for each person employed in any workroom 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.</p> <p>v. Particulars of each workroom of the factory in which persons are regularly employed shall be entered in Form No 1-A which shall be shown to the Inspector, when required.</p> <p>i. The provisions of clause (i) of sub-rule 4 shall not apply to rooms intended for storage, godowns and like purposes and also rooms meant for office purposes.</p>			
Rule 4	<p>Application for registration and grant of licence.- All occupiers of existing factories as well as those coming for the first time under the scope of the Factories Act, shall get the factory duly registered and licenced. An application for registration of the factory and grant of licence shall be submitted in the prescribed Form No 3 in triplicate, Provided that the occupier of the premises in use as a factory, on the date of the commencement of the Rules, shall submit such application within thirty days from the commencement of the Rules.</p>			
Rule 5	<p>Grant of licence.- (1) A license for a factory shall be granted by the Chief Inspector in Form No 4 for a period of one year or five years, as may be requested in the application for registration and grant of License, as the case may be , on Payment of fees as specified under Sub-Rule 2 of this Rule.</p>			

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	<p>(2) The fee for grant of a License for one year shall be such as specified in the following schedule and in case an application for license has been made for a period of five years, the License fee shall be five times of the fee payable for grant of license for one year.</p>			
Rule 6	<p>Amendment of licence.- (1) A License granted under rule 5 may be amended by Chief Inspector (2) No License shall --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change the name of his factory; • Employ person in excess of the number as specified in the License;and withoutgetting his license amended under sub-rule(1). <p>(3)A licensee may make an application to the Chief Inspector, For amendment of hislicense, stating therein the nature of the Amendment and reasons thereof. (4) The application under sub-rule(3) shall be accompanied by a fee of Rupees 100 plus the amount, if any , by which the fee that would have been payable ifthe license had originally been issued in the amended form exceeds the fee originally paid for the license,</p>			
Rule 7	<p>Renewal of licence.- (1) A license shall be renewed by the Chief Inspector (2) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in Triplicate, in Form No.3 together with the receipt of payment of fee for a period of 01 year or 05 years, as the case may be and shall be submitted not less than 02 months before the day which the license expires and if application expires and if application is so made , the Premise shall be deemed to be duly licensed until such date the chief Inspector renews the License (3) The fee for renewal of license for 01 year shall be the same as fee for the grant thereof and in case an application for renewal has been made for 05 years the renewal fee shall be 05 times of the fee payable for the renewal of License for one year, as specified in the Schedule under sub-rule (2) of rule 5:</p>			

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	Provided that if application for renewal, complete in all respect, is not received within the time specified in sub-rule(2), the License shall be renewed only on payment of fee 25 % in excess of the fee ordinarily payable for the renewal of License for 01 year or 05 years, as the case may be.			
Rule 9	Procedure on death or disability of licensee. - If a licensee dies or become insolvent, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty under the Act for exercising the powers granted to the licensee by the licence during such time as may reasonably be required to allow him to make an application for the amendment of the licence under rule 6 in his own name for the un-expired portion of the original licence.			
Rule 10	Loss of licence.- Where a licence granted under these Rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted on payment of a fee of rupees five.			
Sec 7 Rule 12	Notice of occupation.- The notice of occupation shall be included in Form No 3, as prescribed under rule 4.			
Health				
Sub section (2) of section 11 Rule 15	Cleanliness of walls and ceilings.- factory shall continue to apply:- (i) as respects factories or parts of factories specified in Part A of the said Schedule, to work-rooms in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 500 cubic feet; (ii) as respects factories or parts of factories specified in Part B of the said Schedule, to work-rooms in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 2500 cubic feet; (iii) to engine houses, fitting shops, lunch-rooms, canteens, shelters, creches, cloak rooms, rest rooms and wash places; and (iv) to such parts of walls, sides and tops of passages and staircases are less than 20 feet above the floor or stair.			
Sub section (1) of	Record of white washing etc.- The record of dates on which white washing colour-washing, varnishing etc, are carried on shall be entered			

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Sec 11, Rule 16	in a register maintained in Form No 7.			
Rule 17	<p>Disposal of trade wastes and effluents.-</p> <p>(1) In the case of a factory where the drainage system is proposed to be connected to the public sewerage system, prior approval of the arrangements made shall be obtained form the local authority.</p> <p>(2) In the case of factory situated in a place where no public sewerage system exists, prior approval of the arrangements made for the disposal of trade-waste and effluents shall be obtained from the Public Health Authorities or such authority as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf.</p>			
Sub section (1) of Sec 15, Rule 18	<p>When artificial humidification not allowed.-</p> <p>There shall be no artificial humidification in any room of a cotton spinning or weaving factory:-</p> <p>a) by the use of steam during any period when the dry bulb temperature of that room exceeds 85 degrees;</p> <p>b) at any time when the wet-bulb reading of the hygrometer is higher than that specified in the following Schedule in relation to the dry bulb reading of the hygrometer at that time; or as regards a dry bulb reading intermediate between any two dry bulb readings indicated consecutively in the Schedule when the dry bulb reading does not exceed the wet bulb reading to the extent indicated in relation to the lower of these two dry bulb readings:-</p> <p>Provided however, that clause (b) shall not apply when the difference between the wet bulb temperature as indicated by the hygrometer in the department concerned and the wet bulb temperature taken with a hygrometer outside in the shade is less than 3.5 degrees.</p>			
Rule 19	<p>Provisions of hygrometer.-</p> <p>The number of hygrometer shall be regulated according to the following scale.-01 hygrometer for each room of less than 300000 cubic feet capacity and 01 extra hygrometer for each 200000 cubic feet or part thereof, in excess of this.</p>			
Rule 22	Temperature to be recorded at each Hygrometer.-			

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	<p>At each hygrometer maintained in accordance with rule 19, correct wet and dry bulb temperature shall be recorded thrice daily during each working day by competent persons nominated by the manager and approved by the Inspector.</p> <p>The temperature shall be taken between 7 A.M. and 9 A.M. between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. (but not in the rest interval) and between 4 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. In exceptional circumstances such additional readings and between such hours, as the Inspector may specify shall be taken. The temperatures shall be entered in a Humidity Register in the prescribed Form No. 6, maintained in the Factory. At the end of each month, the persons who have taken the readings shall sign the register and certify the correctness of the entries. The Registers shall always be available for inspection by the Inspector.</p>			
Rule 28	<p>How to introduce steam for humidification.-</p> <p>In any room in which steam pipes are used for the introduction of steam for the purpose of artificial humidification of the air the following provisions shall apply-</p> <p>(a) The diameter of such pipes shall not exceed two inches and in the case of pipes installed after 1st day of January, 1949 the diameter shall not exceed one inch;</p> <p>(b) Such pipes shall be as short as is reasonably practicable;</p> <p>(c) All hangers supporting such pipes shall be separated from the bare pipes by an efficient insulator not less than half an inch in thickness;</p> <p>(d) No uncovered jet from such pipe shall project more than 4-1/2 inches beyond the outer of any cover;</p> <p>(e) The steam pressure shall be as low as practicable and shall not exceed 70 lbs. per square inch;</p> <p>(f) The pipe employed for the introduction of steam into the air in a department shall be effectively covered with such non-conducting material, as may be approved by the Inspector in order to minimise the amount of heat radiated by them into the department.</p>			
Sub-section (4) of	<p>Lighting of interior parts.-</p> <p>(1) The general illumination over those interior parts of a factory where persons are regularly employed shall be</p>			

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section (17) Rule 30	<p>not less than 3 feet candles measured in the horizontal plane at a level of 3 feet above the floor:</p> <p>Provided that in any such parts in which the mounting height of the light source for general illumination necessarily exceeds 25 feet measured from the floor or where the structure of the room or the position or construction of the fixed machinery plant prevents the uniform attainment of this standard, the general illumination at the said level shall be not less than 1 foot candle and where work is actually being done the illumination shall be not less than 3 feet candles.</p> <p>(2) The illumination over all other interior parts of the factory over which persons employed pass shall, when and where a person is passing, be not less than 0.5 foot candles at floor level.</p> <p>(3) The standard specified in this rule shall be without prejudice to the provision of any additional illumination required to render the lighting sufficient and suitable for the nature of the work.</p>			
Sub-section (4) of section (18) Rule 34	<p>Quantity of drinking water.- The quantity of drinking water to be provided for the workers in every factory shall be at least as many gallons a day as there are workers employed in the factory and such drinking water shall be readily available at all times during working hours.</p>			
Rule 35	<p>Source of supply.- The water provided for drinking shall be supplied- (a) from the taps connected with a public water supply system, or (b) from any other source approved in writing by the Health Officer.</p>			
Rule 36	<p>Storage of water.- If drinking water is not supplied from taps connected with a public water supply system it shall be kept in suitable vessels and renewed at least daily. All practicable steps shall be taken to preserve the water and vessels from contamination and to keep the vessels scrupulously clean.</p>			
Rule 37	<p>Cleanliness of well or reservoir.-</p>			

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	<p>(1) Drinking water shall not be supplied from any open well or reservoir unless it is soconstructed, situated, protected and maintained as to be free from the possibility ofpollution by chemical, or bacterial and extraneous impurities.</p> <p>(2) Where drinking water is supplied from such well or reservoir the water.</p> <p>Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any such well or reservoir if the water therein is filtered and treated to the satisfaction of the Health Officer before it is supplied for consumption.</p>			
Rule 38	<p>Report from Health Officer.- The Inspector may by order in writing direct the manager to obtain, at such time or at such intervals as he may direct a report from the Health Officer as to the fitness for human consumption of the water supplied to the workers, and in every case to submit to the Inspector a copy of such report as soon as it is received from the Health Officer.</p>			
Rule 39	<p>Water centres.- In every factory wherein more than two hundred and fifty workers are ordinarily employed-</p> <p>(a) the drinking water shall be supplied in every canteen, lunch-room and rest-room and also at conveniently accessible points throughout the factory, which for the purpose of these Rules shall be called "water centres";</p> <p>(b) the water centres shall be sheltered from the weather and adequately drained;</p> <p>(c) the number of water centres to be provided shall be one "centre" for every 150 employed at any one time in the factory: Provided that, in the case of a factory where the number of persons employed exceeds 500, it shall be sufficient if there is one such "centre" as aforesaid for every 150 persons up to the first 500 and one for every 500 persons thereafter;</p> <p>(d) Every "water centre" shall be maintained in a clean and orderly condition and shall be in charge of a suitable person who shall distribute the water. Such person shall be provided with clean clothes while on</p>			

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	duty.			
Sub-section (3) of section (19) Rule 40	<p>Latrine accommodation- Latrine accommodation shall be provided every factory on the following scale:- (a) where females are employed, there shall be at least one latrine for every 25 females; (b) where males are employed, there shall be at least one latrine for every 25 males provided that, where the number of males employed exceeds 100, it shall be sufficient if there is one latrine for every 25 males up to the first 100, and one for every 50 thereafter. In calculating the number of latrines required under this rule, any odd number of workers less than 25 or 50, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 25 or 50.</p>			
Rule 41	<p>Latrines to conform to public health requirements.- Latrines, other than those connected with efficient water borne sewage system, shall comply with the requirements of the Public Health authorities.</p>			
Rule 42	<p>Privacy of latrines.- Every latrine shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and shall have a proper door and fastenings.</p>			
Rule 43	<p>Sign-boards to be displayed.- Where workers of both sexes are employed, there shall be displayed outside each latrine block a notice in the language understood by the majority of the 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.</p>			
Rule 44	<p>Urinal accommodation.- Urinal accommodation shall be provided for the use of male workers and shall not be less than 2 feet in length for every 50 males: Provided that where the number of males employed exceeds 500, it shall be sufficient if there is one urinal for every 50 males up to first 500 employed, and one for every 100 thereafter. In calculating the urinal accommodation required under this rule any odd number of workers less than 50 or 100 as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 50 or 100.</p>			
Rule 45	<p>Urinals to conform to public health requirements.- urinals, other than those connected with an efficient</p>			

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	water-borne sewage system, and urinals in a factory wherein more than two hundred and fifty workers are ordinarily employed shall comply with the requirements of the Public Health authorities.			
Rule 47	<p>White-washing, colour-washing of latrines and urinals.- The walls ceilings and partitions of every latrine and urinal shall be white-washed or colour-washed and the white-washing or colour-washing shall be repeated at least once in every period of four months. The dates on which the white-washing or colour-washing is carried out shall be entered in the prescribed register (Form No. 7): Provided that this rule shall not apply to latrines and urinals, the walls, ceilings or partitions of which are laid in glazed tiles or otherwise finished to provide a smooth, polished impervious surface and that they are washed with suitable detergents and disinfectants at least once in every period of four months.</p>			
Rule 48	<p>Construction and maintenance of drains.- All drains carrying waste or sullage water shall be constructed in masonry or other impermeable material and shall be regularly flushed and the effluent 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.</p>			
Rule 49	<p>Water taps in latrines.- Where piped water supply is available a sufficient number of water taps, conveniently accessible shall be provided in or near such latrine accommodation.</p>			
Sub-section (2) of section (20) Rule 50	<p>Number and location of Spittoons.- The number and location of the spittoons to be provided shall be to the satisfaction of the Inspector.</p>			
Rule 51	<p>Type if spittoons.- The spittoons shall be of either of the following types:- (a) a galvanized iron container with a conical funnel</p>			

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	shaped cover. A layer of suitable disinfectant liquid shall always be maintained in the container; or (b) a container filled with dry, clean sand and covered with a layer of bleaching powder; or (c) any other type approved by the Chief Inspector			
Rule 52	Cleaning of Spittoons.- The spittoon mentioned in clause (a) of rule 51 shall be emptied, cleaned and disinfected at least once every day; and the spittoon mentioned in clause (b) of rule 51 shall be cleaned by scrapping out the top layer of sand as often as necessary or at least once every day.			
Sub-section (2) of section (23) Rule 54	Employment of young persons on dangerous machines.- The following machines shall be deemed to be of such dangerous character that young persons shall not work at them unless the provisions are complied with:- Power presses other than hydraulic presses; Milling machines used in the metal trades; Guillotine machines; Circular saws;Platen printing machines.			
Sub-section (2) of section (29) Rule 55A	No lifting machine and no chain, rope, lifting tackle except a fibre rope or a fibre rope sling, shall be taken into use in any factory for the first time in that factory unless it has been tested and all parts have been thoroughly examined by a competent person and a certificate of such a test and examination specifying the safe working load or loads and signed by the persons making the test and the examination, has been obtained and is kept available for inspection.			
Rule 55B	(a) Every jib-crane is so constructed that the safe working load may be varied by the raising or lowering of the jib, omission shall have attached thereto either an automatic indicator of safe working loads or an automatic jib angle indicator and a table indicating the safe working loads at corresponding inclinations of the jib or corresponding radii of load. (b) A table showing the safe working loads of every kind and the size of chain, rope or lifting tackle in use, and, in the case of a multiple sling, the safe working load at different angles of the legs, shall be posted in the stores in which the chains, ropes of lifting tackles are kept, and in prominent positions on the premises and no chain, rope of lifting tackle not shown in the table shall be			

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	used. The foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in respect of any lifting tackle if the safe working load thereof, or in the case of a multiple sling, the safe working load at different angles of the legs is plainly marked upon it.			
Rule 55C	<p>Particulars of register to be maintained under clause (a) (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Act shall be:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Name of occupier of factory. (ii) Address of the factory. (iii) Distinguishing number of mark, if any, and description sufficient to identify the lifting machine, chain, rope or lifting tackle. (iv) Date when the lifting machine, chain, rope or lifting tackle was first taken into use in the factory. (v) Date and number of the certificate relating to any test and examination made under rule 55-A and 55-G together with the name and address of the person who issued the certificate. (vi) Date of each periodical thorough examination made under clause (a) (iii) of subsection(1) of section 29 of the Act and rule 55-F and by whom it was carried out. (vii) Dates of annealing or other heat treatment of the chain and other lifting tackle made under rule 55-E and by whom it was carried out. (viii) Particulars of any defects affecting the safe working load found at any such thorough examination or after annealing and of the steps taken to remedy such defects. <p>The register shall be kept readily available for inspection.</p>			
Rule 55D	All rails on which a travelling crane moves and every track on which the carriage of a transporter or runway moves, shall be of proper size and adequate strength and have an even running surface and every rail or track shall be properly laid , adequate supported and properly maintained			
Rule 55E	All chains and lifting tackle except a rope sling shall unless they have been subjected to such other heat treatment as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, ineffectively annealed under the supervision			

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	<p>of a competent person at the following intervals-</p> <p>(i) All chains, slings, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels used in connection with molten metal or molten slag or when they are made of half inch bar or smaller once at least in every six months.</p> <p>(ii) All other chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels in general use, once at least in every twelve months: Provided that chains and lifting tackle not in frequent use shall, subject to the Chief Inspector's approval be annealed only when necessary. Particulars of such annealing shall be entered in a register prescribed under rule 55-C.</p>			
Rule 55G	All lifting machines, chains, ropes and lifting tackle, except a fibre rope or fibre rope sling, which have been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding or otherwise, shall, before being again taken into use be adequately re-tested and re-examined by a competent person and a certificate of such test and examination be obtained and particulars entered in the register kept in accordance with rule 55-C.			
Rule 55H	No person under 18 years of age and no person who is not-sufficiently competent and reliable shall be employed as driver of a lifting machine whether driven by mechanical power or otherwise, or to give signals to a driver.			
Rule 56	<p>Pressure Plant.-</p> <p>(1) Every plant or machinery other than life working cylinders of prime movers used in a factory, and operated at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, shall be:-</p> <p>(a) of good construction, sound material, adequate strength, and free from any patent defect;</p> <p>(b) properly maintained in a safe condition;</p> <p>(c) fitted with:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a suitable safety valve or other effective device to ensure that the maximum permissible working pressure of the vessel shall not be exceeded; ii. a suitable pressure gauge easily visible and designed to show at all times, the correct internal pressure in lbs. per square inch, and marked with a prominent red mark at the safe working pressure of the vessel; 			

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	<p>iii. a suitable stop valve or valves by which the vessel may be isolated from other vessels or source of supply of pressure;</p> <p>iv. a suitable drain cock or valve at the lowest part of the vessel for the discharge of connected liquid.</p> <p>(d) thoroughly examined by a competent person:-</p> <p>(i) externally, once in every period of 06 months to ensure general condition of the vessel and the working of its fittings, and</p> <p>(ii) Internally, once in every period of 12 months to ensure condition of the walls, seams and ties, both inside and outside the vessel, soundness of the parts of the vessel, and the effects of corrosion. If by reason of construction of the vessel, a thorough internal examination is not possible, this examination may be replaced by a hydraulic test which shall be carried out once in every 02 years; Provided that the vessels in continuous processes which cannot be frequently opened, the period of internal examination may be extended to 04 years;</p>			
Rule 56	<p>(3) Every vessel other than part of a prime mover operated at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, and not so constructed as to withstand with safety the maximum possible working pressure at the source of supply or the maximum pressure which can be obtained in the pipe connecting the vessel with any other source of supply, shall be fitted with a suitable reducing valve or other suitable automatic device to prevent the safe working pressure of the vessel being exceeded.</p> <p>(4) In cases owing to the nature of the process or the action of the contents of the vessel, a pressure gauge or safety valve or bots cannot work reliably, a tested and reliable working thermometer with a sufficient large scale, on which shall be clearly marked the maximum permissible temperature in the vessel or pyrometers or rupture discs in addition to the pressure gauge and safety valve may be fitted as may be directed by the Chief Inspector.</p> <p>(5) If during thorough examination, doubt arises as to the ability of vessel to work safely until the next</p>			

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	<p>examination provided for in these rules, then the competent person shall enter in the register prescribed a reasoned statement, to authorise the vessel for further work subject to a lowering of pressure or to more frequent inspection or subject to both of these requirements.</p> <p>(6) No vessel which has undergone alterations or repairs shall be taken into use unless it is thoroughly examined by a competent person.</p> <p>(7) A report of the result of every examination made shall be completed in the prescribed Form No 8 and signed by the person making the examination and shall be kept available for perusal by an Inspector at any time while the vessel is in service.</p> <p>(8) No vessel which has previously been used shall be taken into use in any factory for the first time in the factory until it has been examined and reported in accordance with these Rules and no new vessel shall be taken into use unless there has been obtained from the maker of the vessel, or from a competent person, a certificate specifying the maximum permissible working pressure thereof, and stating the nature of the tests to which the vessel and its fittings (if any) have been subjected, and the certificate is so marked as to enable it to be identified, to which the certificate relates.</p> <p>(9) Where the report of any examination under this rule specifies conditions for securing the safe working of a vessel, the vessel shall not be used except in accordance with these conditions.</p> <p>(10) The competent person making the reports of any examination under this rule, shall within seven days of the completion of the examination, send to the Inspector a copy of the report in every case where the maximum permissible working pressure is reduced, or the examination shows that the part cannot be continued to be used with safety unless certain repairs are carried out immediately or within a specified time.</p> <p>(11) The requirements of this rule shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the requirements of any other Act, rules or regulations.</p>			
Sec 35 Rule 58	Protection of eyes.- Effective screens or suitable goggles shall be provided			

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	<p>for the protection of persons employed in or in the immediate vicinity of the following processes:-</p> <p>(a) The processes specified in Schedule I annexed hereto, being processes which involve risk of injury to the eyes from particles or fragments thrown off in the course of the process.</p> <p>(b) The processes specified in Schedule II annexed hereto, being processes which involve risk of injury to the eyes by reason of exposure to excessive light.</p>			
Sec 38 rule 61	<p>Means of escape in cases of fire.-</p> <p>(1) Every factory shall be provided with adequate means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing:-</p> <p>(a) Each room of a factory building shall in relation to its size and the number of persons employed in it be provided with an adequate number of exits for use in case of fire though not necessarily confined to such use, so positioned that each person will have a reasonably free and unobstructed passage from his work place to an exit.</p> <p>(b) No exit intended for use in case of fire shall be less than 3 feet in width nor less than 6 feet 6 inches in height.</p> <p>(c) In the case of a factory building or part of a factory building of more than onestorey and in which not less than 20 persons work at any one time, there shall be provided at least one substantial stairway permanently constructed either inside or outside the building and which affords direct and unimpeded access to ground level.</p> <p>(d) In the case of a factory building or part of a factory building in which 20 or more persons work at any one time above the level of the ground floor, or wherein explosive or highly inflammable materials are used or stored, or which is situated below ground level, the means of escape shall include at least 02 separate and substantial stairways permanently constructed either inside or outside the building and which afford direct and unimpeded access to ground level.</p> <p>(e) Every stairway in a factory which affords a means of</p>			

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	<p>escape in case of fire shall be provided with a substantial handrail which if the stairway has an open side shall be on that side, and if the stairway has two open sided, such handrail shall be provided on both sides.</p> <p>(2) Every factory shall be provided either with-</p> <p>(a) an ample supply of water maintained at a sufficient pressure to reach all parts of the factory building together with necessary hame pipes and hydrauls for making effective use if the water in case of fire in any part of the factory; or</p> <p>(b) both buckets and chemicals fire extinguishers in suitable number and at suitable sites according to the size and nature of the factory.</p> <p>(3) All such apparatus for extinguishers in fires shall kept in good order and shall be periodically examined.</p>			
Sec 45 Rule 63	<p>First Aid Appliance.- The first-aid boxes or cup-boards shall be distinctively marked with a red cross on a white ground and shall contain the following equipment:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 24 small sterilized dressings. 2. 12 medium size sterilized dressings. 3. 12 large size sterilized dressings. 4. 12 large size sterilized burn dressings. 5. 12 (1/2 oz) packets sterilized cotton wool. 6. Snake bite lancet. 7. 1 pair scissors. 8. 2 (1 oz) bottles of potassium permanganate crystals. 9. 1 (4 oz) bottle containing a two percent alcoholic solution of iodine. 10. 1(4 oz) bottle of sal-volatile having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label. 11. 1 copy of the first-aid leaflet issued by the Chief Adviser, Factories, Government of India. 12. 12 roller bandage 4 inches wide. 13. 12 roller bandages 2 inches wide. 14. 2 rolls of adhesive plaster. 15. 6 triangular bandages. 16. 2 packets of safety pins. 			

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	<p>17. A supply of suitable splints.</p> <p>18. 1 tournequet:</p> <p>Provided that items (12) to (18) inclusive need not be included in the standard first-aid box or cupboard (a) where there is a properly equipped ambulance, room, or (b) if at least one box containing such items and placed and maintained in a accordance with the requirements of section 45 is separately provided.</p>			
Sec 45 Rule 64	<p>Ambulance Room.-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This rule shall come into force, in respect of any class or description of factories, on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf. 2. The ambulance room or dispensary shall be in charge of a qualified medical practitioner assisted by at least one qualified nurse and such subordinate staff as the Chief Inspector may direct. <p>Explanation.-In this rule qualified practitioner means a person holding a qualification granted by an authority specified in the schedule to the Indian Medical Degrees Act 1916(7 of 1916) or in the Schedule to the Indian Council Medical Act, 1956 (102 of 1956;")</p>			
Sec 45 Rule 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71	<p>Canteen.-</p> <p>The occupier of every factory notified by the Chief Commissioner, and wherein more than 250 workers are ordinarily employed shall provide in or near the factory an adequate canteen according to the standards prescribed in these Rules.</p> <p>Dining Hall.- the dining hall shall accommodate at a time at least 30% of the workers working at a time: Provided that, in any particular factory or in any particular class of factories, the Chief Commissioner may, by a notification in this behalf, alter the percentage of workers to be accommodated.</p> <p>Equipment.-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There shall be provided and maintained sufficient utensils, crockery, cutlery, furniture and any other equipment necessary for the efficient running of the canteen, suitable clean clothes for the 			

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	<p>employees servicing in the canteen shall also be provided and maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The furniture, utensils and other equipment shall be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition. A service counter, if provided, shall have a top of smooth and impervious material. Suitable facilities including an adequate supply of hot water shall be provided for the cleaning of utensils and equipment. <p>Price to be charged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food, drink and other items served in the canteen shall be sold on a non-profit basis and the prices charged shall be subject to the approval of the Canteen Managing Committee. The charge per portion of food stuff, beverage and any other item served in the canteen shall be conspicuously displayed in the canteen. Where the canteens are managed by a co-operative society of the workers, a nominal profit not exceeding 5% may be charged by such society. <p>Accounts.-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All books of accounts, registers and any other documents used in connection with the running of the canteen shall be produced on demand to an Inspector of Factories. The account pertaining to the canteen shall be audited, once every 12 months, by registered accountants and auditors. The balance sheet prepared by the said auditors shall be submitted to the Canteen Managing Committee not later than 02 months after the closing of the audited accounts. <p>Managing Committee.-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The manager shall appoint a Canteen Managing Committee which shall be consulted from time to time as to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the quality and quantity of food stuffs to be served in the canteen; (b) the arrangement of the menus; (c) times of meals in the canteen; and (d) any other matter as may be directed by the 			
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	<p>Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Canteen Managing Committee shall consist of an equal number of persons nominated by the occupier and elected by the workers. The number of elected workers shall be in the proportion of 1 of every 1000 workers employed in the factory, provided that in no case shall there be more than 5 or less than 2 workers on the Committee. The manager shall determine and supervise the procedure for elections to the Canteen Managing Committee. A Canteen Managing Committee shall be dissolved by the Manager 02 years after the last election, no account being taken of a bye-election: <p>Provided that where the canteens are managed through the co-operative societies registered under the Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1956, it shall not be necessary to appoint such a managing committee.</p> <p>Portion of running cost to be borne by occupier.- The Chief Commissioner may by special or general directions issued in this behalf and notified in the Official Gazette, prescribed the proportion of the cost of running a canteen which shall be borne by the occupier.</p>			
Sec 48 Rule 73	<p>Creches.- The creche shall be conveniently accessible to the mothers of the children accommodated therein and so far as is reasonably practicable it shall not be situated in close proximity to any part of the factory where obnoxious fumes, dust or odours are given off or in which excessively noisy processes are carried on.</p> <p>The building in which the creche is situated shall soundly constructed and all the walls and roofs shall be of suitable heat resisting materials and shall be waterproof. The floor and internal walls of the creches shall be so laid or finished as to provide a smooth impervious surface.</p>			
Rule 80	Register of adult workers.-			

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	The register of adult workers shall be in Form No. 12.			
Chapter VII Sec 72 Rule 85	Notice of periods of work for children.- The notice of periods of work for child workers shall be in Form No. 13.			
Sec 73 Rule 86	Register of child workers.- The register of child workers shall be in Form No. 14.			
Sec 83-112 Rule 87	Leave and wage register The manager shall keep a register in Form No. 15 hereinafter called the Leave With Wages Register: the last entry in it shall be produced before the Inspector on demand. 88.			
Rule 88	Leave Book.- The manager shall provide each worker with a book in Form No. 16. The leave book shall be the property of the worker and the manager or his agent shall not demand it except to make the relevant entries therein			
Rule 89	Medical certificate.- If any worker is absent from work due to his illness and he wants to avail himself of the leave with wages due to him to cover the whole or part of the period of his illness, he shall if required by the manager, produce a medical certificate, signed by a registered or recognised Vaid or Hakim or MMBS doctor stating the cause of the absence and the period for which the worker, is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, Vaid or Hakim or MBBD Doctor, unable to attend to his work, or other reliable evidence to prove that he was actually sick during the period for which the leave is to be availed of.			
Rule 92	Notice of leave with wages.- (1) As far as circumstances permit, members of the same family, comprising husband, wife and children shall be allowed leave on the same date. (2) A worker may exchange the period of his leave with another worker, subject to the approval of the manager.			
Rule 93	Payment of wages if the worker dies.- If a worker dies before he resumes work, the balance of his pay due for the period of leave with wages not availed of shall be paid to his nominee within one week			

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	of the intimation of the death of the worker. For this purpose each worker shall submit a nomination in Form No. 28 duly signed by himself and attested by 02 witnesses. The nomination shall remain in force until it is cancelled or revised by another nomination.			
Sec 88 Rule 96	<p>Notification of accidents.-</p> <p>(1) When any accident or occurrence specified in the Schedule takes place in a factory, the manager of the factory shall forthwith send notice thereof by telephone, special messenger or telegram to the Inspector, and if the accident is fatal, or of such a serious nature that it is likely to prove fatal, notice as aforesaid shall also be sent to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the District Magistrate or sub-Divisional officer; and ▪ the officer in charge of the nearest police station. <p>(2) The notice so given shall be confirmed by the manager of the factory to the above mentioned authorities within 12 hours of the occurrence by sending to them a written report in the prescribed Form No. 18.</p>			
Sec 112 Rule 102	<p>Information required by the Inspector.-</p> <p>The occupier, owner or manager of a factory shall furnish any information that an Inspector may require for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any provision of the Act has been complied with or whether any order of an Inspector has been duly carried out. Any demand by an Inspector for any such information, if made, during the course of an inspection shall be complied with forthwith if the information is available in the factory, or if made in writing, shall be complied with within seven days of receipt thereof.</p>			
Rule 103	<p>Muster-roll.-</p> <p>The manager of every factory shall maintain a muster-roll of all the workers employed in the factory in Form No. 25</p>			
Rule 104	<p>Register of accidents and dangerous occurrences.-</p> <p>The manager of every factory shall maintain a register of all accidents and dangerous occurrences which occur in the factory in Form No. 26-</p>			
Rule 105	<p>Maintenance of inspection book.-</p> <p>The manager of every factory shall maintain a bound</p>			

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	inspection book and shall produce it when so required by the Inspector or Certifying Surgeon.			
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Format

Form 1 : Application for Permission to construct, Extend or Take into Use any Building as a Factory

Form 2:- Removed from list

Form 3 : Application for Registration and Grant or Renewal of Licence for the Year and Notice of Occupation Specified in Sections 6 and 7.

Form 4 : Registration and Licence to Work a Factory.

Form 5 : Certificate of Fitness

Form 6 : Humidity Register

Form 7 : Record of Lime Washing, Painting, Etc.

Form 8 : Report of Examination of Pressure Vessel

Form 9 : Register of Compensatory Holidays

Form 10 : Overtime Muster Roll for Exempted Workers Month Ending.....20

Form 11 : Notice of Periods of Work for Adult Workers

Form 12 : Register of Adult Workers

Form 13 : Notice of Periods of Work for Child Workers

Form 14 : Register of Child Worker

Form 15 : Register of Leave With Wages

Form 16 Removed

Form 17 : Health Register

Form 18 : Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence

Form 18s : Form 18 Schedule

Form 19 : Notice of Poisoning or Disease

Form 20 : Abstract of the Factories Act, 1948, and the Factories Rules, 1950

Form 21 : Annual Return Year Ending 31st December, 19

Form 22 : Half Yearly Returns


Form 23 : Leave With Wages- Annual Return

Form 24 : Compensatory Holidays- Annual Return

Form 25 : Muster Roll

Form 26 : Register of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences

Form 27 : Special Certificate of Fitness

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1.0 SCOPE


An Act to provide for public liability insurance for the purpose of providing immediate relief to the persons affected by accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for matters connected there with or incidental there to.

Note: This Section is for information only since BBMB does not store any substance mentioned in the Schedule of the PLI Rules beyond the threshold quantity. This Section shall be updated as and when any change in substances and related Threshold quantity changes An Act to consolidate & amend the law relating to electricity storage / petroleum.

REQUIREMENTS


Reference	Brief Description
Section 3	Owner to provide relief, as specified, in case of death, or injury to any person (other than workman) or damage to any property from an accident, on principle of no fault as specified in the SCHEDULE of the Act.
Section 4	Owner to draw Insurance Policy and renew it before the specified expiry period. To pay to the Insurer further prescribed amount for being credited to the Relief Fund overseen by the Collector.
Section 9	Owner to provide any information required by the Central Government or agencies authorized by it for ascertaining compliance with the provisions of Act.
Section 10	Owner to allow entry and inspection of any person empowered by the Central Govt. to the place where activity involving hazardous chemical is being carried out at all reasonable times, to ascertain compliance with the provision of the act.
Section 11	Owner to allow search and seizure of any hazardous substance being handled in contravention of sub section (1) of section (4).
	List of Chemicals being handled by OWNER as per the Table detailing "List of Chemicals with quantities for application of Public Liability Insurance Act".

PLI Sl. No.	Name of Hazardous Substance	Quantity	CAS Chemical Abstract Service Number	Quantity Handled at Site


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- 1.0 SCOPE**
This rule is applicable to the BBMB Health Centre (Hospitals, Dispensaries) and is concerning generation, collection, receipt, storage, transportation, treatment, disposal or handling of Bio medical waste in any form.
- 2.0 Responsibility**
PMO is responsible for the implementation of this law in hospital and dispensary.
- 3.0 REQUIREMENTS**


Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule 4. Duties of the Occupier.	It shall be the duty of every occupier to- a) take all necessary steps to ensure that bio-medical waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment and in accordance with these rules; b) make a provision within the premises for a safe, ventilated and secured location for storage of segregated biomedical waste in colored bags or containers in the manner as specified in Schedule I , to ensure that there shall be no secondary handling, pilferage of recyclables or inadvertent scattering or spillage by animals and the bio-medical waste from such place or premises shall be directly transported common bio-medical waste treatment facility or for the appropriate treatment and disposal, as the case may be, in the manner as prescribed in Schedule I ; c) pre-treat the laboratory waste, microbiological waste, blood samples and blood bags through disinfection or sterilisation on-site in the manner as prescribed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) or National AIDs Control Organisation (NACO) guidelines and then sent to the common bio-medical waste treatment facility for final disposal; d) phase out use of chlorinated plastic bags, gloves and blood bags within 02			

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	<p>years from the date of notification of these rules;</p> <p>e) dispose of solid waste other than bio-medical waste in accordance with the provisions of respective waste management rules made under the relevant laws and amended from time to time;</p> <p>f) not to give treated bio-medical waste with municipal solid waste;</p> <p>g) provide training to all its health care workers and others, involved in handling of bio medical waste at the time of induction and thereafter at least once every year and the details of training programmes conducted, number of personnel trained and number of personnel not undergone any training shall be provided in the Annual Report;</p> <p>h) immunise all its health care workers and others, involved in handling of bio-medical waste for protection against diseases including Hepatitis B and Tetanus that are likely to be transmitted by handling of bio-medical waste, in the manner as prescribed in the National Immunisation Policy or the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued from time to time;</p> <p>i) establish a Bar- Code System for bags or containers containing bio-medical waste to be sent out of the premises or place for any purpose within 01 year from the date of the notification of these rules;</p> <p>j) ensure segregation of liquid chemical waste at source and ensure pre-treatment or neutralisation prior to mixing with other effluent generated from health care facilities;</p> <p>k) ensure treatment and disposal of liquid waste in accordance with the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);</p>			
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	<p>l) ensure occupational safety of all its health care workers and others involved in handling of bio-medical waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipments;</p> <p>m) conduct health check up at the time of induction and at least once in a year for all its health care workers and others involved in handling of bio-medical waste and maintain the records for the same;</p> <p>n) maintain and update on day to day basis the bio-medical waste management register and display the monthly record on its website according to the bio-medical waste generated in terms of category and colour coding as specified in Schedule I;</p> <p>o) report major accidents including accidents caused by fire hazards, blasts during handling of bio-medical waste and the remedial action taken and the records relevant thereto, (including nil report) in Form I to the prescribed authority and also along with the annual report;</p> <p>p) make available the annual report on its web-site and all the health care facilities shall make own website within 02 years from the date of notification of these rules;</p> <p>q) inform the prescribed authority immediately in case the operator of a facility does not collect the bio-medical waste within the intended time or as per the agreed time;</p> <p>r) establish a system to review and monitor the activities related to bio-medical waste management, either through an existing committee or by forming a new committee and the Committee shall meet once in every 06 months and the record of the minutes of the meetings of this</p>			
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	<p>committee shall be submitted along with the annual report to the prescribed authority and the healthcare establishments having less than 30 beds shall designate a qualified person to review and monitor the activities relating to bio-medical waste management within that establishment and submit the annual report;</p> <p>s) maintain all record for operation of incineration, hydro or autoclaving etc, for a period of 05 years;</p> <p>t) Existing incinerators to achieve the standards for treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste as specified in Schedule II for retention time in secondary chamber and Dioxin and Furans within 02years from the date of this notification.</p>			
Rule 7.	Treatment and disposal.			
Sub Rule 1	Bio-medical waste shall be treated and disposed of in accordance with Schedule I , and in compliance with the standards provided in Schedule-II by the health care facilities and common bio-medical waste treatment facility.			
Sub Rule 2	Hand over segregated waste as per the Schedule-I to common bio-medical waste treatment facility for treatment, processing and final disposal: Provided that the lab and highly infectious bio-medical waste generated to be pre-treated by equipment like autoclave or microwave.			
Sub Rule 3	Establish on-site treatment and disposal facility, if a service of common bio-medical waste treatment facility is available at a distance of 75 kilo-meter.			
Sub Rule 4	In cases where service of the common bio-medical waste treatment facility is not available , the set up requisite biomedical waste treatment equipment like incinerator, autoclave or microwave, shredder prior to commencement of its			

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	operation, as per the authorisation given by the prescribed authority.			
Sub Rule 8	Phase out use of non-chlorinated plastic bags within 02 years from the date of publication of these rules and after 02 years from such publication of these rules, the chlorinated plastic bags not be used for storing and transporting of bio-medical waste and the occupier or operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall not dispose of such plastics by incineration and the bags used for storing and transporting biomedical waste shall be in compliance with the Bureau of Indian Standards. Till the Standards are published, the carry bags shall be as per the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2011.			
Sub Rule 9	After ensuring treatment by autoclaving or microwaving followed by mutilation or shredding, whichever is applicable, the recyclables from the treated bio-medical wastes such as plastics and glass shall be given to such recyclers having valid authorisation or registration from the respective prescribed authority.			
Sub Rule 10	Common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall maintain a record of recyclable wastes referred to in sub-rule (9) which are auctioned or sold and the same shall be submitted to the prescribed authority as part of its annual report. The record shall be open for inspection by the prescribed authorities.			
Sub Rule 11	The handling and disposal of all the mercury waste and lead waste shall be in accordance with the respective rules and regulations.			
Rule 8.	Segregation, packing, transportation and storage.			
Sub Rule 1	No untreated bio-medical waste shall be mixed with other wastes.			
Sub Rule 2	The bio-medical waste is segregated into containers or bags at the point of generation in accordance with Schedule I prior to its storage, transportation,			


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	treatment and disposal.			
Sub Rule 3	The containers or bags referred to in sub-rule (2) is labeled as specified in Schedule IV .			
Sub Rule 7	Untreated human anatomical waste, animal anatomical waste, soiled waste and, biotechnology waste shall not be stored beyond a period of 48 hours : Provided that in case for any reason it becomes necessary to store such waste beyond such a period, the occupier shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the waste does not adversely affect human health and the environment and inform the prescribed authority along with the reasons for doing so.			
Sub Rule 8	Microbiology waste and all other clinical laboratory waste shall be pre-treated by sterilisation to Log 6 or disinfection to Log 4 , as per the World Health Organisation guidelines before packing and sending to the common bio-medical waste treatment facility.			
Rule 8.	Procedure for authorization Handling bio-medical waste, <i>irrespective of the quantity</i> shall make an application in Form II to the prescribed authority i.e. SPCB, for grant of authorisation and the prescribed authority grant the provisional authorisation in Form III and the validity of such authorisation for bedded health care facility and operator of a common facility shall be synchronised with the validity of the consents.			
Sub Rule 1	The authorisation shall be one time for non-bedded occupiers and the authorisation in such cases shall be deemed to have been granted, if not objected by the prescribed authority within a period of 90days from the date of receipt of duly completed application along with such necessary documents.			
Sub Rule 3	Every application for authorisation shall be disposed of by the prescribed authority within a period of 90days from the date of receipt of duly completed application along			

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	with such necessary documents, failing which it shall be deemed that the authorisation is granted under these rules.			
Sub Rule 4	In case of any change in the bio-medical waste generation, handling, treatment and disposal for which authorisation was earlier granted, Intimate to the prescribed authority about the change or variation in the activity and submit a fresh application in Form II for modification of the conditions of authorisation.			
Rule 13. Sub rule 1	Annual Report Common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall submit an annual report to the prescribed authority in Form-IV , on or before the 30th June of every year.			
Rule 14. Maintenance of records Sub Rule 1	Maintain records related to the generation, collection, reception, storage, transportation, treatment, disposal or any other form of handling of bio-medical waste, for a period of 05 years , in accordance with these rules and guidelines issued by the Central Government or the CPCB or the prescribed authority as the case may be.			
Sub Rule 2	All records are subject to inspection and verification by the prescribed authority or the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at any time.			
Rule 15. Accident reporting Sub Rule 1	In case of any major accident at any institution or facility or any other site while handling bio-medical waste, Immediately to the prescribed authority about such accident and forward a report within 24 hours in writing regarding the remedial steps taken in Form I .			
Sub Rule 2	Information regarding all other accidents and remedial steps taken shall be provided in the annual report in accordance with rule 13 .			

Note: Reference of Legal requirements is mentioned to facilitate user departments to indicate the cross reference of appropriate Legal requirements in Aspect/ Impact Register and HIRA Register wherever there is a Legal Concern (LC).


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Part-1 Biomedical wastes categories and their segregation, collection, treatment, processing and disposal options

Category	Type of waste	Type of Bag or Container to be used	Treatment and disposal options
Yellow	(a) Human Anatomical Waste: Human tissues, organs, body parts and fetus below the viability period (as per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, amended from time to time).	Yellow coloured non-chlorinated plastic bags	Incineration or Plasma Pyrolysis or deep Burial *
	(c) Soiled Waste: Items contaminated with blood, body fluids like dressings, plaster casts, cotton swabs and bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components.		Incineration or Plasma Pyrolysis or deep burial * In absence of above facilities, autoclaving or micro-waving/ hydroclaving followed by shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilization and shredding. Treated waste to be sent for energy recovery.
	(d) Expired or Discarded Medicines: Pharmaceutical waste like antibiotics, cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials etc.	Yellow coloured non-chlorinated plastic bags or containers	Expired cytotoxic drugs and items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs to be returned back to the manufacturer or supplier for incineration at temperature >1200 C or to common bio-medical waste treatment facility or hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility for incineration at >1200 C Or Encapsulation or Plasma Pyrolysis at >12000C. All other discarded medicines shall be either sent back to manufacturer or disposed by incineration.
	(e) Chemical Waste: Chemicals used in production of	Yellow coloured containers or	Disposed of by incineration or Plasma Pyrolysis or

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Category	Type of waste	Type of Bag or Container to be used	Treatment and disposal options
	biological and used or discarded disinfectants.	non-chlorinated plastic bags	Encapsulation in hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.
	(f) Chemical Liquid Waste: Liquid waste generated due to use of chemicals in production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants, Silver X-ray film developing liquid, discarded Formalin, infected secretions, aspirated body fluids , liquid from laboratories and floor washings, cleaning, housekeeping and disinfecting activities etc.	Separate collection system leading to effluent treatment system	After resource recovery, the chemical liquid waste shall be pre-treated before mixing with other wastewater. The combined discharge shall conform to the discharge norms given in Schedule- III.
	(g) Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid.	Non-chlorinated yellow plastic bags or suitable packing material	Non- chlorinated chemical disinfection followed by incineration or Plazma Pyrolysis for energy recovery. In absence of above facilities, shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilization and shredding. Treated waste to be sent for energy recovery or incineration or Plazma Pyrolysis.
	(h) Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste: Blood bags, Laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of micro-organisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell cultures used in research, industrial laboratories, production of biological, residual toxins dishes and devices used for cultures.	Autoclave safe plastic bags or containers	Pre-treat to sterilize with non-chlorinated chemicals on-site as per National AIDS Control Organisation or World Health organisation guidelines thereafter for Incineration.
Red	Contaminated Waste	Red coloured	Autoclaving or micro-

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Category	Type of waste	Type of Bag or Container to be used	Treatment and disposal options
	<p>(Recyclable) (a) Wastes generated from disposable items such as tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, syringes (without needles and <i>fixed needle syringes</i>) and vaccutainers with their needles cut) and gloves.</p>	non-chlorinated Plastic bags or containers	waving/ hydroclaving followed by shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilization and shredding. Treated waste to be sent to registered or authorized recyclers or for energy recovery or plastics to diesel or fuel oil or for road making, whichever is possible. Plastic waste should not be sent to landfill sites.
White (Translucent)	<p>Waste sharps including Metals: Needles, syringes with fixed needles, needles from needle tip cutter or burner, scalpels, blades, or any other contaminated sharp object that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used, discarded and contaminated metal sharps</p>	Puncture proof, Leak proof, tamper proof containers	Autoclaving or Dry Heat Sterilization followed by shredding or mutilation or encapsulation in metal container or cement concrete; combination of shredding cum autoclaving; and sent for final disposal to iron foundries (having consent to operate from the SPCB or sanitary landfill or designated concrete waste sharp pit.
Blue	<p>(a) Glassware: Broken or discarded and contaminated glass including medicine vials and ampoules except those contaminated with cytotoxic wastes.</p> <p>(b) Metallic Body Implants</p>	Cardboard boxes with blue colored marking	Disinfection (by soaking the washed glass waste after cleaning with detergent and Sodium Hypochlorite treatment) or through autoclaving or microwaving or hydroclaving and then sent for recycling.

3. STANDARDS FOR AUTOCLAVING OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE.-


The autoclave should be dedicated for the purposes of disinfecting and treating bio-medical waste.

1) When operating a gravity flow autoclave, medical waste shall be subjected to:

- i. a temperature of not less than 121° C and pressure of 15 pounds per square inch (psi) for an autoclave residence time of not less than 60 minutes; or

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- ii. a temperature of not less than 135° C and a pressure of 31 psi for an autoclave residence time of not less than 45 minutes; or
 - iii. a temperature of not less than 149° C and a pressure of 52 psi for an autoclave residence time of not less than 30 minutes.
- 2) When operating a vacuum autoclave, medical waste shall be subjected to a minimum of three pre-vacuum pulse to purge the autoclave of all air. The air removed during the pre-vacuum, cycle should be decontaminated by means of HEPA and activated carbon filtration, steam treatment, or any other method to prevent release of pathogen. The waste subjected to the following:
 - a temperature of not less than 121°C and pressure of 15 psi per an autoclave residence time of not less than 45 minutes; or
 - a temperature of not less than 135°C and a pressure of 31 psi for an autoclave residence time of not less than 30 minutes;
- 3) Medical waste shall not be considered as properly treated unless the time, temperature and pressure indicators indicate that the required time, temperature and pressure were reached during the autoclave process. If for any reasons, time temperature or pressure indicator indicates that the required temperature, pressure or residence time was not reached, the entire load of medical waste must be autoclaved again until the proper temperature, pressure and residence time were achieved.
- 4) **Recording of operational parameters:** Each autoclave shall have graphic or computer recording devices which will automatically and continuously monitor and record dates, time of day, load identification number and operating parameters throughout the entire length of the autoclave cycle.
- 5) **Validation test for autoclave:** The validation test shall use four biological indicator strips, one shall be used as a control and left at room temperature, and three shall be placed in the approximate center of three containers with the waste. Personal protective equipment (gloves, face mask and coveralls) shall be used when opening containers for the purpose of placing the biological indicators. At least one of the containers with a biological indicator should be placed in the most difficult location for steam to penetrate, generally the bottom center of the waste pile. The occupier or operator shall conduct this test three consecutive times to define the minimum operating conditions. The temperature, pressure and residence time at which all biological indicator vials or strips for three consecutive tests show complete inactivation of the spores shall define the minimum operating conditions for the autoclave. After determining the minimum temperature, pressure and residence time, the occupier or operator of a common biomedical waste treatment facility shall conduct this test once in 03 months and records in this regard shall be maintained.
- (6) **Routine Test:** A chemical indicator strip or tape that changes colour when a certain temperature is reached can be used to verify that a specific temperature has been achieved. It may be necessary to use more than one strip over the waste package at different locations to ensure that the inner content of the package has been adequately autoclaved. The occupier or operator of a common bio

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medical waste treatment facility shall conduct this test during autoclaving of each batch and records in this regard shall be maintained.

(7) Spore testing: The autoclave should completely and consistently kill the approved biological indicator at the maximum design capacity of each autoclave unit. Biological indicator for autoclave shall be *Geobacillusstearothermophilus* spores using vials or spore Strips; with at least 1×10^6 spores. Under no circumstances will an autoclave have minimum operating parameters less than a residence time of 30 minutes, a temperature less than 121°C or a pressure less than 15 psi. The occupier or operator of a common bio medical waste treatment and disposal facility shall conduct this test at least once in every week and records in this regard shall be maintained.

Schedule IV Part A Label for Bio-Medical Waste Container or Bags




HANDLE WITH CARE

CYTOTOXIC HAZARDSYMBOL



HANDLE WITH CARE

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- 1.0 SCOPE**
To regulate filling, possession, import and transport of cylinders.
- 2.0 RESPONSIBILITY**
Respective SE of Power Wing and Irrigation Wing are responsible for implementation of this law in the area under their Jurisdiction.
- 3.0 REQUIREMENTS**

Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Chapter II General Provision Rule 3	<p>Filling, possession, import and transport of cylinder.</p> <p>No person shall fill any cylinder with any compressed gas or import, possess or transport any cylinder so filled or intended to be filled with such gas unless-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • such cylinder and its valve have been constructed to a type and standard specified in Schedule I as amended from time to time by an order issued by Chief Controller; • the test and inspection certificates issued by the inspecting authority in respect of cylinder and its valve are made available to the Chief Controller and prior approval of the said authority is obtained. 			
	<p>For obtaining approval under clause (b) of sub-rule (1), the following particulars shall be submitted to the Chief Controller, namely:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. total number and serial numbers of the cylinders; ii. name and address of the manufacturer of the cylinders; iii. specification of the cylinder and the valve; iv. previous approval, if any; v. the test and inspection certificates in respect of the cylinders; vi. the test and inspection certificate pertaining to the valves fitted or to be fitted to the cylinder; vii. a scrutiny fee as per Schedule V. 			



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<p>Chapter II Valve Rule 4</p>	<p>Valve fitted to gas cylinder shall comply in all respects with the following specifications, namely:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. in respect of industrial gas cylinder and CNG on-board cylinder, IS:3224; ii. in respect of medical gas cylinder, IS:3745; iii. in respect of cylinder used with breathing apparatus, IS:7302 as amended from time to time; iv. in respect of cylinder used for filling liquefied petroleum gas, IS:8776 for cylinder of water capacity not exceeding 05 ltrs and, IS: 8737 for cylinder of water capacity exceeding five liters; v. in respect of auto LPG container IS:15100; vi. in respect of small refrigerant cylinder IS:12300 vii. in respect of LPG regulators fitted to LPG cylinder, IS :9798 . viii. in respect of the valve fitted to the cryogenic container-Codes accepted by the Chief Controller. ix. in respect of valve conforming to other standard as approved by the Chief Controller: <p>Provided that the Chief Controller may, if he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do in the public interest, permit the use of valves and LPG regulators not conforming to the specifications.</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valve fitted to Carbon Dioxide cylinder shall be provided in the body with a safety release consisting of softened copper disc so arranged as to burst at a pressure between 200 kg/cm² and 220 kg/cm². 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valve for cylinder containing flammable gases not listed in IS: 3224 shall have outlets provided with left handed screw threads for the pipes or other 			



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	connections.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other valves shall have outlets with right-handed screw threads. 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The valve shall be attached to the cylinder neck by screwing and not by making any permanent attachment or inserting adapter in between. 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of spindle-operated valve shall be such that when fitted to the cylinder, it shall not be possible to withdraw the spindle under normal operating conditions. 			
Chapter II Safety relief devices Rule 5	The cylinders manufactured in India, if fitted with safety relief devices in their bodies, shall have such safety devices manufactured and maintained in accordance with IS: 5903.			
	<p>The cylinders containing obnoxious or poisonous gases shall not be provided with any safety device.</p> <p><i>Explanation.-For the purposes of this sub-rule, "obnoxious or poisonous gases" include Carbon monoxide, Hydro-cynic acid, Hydrogen chloride, Hydrogen bromide, Hydrogen fluoride, Sulphur dioxide, Chlorine, Methyl bromide, Nitrogen tetra oxide, Nitrosyl chloride, Town gas, Hydrogen sulphide, Carbonyl chloride (Phosgene), Cyanogen, Cyanogen chloride, Fluorine and Carbon oxychloride.</i></p>			
	The cylinders manufactured in foreign countries, approved for use in this country, if fitted with safety relief devices shall have these devices fully maintained in accordance with the requirements of the specification to which they were originally made.			
Chapter II	The markings on cylinder shall be as follows:-			



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<p>Markings on cylinders. Chapter II</p> <p>Rule 6</p>	<p>a) Every cylinder shall be clearly and permanently marked in accordance with following conditions by stamping, engraving or similar processes, namely:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the shoulder of the cylinder which shall be reinforced by forging or other means; or • on such a part which is inseparably bound with the cylinder and which is not or only negligibly effected by the stresses due to the gas pressure within it; <p>b) the name plate shall not be affixed to the cylinder by soldering if there is a risk of corrosion or embitterment;</p> <p>c) in conjunction with the original marking, space shall be provided for stamping the test date obtained at the periodic inspection;</p> <p>d) markings shall be so carried out and the letters and numerals used shall be of such shape and size that the marking is clear and easily readable and does not give place for misreading.</p>			
	<p>The marking on permanent and LPG shall be as follows:-</p> <p>a) Every cylinder shall be marked with the following markings, namely:--</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Manufacturer's, owner's and inspector's marking and rotation number (these markings shall be registered with the Chief Controller); ii. specification to which the cylinder has been made; iii. a symbol to indicate the nature of heat treatment given to the cylinder during manufacture or after repairs; iv. the date of the last hydrostatic test or hydrostatic stretch test, as the case may be, with the code mark of recognised testing station where the test was carried out and the code mark shall be registered with the Chief Controller and in the case of liquefied 			



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	<p>petroleum gas cylinders, the quarter and the year of test shall be given as an additional marking in a neck or on a shoulder plate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. working pressure and test pressure; vi. tare weight. <i>(Explanation. – For the purposes of this sub-clause, in the case of liquefiable gas cylinder, tare weight shall include the weight of valve fitted to the cylinder.)</i> vii. water capacity; viii. marking "H" for Hydrogen and embrittling gases; ix. marking of expiry date on CNG On-board cylinders, other CNG cylinders, and auto LPG containers. 			
	<p>All the markings, except the manufacture's markings, which may be on the base, shall be stamped on the neck end of the cylinder: seamless cylinders having no foot ring or skirt shall be stamped with the manufacturer's marking on the neck end of the cylinder.</p>			
<p>Chapter II Markings on valve. Rule 7</p>	<p>The valve fitted to the cylinder shall be clearly and durably marked in accordance with the following provisions by stamping, engraving or similar processes, namely:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the specification of the valve; ii. year and month or quarter of manufacture iii. manufacturer's symbol; iv. working pressure; v. the name or chemical symbol of the gas for which the valve is to be used; vi. the type of screw threads on the outlet, in case of left handed as (L.H.); vii. inspector's stamp; viii. where dip tubes are provided, special indications shall be given by a clear and durable marking on the valve or on a badge fixed between the valve and the cylinder and the total length in millimeter of the tube shall also be indicated. 			

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Chapter II Identification colours Rule 8	Every person filling any cylinder with any compressed gas shall, before it is stored or dispatched, shall ensure that the cylinder is painted with appropriate identification colours specified in IS:4379 for industrial cylinders, IS:15683 or IS:2878 for fire extinguishers and IS:3933 for medical cylinders.			
	The cylinders used for new gases and gas which identification colours are not provided in sub- rule (1) shall be painted with the colours indicated in the following table, namely: - Type of gas ---Color of cylinder shell---Color of band neck a) Non-flammable & Non-toxic—White color b) Non-flammable but toxic—White—Yellow (IS 5 shade No 356) c) Flammable but Non-toxic—White (IS 5 Shade No 537) Including other than LPG d) Flammable and toxic—White (Red & Yellow, IS 5 Shade No 537 & 356) e) Gas mixture(not covered in IS 4379) –Major gas color---Minor gas color f) Fire extinguisher —Red –Red (IS 5 Shade 536 & 538)			
	No person shall in any way interfere with or change the colour painted on a gas cylinder			
Chapter II Labelling of cylinders Rule 9	(1) Every cylinder shall be labeled with the name of the gas and the name and address of the person by whom the cylinder was filled with gas. (2) Every cylinder intended to be exported shall be labeled with the name of the gas as per HAZCHEM UN NO. in line with ISO : 7225. (3) A warning in the following terms shall be attached to every cylinder containing permanent or liquefiable gas, namely: - "WARNING" Gas Cylinders, Rules, 2016 i. Do not change the colour of this cylinder.			



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. This cylinder shall not be filled with any gas other than the one it now contains. iii. No flammable material should be stored in the close vicinity of this cylinder or in the same room in which it is kept. iv. No oil or similar lubricant shall be used on the valves or other fittings of this cylinder. v. Please look for the next date of test, which is marked on a metal ring inserted between the valve and the neck of the cylinder, and if this date is over, do not accept the cylinder for filling. 			
<p>Chapter II Restriction on delivery or dispatch of cylinder. Rule 9 Sub rule 1</p>	<p>No person shall deliver or dispatch any cylinder filled with any compressed gas to any other person in India who is not the holder of a licence to possess such gas cylinder or to his authorised agent unless he is exempted under these rules to possess compressed gas cylinder without a licence.</p>			
<p>Sub rule 2</p>	<p>The gas cylinder delivered or dispatched by a person under sub-rule (1) shall be of the type for which he is licensed and shall not exceed the quantity which the person to whom it is delivered or dispatched is authorised to possess under these rules.</p>			
<p>Sub rule 3</p>	<p>Nothing in sub-rules(1) and (2) shall apply to the delivery or dispatch of gas cylinder to the defence forces of the Union, port authorities or railway administration and other paramilitary forces:</p> <p>Provided that this sub-rule shall not be applicable for co-operative societies run by the welfare associations of these organisations.</p>			
<p>Chapter II Rule 11</p>	<p>Repairing of seamless gas cylinders during use. No person shall repair or cause to repair any leakage in the body of a seamless gas cylinders.</p>			



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Chapter II	Repairing of welded or brazed cylinders.			
Rule 12 Sub rule 1	Welded or brazed cylinder showing leaks at any place other than the welded or brazed seams shall not be repaired and shall be rendered unserviceable.			
Sub rule 2	<p>In the case of cylinders having welded or brazed seam, repairing of minor defects such as dents, damages of foot rings, valve protection rings and other protective fitments may be allowed provided</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the defects have been removed by grinding, chipping, gouging or other approved methods; b) the repairing is carried out by a certified welder at the premises of a manufacturer of cylinders or premises approved by the Chief Controller under supervision of a qualified and experienced person; c) the cylinder is properly heat-treated after the repairs ; d) the welded or brazed seams of the cylinder are radio graphed if the cylinder was originally required to be radio graphed after its manufacture; e) after repairs and heat-treatment, the cylinder is subjected to the same pneumatic and hydrostatic test or hydrostatic stretch test as was done at the time of manufacture. 			
Sub rule 3	Welded or brazed cylinder, before repairing, shall be thoroughly cleaned and gas-freed or otherwise prepared for safely carrying out hot work and certified in writing, by an employed person of the company having experience in the relevant field, to have been so prepared and the certificate shall be preserved for a period of three months and produced to the Chief Controller on demand.			

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Sub rule 4	No person shall refill any cylinder which has been repaired under sub-rule (2) with any gas unless a full report on the repairs and test carried out on the cylinder, accompanied by the repairer's certificate of testing are furnished to the Chief Controller and his permission is obtained for its refilling.			
Sub rule 5	Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), no repairs shall be carried out to any dissolved acetylene gas cylinder showing leaks in its weld seam.			
Sub rule 6	Scrutiny fee as prescribed in Schedule -V.			
Chapter II Rule 14	Prohibition of employment of children and intoxicated person. No child under the age of eighteen years and no person who is in a state of intoxication shall be employed in-charge of loading or unloading or transport of any compressed gas cylinder or in any premises licensed under these rules.			
Chapter II Rule 14	Prohibition of smoking, fire, light and dangerous substances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No person shall smoke and no fire, other than blow pipe flame for repairs, or no articles or such other substances of flammable nature or liable to spontaneous ignition or to cause or communicate fire or explosion shall be allowed at any time in proximity to a place where any cylinder for flammable gases is being filled, stored or handled. • No person in or near any place where cylinders containing flammable gases are filled, stored or handled shall have in his possession matches, fuses, mobile phone or any other appliance for producing ignition or explosion. 			



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<p>Chapter II Rule 15</p>	<p>General precautions.</p> <p>(1) The cylinder together with its valve and other fittings and the fittings and the identification colours under these rules shall always be maintained in good condition.</p> <p>(2) No oil or similar lubricant shall be used on any valves or other fittings of any cylinder.</p> <p>(3) Save as provided in rule 12 and clause B2(1)(b) of Schedule IV, no cylinder shall be subjected to any heat treatment or exposed to a high temperature or to the Sun or stored with any other flammable or explosive material.</p> <p>(4) Every cylinder containing compressed gas shall have its valve securely closed so as to prevent leakage. Valves fitted to the cylinders containing LPG and highly toxic gases like Boron Trifluoride, Carbon Monoxide, Fluorine, Hydrogen Chloride, Cyanogen Chloride, Chlorine Trifluoride, Hydrogen Cynide, Hydrogen Fluoride, Hydrogen Sulphide, Methyl Bromide, Nitrogen Tetroxide, Chlorine, Ammonia or Sulphur dioxide shall be provided with security plug on the outlet to act as a secondary means of safeguard against leakage of gas.</p> <p>(5) If a leak in the valve cannot be rectified by tightening the gland nut or the spindle, the cylinder shall be removed to an open space where it is least dangerous to life and property and the filler shall be informed and in the case of LPG cylinder, the safety cap shall be fixed to arrest the leak and the cylinder shall be moved to an open space.</p> <p>(6) Proper neutralisation or scrubbing system shall be provided in the cylinder filling and storage area for toxic and corrosive gases.</p>			
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	<p>(7) Adequate emergency handling equipments or kits and protective equipments like hand gloves, gas masks, breathing apparatus, goggles, gum boots shall be provided in the toxic, corrosive and flammable gas storage shed.</p> <p>(8) An efficient alarm with operating switch in the premises shall be provided in toxic and corrosive gas storage area so that in the case of emergency, the alarm can be heard in the control room by operating the switch in the premises.</p>			
<p>Chapter II Rule 16 Sub rule 1</p>	<p>Special precautions against accidents. No person shall commit or attempt to commit any act, which may tend to cause a fire or explosion in or about any place where gas under pressure in cylinders are stored, handled or transported.</p>			
<p>Sub rule 2</p>	<p>Every person storing compressed gas cylinders and every person in charge of or engaged in the storage handling and transport of such gas cylinders, shall at all times-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) comply with the provisions of these rules and the conditions of any licence relating thereto; b) observe all precautions for the prevention of accident by fire or explosion; c) prevent any person from committing any acts referred to in sub-rule (1). 			
<p>Chapter II Rule 17</p>	<p>Competent person to be in charge of operations. Every person holding or acting under a licence granted under these rules, shall, whenever cylinders are filled, loaded, unloaded, examined or tested, depute a competent and experienced person to be present and to conduct any of the said operations in accordance with provisions of these rules and the name, qualification and experience of such personnel deputed in each shift shall be furnished to the Chief Controller or Controller for considering</p>			



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	filling permission round the clock.			
Chapter II Rule 18	<p>Handling and use</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The cylinder shall be adequately supported during handling. (2) Conveyors, trolleys and cradles of adequate strength shall, as far as possible, be used when moving the cylinders and care shall be taken to avoid any damage to the cylinder valve. (3) The cylinders shall be handled carefully and not be allowed to fall upon one another or otherwise subjected to any undue shock. (4) Sliding, dropping or playing with cylinders is prohibited. (5) Liquefied petroleum gas cylinder and cylinders containing liquefiable gases shall always be kept in an upright position and shall be so placed that they cannot be knocked over. (6) The cylinders used in horizontal position shall be so secured that they cannot roll. (7) Open flames, lights, mobile phones, lighting of fires, welding and smoking shall be prohibited in close proximity to any cylinder containing flammable gases except those while in use for welding, cutting or heating. (8) Working places shall not be classified as storage places for the purpose of licensing. 			
Chapter II Rule 19	<p>Restriction on filling</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Welded cylinders shall not be used for filling any permanent or high pressure liquefiable gas like Boron trifluoride, Carbonyl chloride (Phosgene), Chlorine trifluoride, Cyanogen, Cyanogen chloride, Hydrogen cyanide, Hydrogen sulphide: (2) For export, compressed gases may be filled at lower pressure subject to the provisions of International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) or Agreement concerning to the International Carriage of Dangerous 			



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	<p>Goods by Road (ADR) and with prior approval of the Chief Controller.</p> <p>(3) No cylinder which has once been used for storage and transportation of coal gas, carbon monoxide, Compressed Bio Gas, Hydrogen ,CNG, Coal Bed Methane and methane shall be used for filling with any other gas except mixture of these gases with inert gases.</p> <p>(4) No cylinder shall be filled with any gas that is capable of combining chemically which may endanger its serviceability.</p>			
Chapter II Rule 19	<p>Loading, unloading and transport of cylinders or cascade.</p> <p>The cylinders or cascade filled with any compressed gas shall be transported after duly complying the provisions laid down in Schedule VI and also observing the relevant provisions of other statutes, as applicable.</p>			
Chapter II Rule 21	<p>Storage of cylinders.</p> <p>(1) The cylinders shall be stored in a cool, dry, well ventilated place under cover, away from boilers, open flames, steam pipes or any potential sources of heat and such place of storage shall be easily accessible.</p> <p>(2) The storage room or shed shall be of fire resistant construction.</p> <p>(3) Thin wall cylinder such as liquefied petroleum gas cylinder and dissolved gas cylinder shall not be stacked in a horizontal position.</p> <p>(4) The cylinders containing flammable gases and toxic gases shall be kept separated from each other and from cylinders containing other types of gases by an adequate distance or by a suitable partition wall.</p> <p>(5) The cylinders shall not be stored under conditions, which will cause them to corrode.</p> <p>(6) The cylinders shall not be stored along with any combustible material.</p> <p>(7) Empty cylinders shall be segregated from the filled one and care shall be taken that all the valves are tightly shut.</p>			
Chapter II	Electrical installations.			

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Rule 22	In premises for filling and storing flammable gases in cylinder all electric meters, distribution boards, switches, fuses, plugs and sockets, all electric fittings, fixed lamps, portable hand lamps and motors, shall be of flame proof construction conforming to IS or IEC-60079-1, IS or IEC-60079-11 or any other standard as approved by the Chief Controller and shall be effectively earthed.			
Chapter II Rule 23	<p>Purity of gas</p> <p>(1) The compressed gases shall be free from impurities, which are likely to corrode the metal of the cylinder or form an explosive substance with it or cause the gases to decompose or explode.</p> <p>(2) The gases shall be as dry as possible and in no instance shall the aqueous phase separate when a liquefied gas is cooled to 0°C.</p> <p>(3) Before filling any cylinder with gases like carbon monoxide, coal gas, hydrogen or methane, the gas shall be free from hydrogen sulphide and other sulphurous impurities as far as practicable and the moisture shall be less than 0.02 g/m³ of gas at normal temperature and pressure.</p> <p>(4) The purity of gas shall conform to the relevant Indian Standard accepted by Chief Controller.</p>			
Chapter II Rule 24 Sub rule 1	<p>Cylinder subjected to the action of fire.</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>a) A cylinder exposed to fire shall not be used unless it has undergone proper examination and hydrostatic or hydrostatic stretch test.</p> <p>b) If deleterious structural changes in the material due to the action of heat of the fire are apprehended to have taken place, the cylinder shall have to be subjected to proper heat treatment, followed by hydrostatic test or hydrostatic stretch test, as the case may be, before the cylinder is taken into use.</p>			

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Sub rule 2	Dissolved acetylene cylinder, which have been damaged by fire shall be condemned and destroyed by a person conversant with hazards involved in handling of dissolved acetylene cylinder and also capable of handling a situation arising out of accidental explosion of cylinder during condemnation.			
Chapter II Rule 25	Ownership of cylinder. A cylinder shall not be filled with a compressed gas and transported unless it was charged by or with the written consent of the owner of the cylinder.			
Chapter II Rule 26	Re-testing of cylinder. A cylinder for which prescribed periodical re-test has become due shall not be charged and transported until such re-rest has been properly carried out as per the codes accepted by Chief Controller.			
Chapter II Rule 27 Owner's record.	The owner of a cylinder shall keep record for the life of each cylinder, containing the following information regarding each cylinder, namely:- i. cylinder manufacturer's name and the rotation number; ii. the specification number to which the cylinder is manufactured; iii. date of original hydrostatic test or hydrostatic stretch test or pneumatic test; iv. cylinder manufacturer's test and inspection certificate; v. number and date of letter of approval granted by the Chief Controller.			
	CHAPTER III IMPORTATION OF CYLINDERS, VALVES AND LPG REGULATORS PART I - GENERAL			
Licence for import of gas cylinders.	(1) No person shall import any gas cylinders filled or intended to be filled with any compressed gas except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under these rules and the relevant provisions of Foreign Trade (Development And Regulation) Act,			



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	<p>1992 (22 of 1992).</p> <p>(2) No person shall import any valve and LPG regulator intended to be fitted on the gas cylinder except under and in accordance with the conditions of approval or licence granted under these rules.</p> <p>(3) The person importing cylinders shall have necessary infrastructure, handling transportation and storage facility including emergency action plan and qualified and trained technical manpower.</p> <p>(4) If the import of the cylinders filled with compressed gas is exceeding the quantity exempted under rule 44 of these rules, licence to store compressed gas in cylinders granted in Form F is obligatory.</p>			
	Part II IMPORTATION BY SEA			
Declaration by the master of ship or ship's agent.	<p>(1) The master of every ship carrying cylinder filled with compressed gas for importation into India, or the agent for such ship, shall give, the Conservator of the Port not less than forty-eight hours notice of its intended arrival at the port.</p> <p>(2) The master of every ship carrying such cylinders shall deliver to the pilot, before entering any port, a written declaration under his signature in Form A: Provided that if the agent for such ship delivers to the Conservator of the Port a written declaration referred to in sub-rule (2) under his signature, no such declaration shall be made by the master of the ship.</p> <p>(3) Every declaration delivered to a pilot under sub-rule (2) shall be made over by him without delay to the Conservator of the Port and all declarations received by the Conservator of the Port shall be forwarded by him, with all convenient dispatch, to the Commissioner of Customs of the Port.</p>			
Production of	Every person desiring to import cylinder			

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licence for import.	filled with any compressed gas or intended to be so filled, valve and LPG regulator shall produce personally or through his agent, before the Commissioner of Customs his licence for the import of such gas cylinder, valve or LPG regulator, as the case may be.			
Permission of the Commissioner of Customs.-	<p>(1) No imported cylinder, valve and LPG regulator shall be landed except with the permission of the Commissioner of Customs.</p> <p>(2) If the Commissioner of Customs is satisfied that the gas cylinder, valve and LPG regulator can lawfully be imported, he shall permit it to be landed.</p> <p>(3) Nothing in this rule shall affect the power of the Commissioner of Customs to detain the gas cylinder, valve and LPG regulator under any other law for the time being in force.</p>			
	Part III IMPORTATION BY LAND			
Importation by land.	No gas cylinder filled with any compressed gas, valves and LPG regulators shall be imported by land save with the previous sanction in each case, of the Central Government and under such conditions and restrictions as it may impose.			
	Part IV IMPORTATION BY AIR			
Importation by air.	No cylinder filled with any compressed gas shall be imported by air save with the previous sanction in each case of the Director General of Civil Aviation.			
	CHAPTER IV EXAMINATION AND TESTING OF CYLINDERS			
Chapter IV Rule 1	Periodicity of examination and testing of cylinders. No person shall fill any cylinder with any compressed gas unless the cylinder has been examined and subjected to hydrostatic test or hydrostatic stretch test, as the case may be, and other tests set forth in Schedule IV within such period as is specified in IS:15975 issued by Bureau of			



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	Indian Standards or as approved in writing by the Chief Controller.			
Rule 2	Periodicity of examination and testing of cylinders. Any testing station desiring to obtain recognition for periodical testing and examination of cylinders shall provide the facilities set forth in Schedule IV and shall submit to Chief Controller the particulars of the facilities provided and a scrutiny fee specified in Schedule V.			
Rule 3	The cylinder testing stations approved by the Chief Controller shall have the facilities for evacuation of cylinders, neutralisation or scrubbing for toxic and corrosive gases and cylinder condemnation.			
Rule 4	Permission for cylinders testing station shall initially be granted for a period of one year, which may be extended to a maximum period of 10years subject to the production of valid ISO accreditation certificate issued by any nationally or internationally accredited agency, testing records for the period of validity and on payment of fee as specified in Schedule V			
Condemning of cylinder.	(1) Any cylinder which fails to pass periodic examination or test or which loses in its tare weight by over five per cent. or which for any other defect is found to be unsafe for use or after expiry of the service life of the cylinder, shall not be filled with any compressed gas and shall be destroyed by flattening it as a whole or after being cut into pieces in such a manner that the pieces cannot again be joined together by welding or otherwise to form a cylinder under intimation to the owner of the cylinder as specified in IS: 8198. (Explanation- For the purposes of this rule, service life of on-board CNG cylinders and other CNG cylinders to be 20years and auto LPG containers made of low carbon steel to be 15years unless otherwise specified in the respective codes.)			

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	<p>(2) All markings on the cylinder shall be defaced before it is destroyed.</p> <p>(3) History sheets or records of such cylinders shall be closed and kept on record for a period of two years and reports of the details of closed history sheets or records shall be sent to the Chief Controller, in writing, on the 1st of Jan, April, July and Oct every year.</p> <p>(4) A cylinder, which has been used for the generation of any gas or for any purpose other than storage, transportation and use of compressed gas shall be deemed to have been condemned and unsuitable for such use as a cylinder within the meaning of these rules.</p> <p>(5) A cylinder due for condemnation as per sub-rules (1) to (4) shall be destroyed by the cylinder testing station.</p>			
	<p>CHAPTER V DISSOLVED ACETYLENE GAS CYLINDERS</p>			
CHAPTER V Rule 37	<p>Additional requirements for dissolved acetylene cylinders.</p> <p>The DA gas cylinder shall comply with following additional provisions, namely:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The porous substance shall fill as completely as possible the cylinder into which the acetylene is compressed. 2) The porosity of the substance shall not exceed 92% and in no case shall be less than 75%. 3) Any solvent used shall not be capable of chemical reaction with the acetylene gas or with the porous substance or with the metal of the cylinder. 4) If acetone is used as a solvent it shall comply with the requirements of IS: 170, the quantity of acetone including the gas in solution shall be such that the cylinder meets the requirements of additional tests specified in IS: 7312. 5) The valves of the cylinders shall not contain more than 75% copper in their composition. 6) The pressure in the cylinder shall not exceed 16 kgf/cm² at a temperature of 			



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15°C.

- 7) Every cylinder shall before being filled with porous mass be tested by hydrostatic pressure to a pressure of not less than 60 kgf/cm². This pressure may be reduced to 53 kgf/cm² if the cylinder is fitted with fusible plug. No cylinder which shows a permanent stretch in excess of 7-1/2 percent of the total stretch suffered during hydrostatic stretch test shall be allowed.
- 8) The safety relief device if fitted shall operate at a pressure of 53 kgf/cm² or at a temperature of 100° C + 4° C/ – 2° C.
- 9) Every cylinder shall have permanently and conspicuously marked upon it or upon a brass plate soldered to it the name of the manufacturer and the words "Acetylene properly compressed into porous substance" and shall bear the following markings, namely:-
 - a. Serial number and identification of manufacturer;
 - b. number of the standard;
 - c. test pressure;
 - d. the date of hydrostatic stretch test with code mark of the place where the test was carried out;
 - e. date of filling of porous mass;
 - f. water capacity;
 - g. a symbol to indicate the nature of heat treatment;
 - h. identification of porous mass and porosity percentage;
 - i. tare weight (inclusive of valve);
 - j. inspector's official mark;
 - k. maximum gas capacity.

(Explanation: Acetylene cylinders are designed for a specified charge of acetylene, the quantity of the gas is determined in relation to the nominal quantity of the solvent. Complying with the appropriate ratio of gas and quantity of the solvent is one of the conditions for the safe operation of the cylinder.)



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	<p>Excess solvent may result to a hydraulically full cylinder that, when subjected to temperature increase, can develop extremely high internal pressures. Shortage of the solvent will result in the cylinder becoming less resistant against decomposition due to flashback. Solvent replenishing of the acetylene cylinders is therefore essential and this operation shall therefore be carried out with due care before refilling of the cylinders with acetylene gas.</p>			
Chapter V Rule 38	<p>Restriction on filling of dissolved acetylene in cylinders. No person shall charge with acetylene any cylinder unless he is in possession of full particulars and the previous history of such cylinder and has otherwise assured himself that the cylinder complies with the requirements of these rules.</p>			
Chapter V Rule 39	<p>Examination of dissolved acetylene cylinders before filling. (1) Whenever a cylinder is charged with acetylene, it shall be subjected to a thorough visual examination in accordance with IS:8433, (2) If the history of cylinder shows that it has not been subjected to an examination under sub-rule (1) within the previous two years, the valve shall be removed and the conditions of the porous substance at the neck of the cylinder shall be ascertained at that time: Provided that the period of periodical examination shall be one year in case the cylinders are filled with loose porous mass.</p>			
Chapter V Rule 40	<p>Licence for compression of acetylene. The compression of the acetylene gas into a cylinder shall be carried out only on such premises as are licensed by the Chief Controller or Controller.</p>			
Chapter V Rule 41	<p>Record of dissolved acetylene cylinders. (1) Each firm charging acetylene in</p>			



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	<p>cylinders shall keep a record of every cylinder charged by it and this record shall give the following information, namely: -</p> <p>a) for each charge,-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the date of charging of the cylinder; • the empty cylinder weight without gas; • the weight of solvent charged before gas charging; • full weight of the cylinder; <p>b) the dates on which solvent has been added;</p> <p>c) the dates on which the cylinder has been thoroughly examined as provided in rule 39, the results of each such examination and the name of the person carrying out such examination, and in the case of cylinders first issued by the firm, the tare weight of the cylinder including porous substance and acetone or other solvent, the nature of the solvent and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder.</p> <p>(2) The record shall be open for inspection of the Chief Controller or the Controller of Explosives.</p>			
<p>Chapter V Rule 42</p>	<p>Labeling of dissolved acetylene cylinders. A warning label attached to every dissolved acetylene cylinder shall, in addition to the particulars given in sub-rule (2) of rule 9 bear the following additional particulars, namely: -</p> <p>a) date of last filling of gas in the cylinder;</p> <p>b) weight of gas filled;</p> <p>c) full cylinder weight;</p> <p>d) the name of the company filling the gas on the last date of the filling.</p>			
	<p align="center">CHAPTER VI FILLING AND POSSESSION</p>			
<p>Chapter VI Rule 43</p>	<p>Licence for filling and possesion. (1) No person shall fill any cylinder with</p>			

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	<p>compressed gas and no cylinder filled with compressed gas shall be possessed by anyone except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under these rules.</p> <p>(2) The licensee shall be responsible, for all operations connected with the filling and possession of cylinders in the licensed premises.</p>			
<p>Chapter VI Rule 44</p>	<p>No licence needed for possession in certain cases.</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 43, licence shall not be necessary for-</p> <p>a. possession of any cylinder filled with a compressed gas by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport in accordance with the provisions of these rules;</p> <p>b. possession of cylinders for own use and not meant for sale or trading filled with,-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any flammable and non-toxic gas when the total number of cylinders containing such gas does not exceed 25 or the total weight of gas does not exceed 200 kg, whichever is less, at a time; • any non-flammable non-toxic gas when the total number of such cylinders does not exceed 200 at a time; • any toxic gas when the total quantity of such cylinders does not exceed 05 at a time; • acetylene gas contained in cylinder in dissolved state when the total quantity of such cylinder does not exceed 25 at a time. <p>c. The provisions of sub-clause 44(b) shall not be applicable for liquefied petroleum gas when the total quantity of gas does not exceed 100 kg at a time for own use, distribution or sale from a sales room belonging to the dealer or distributor of respective oil marketing company.</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 43, licence shall not be obligatory for</p>			



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	working places where LPG cylinders are directly connected to the manifold, but the requirements of IS :6044 Part-1 shall be complied with ,such manifold installations and shall be constructed adapting the sound engineering practices and the quantity of the LPG at any point of the time shall not exceed the limits prescribed in IS-6044 Part-1;			
Chapter VI Rule 45	Restriction on filling. No person shall fill any cylinder with any compressed gas unless such a cylinder and its valve or other fittings - a. are of approved type and standard as per rule 3 and has been specifically approved for filling by the Chief Controller; b. have passed the examination and test specified in rule 35; and c. conform to the provisions of rules 4,5,6,7 and 8.			
Chapter VI Rule 46	Working pressure and filling ratio. (1) The working or internal pressure in any cylinder charged with a permanent gas shall not exceed the multiplication factor of the test pressure prescribed in cylinder manufacturing code. (2) The cylinder charged with liquefiable gases shall not be filled in excess of the filling ratios specified in IS: 3710 for low pressure liquefiable gases and IS: 15975 for high pressure liquefiable gases or any other code accepted by Chief Controller.			
Chapter VI Rule 47	Prior approval of specification and plan of premises proposed to be licensed. (1) Every person desiring to obtain a licence to fill and store any compressed gas in any cylinder shall submit to the Chief Controller or Controller authorised by Chief Controller- (a) specification and plan drawn to scale in triplicate clearly indicating — i. the manner in which the provisions prescribed in these rules shall be complied with; ii. the premises proposed to be licensed,			



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	<p>the area of which shall be distinctly coloured or otherwise marked;</p> <p>iii. the surrounding area lying within 100 metres of the edge of all facilities which are proposed to be licensed;</p> <p>(b) a scrutiny fee of as specified in Schedule V.</p> <p>(2) If the Chief Controller or Controller after scrutiny of the specification and plan and after making such inquiries as considered necessary, satisfied that compressed gas will be filled and stored in the premises proposed to be licensed, according to the provisions of these rules, he shall return to the applicant one copy of each of the specification and plan signed by him conveying his sanction subject to such conditions as may be specified.</p>			
<p>Chapter VI Rule 48</p>	<p>No Objection Certificate.</p> <p>(1) An applicant for a licence in Form “F” for storage of flammable, toxic or corrosive gases for the purpose of sale or trading and not for own use, shall apply to the District Authority with 02 copies of site plan showing the location of the premises proposed to be licensed under these rules.</p> <p>(2) <u>An applicant for licence in Form “G”, for CNG dispensing station, shall apply to the District Authority with two copies of site plan showing the location of the premises proposed to be licensed under these rules.</u></p> <p>The District Authority, if satisfied, shall grant NOC to the applicant receiving a licence for the above purpose at the site proposed, and shall forward it to the Chief Controller or Controller with his application.</p> <p>(3) The requirement of “No Objection Certificate” under sub rule (1) shall not be applicable for a licence in form “F” for storage of flammable, toxic or corrosive gases forming part of cylinder filling plant.</p> <p>(4) Every certificate issued by the district authority under sub-rule (1) and (2)</p>			



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	<p>shall be accompanied by a copy of the plan of the proposed site duly endorsed by him under official seal.</p> <p>(5) The Chief Controller or Controller may refer an application not accompanied by a certificate granted under sub-rule (1) and (2) to the District Authority for its observation.</p> <p>(6) If the District Authority, either on a reference being made to him or otherwise, intimate to the Chief Controller or Controller that any licence which has been applied for should not be in his opinion, granted, such licence shall not be issued without the sanction of the Central Government.</p>			
<p>Chapter VI Rule 49</p>	<p>Application for licence or approval.</p> <p>(1) A person intending to obtain or renew a licence or approval under these rules shall submit an application, in writing, to the Chief Controller or Controller,-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Form 'B' along with following document for a licence prescribed in sub-rule (1) of rule 51; and • in Form 'C' along with following document for a licence prescribed in sub-rule (2) of rule 51. <p>(2) The following documents shall be submitted in duplicate to the licensing authority for grant of approval for manufacture of cylinder, valve and LPG regulator namely:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. fee as per Schedule V; ii. application in Schedule III for the manufacture of cylinders, valves and LPG regulators along with all the relevant documents; iii. the ISO accreditation or equivalent certificate issued by any nationally or internationally recognised agency within a period of one year from the date of approval; iv. list of relevant code, specification and technical literature available; v. ownership proof for legal and physical possession of the land, where such 			



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	<p>facilities are proposed to be set up;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. detailed report on manufacturer, inspection and testing proposed to be followed; vii. design drawing scheme of manufacture and testing of cylinder, valve and, regulator proposed to be manufactured duly vetted by Bureau of Indian Standard or any other recognised third party inspection agency; and viii. organisational set up of the applicant with specific reference to qualifications and experience of the personnel engaged in the manufacture of cylinder, valve and LPG regulator; <p>(3) The following documents shall be submitted in duplicate to the licensing authority for grant of approval for cylinder testing station and hot repair of LPG or welded cylinders, namely:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. fee as per Schedule V; ii. ownership proof for legal and physical possession of the land, where such facilities are proposed to be set up; iii. applicant's name and full address with telephone numbers and E-mail address; iv. proposed location of cylinder testing station or hot repairing facilities; v. six copies of each site and layout plan showing the area for degassing in case of flammable gas cylinder testing station and details of neutralisation facilities in case of toxic gas cylinder testing and location of various testing equipments in the cylinder testing shop; vi. specification or code proposed to be adopted for the testing and examination of cylinder or hot repair of LPG or welded cylinder; vii. organisational set up of the applicant with specific reference to qualification and experience of the personnel engaged in the testing of cylinder or 			
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	<p>hot repair of cylinder.</p> <p>viii. quality control check or test carried out at each stage of testing and examination of cylinders or hot repair of LPG or welded cylinder;</p> <p>ix. details of template or gauge provided to check or test;</p> <p>x. steps taken to check the accuracy of testing and checking equipment and frequency of such checking;</p> <p>xi. equipment available for carrying out non-destructive examination such as Gama ray or X-ray equipment, viewer, etc., for radiographic examination, ultrasonic flaw detector, equipments for dye penetration and magnetic particle tests, etc;</p> <p>xii. proforma of the record and certificate for various test carried out by the cylinder testing station or hot repairing shop;</p> <p>xiii. the ISO accreditation certificate issued by any nationally or internationally recognised agency within a period of one year from the date of approval; and</p> <p>xiv. list of relevant code, specification and technical literature available;</p>			
<p>Chapter VI Rule 51</p>	<p>Period for which licence may be granted or renewed.-</p> <p>1) A licence in Form 'D' for the import of cylinder filled or intended to be filled with compressed gas, valve and LPG regulator may be granted for such period as the Chief Controller may deem necessary subject to a maximum of one year.</p> <p>2) A licence in Form 'E', 'F' or 'G' for filling or storage of compressed gases granted or renewed under rules shall remain in force till the 30th day of September of the year up to which the licence is granted or renewed subject to a maximum of ten years.</p> <p>3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), the Chief Controller or Controller authorised by Chief</p>			



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	<p>Controller, where he is satisfied that a licence is required for a specific work which is not likely to last up to the 30th day of September of the year up to which the licence is granted or renewed may grant or renew a licence for such a period as is necessary.</p>			
<p>Chapter VI Rule 52</p>	<p>52. Particulars of licence or approval.- 1) Every licence or approval granted under these rules shall be subject to the conditions specified therein and shall contain all the particulars, which are contained in the Form specified under these rules. 2) One copy of the plan or plans for the licensed premises signed in token of approval by the Chief Controller or Controller shall be attached to the licence, which shall form part of such a licence, and an identical copy shall be filed for record in the office of the Chief Controller or Controller.</p>			
<p>Chapter VI Rule 53</p>	<p>53. Prior approval necessary for alteration in the licensed premises.- 1) No alteration shall be carried out in the licensed premises until the plan showing such alteration has been approved in writing by the Chief Controller or Controller authorised by Chief Controller. 2) A person wishing to carry out any alteration in the licensed premises shall submit to the Chief Controller or Controller- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 03 copies of a properly drawn plan to scale, of the licensed premises showing in distinct colours the proposed alterations and the reason thereof; • scrutiny fee as per Schedule V. 3) If the Chief Controller or Controller, after scrutiny of the plan showing the proposed alteration and after making such enquiries as he deems fit, is satisfied that the proposed alteration may be carried out, he shall return to</p>			



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	<p>the licensee one copy of the plan signed by him and conveying his sanction subject to such condition or conditions as may be specified.</p> <p>4) The holder of the licence shall apply to the Chief Controller or Controller for the amendment of the licence as soon as the sanctioned alteration has been carried out.</p> <p>5) No addition or alteration carried out in the licensed premises sanctioned by the Chief Controller or Controller shall be brought into use unless the licence is received by the licensee duly amended.</p>			
<p>Chapter VI Rule 55</p>	<p>Renewal of licence or revalidation of approval.-</p> <p>1) A licence or approval may be renewed or the validity may be extended by the Chief Controller or Controller.</p> <p>2) Every licence granted in Form 'E' 'F' and 'G' under these rules, may be renewed for a maximum period of 10 years at a time where there has been no contravention of the provisions of the Act or any rules framed there under or of any condition of the licence so renewed.</p> <p>3) Where a licence or approval, which has been renewed for more than one year, is surrendered before its expiry, the renewal fee paid for the un-expired portion of the licence shall be refunded to the licensee provided that no refund of renewal fee shall be made for the year during which the Chief Controller or Controller receives the renewed licence for surrender.</p> <p>4) Every application for the renewal of a licence or approval shall be accompanied by the licence or approval, which is to be renewed together with or without approved plans attached to the licence, and the renewal fee.</p> <p>5) Every application for the renewal of a licence or revalidation of approval shall be made so as to reach the licensing</p>			



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	<p>authority on or before the date on which it expires and if the application is so made, the licence shall be deemed to be in force until such date as the Chief Controller or Controller renews the licence or until an intimation that the renewal of the licence is refused has been communicated to the applicant.</p> <p>6) Where the renewal of a licence or approval is refused, the fee paid shall be refunded to the licensee after deducting there from the proportionate fee for the period beginning from the date from which the licence or approval was to be renewed up to the date on which renewal thereof is refused.</p> <p>7) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a licence or approval for every 12 months for the grant of such renewal</p> <p>8) No licence or approval shall be renewed or revalidated if the application for renewal or revalidation is received by the Chief Controller or Controller after 01yr of the date of its expiry.</p> <p>9) Renewal or validity extension of approval granted for cylinder manufacturing unit, valve manufacturing units and LPG regulator manufacturing unit, cylinder testing station, hot repair or reconditioning station for LPG and other welded cylinder shall be done for a maximum period of 10years on submission of following documents on or before expiry of approval,</p> <p>10) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal or validity extension of approval for every twelve months for the grant of such renewal or validity extension.</p> <p>11) The validity of approval granted for cylinder manufacturing unit, valve manufacturing unit and LPG regulator manufacturing unit, cylinder testing station, hot repair or reconditioning station of LPG and other welded</p>			
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	cylinder, shall be effective from the date of issue of approval.			
	Chapter VIII Accidents and Inquiries			
Chapter VIII Rule 67	<p>67. Notice of accident –</p> <p>1) The notice of an accident required to be given under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Act shall be given forthwith -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to the Chief Controller or Controller under whose jurisdiction the area falls by Fax, e-mail followed by a letter giving particulars of the occurrence within twelve hours; • to the District Authority concerned; • (c) to the officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station by the quickest mode of communication. <p>2) Pending the visit of the Chief Controller or Controller or until instruction is received from the Chief Controller or Controller that he does not wish to make any further investigation or inquiry, all wreckage and debris shall be left untouched except insofar as its removal may be necessary for the rescue of the persons injured and recovery of the bodies of any persons killed by the accident or in the case of railway or road for the restoration of through communication or traffic.</p>			

SCHEDULE I [See rule 3(1)]

TYPES AND STANDARDS OF CYLINDERS OR VALVES AND LPG REGULATORS A. CYLINDERS AND CONTAINERS

SCHEDULE II [See rule 3(2)]

Test & inspection certificate

SCHEDULE III [See rule 3(3)]


PARTICULARS TO BE SUBMITTED BY PERSON DESIRING TO MANUFACTURE CYLINDERS, VALVES AND OTHER FITTINGS

SCHEDULE IV [See rule 35]


A. FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR CYLINDER TESTING STATIONS

SCHEDULE VI (See rule 20)


TRANSPORT OF CYLINDERS

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1.0	<u>SCOPE</u> To ensure safe operation and usage of static and mobile pressure vessels. Note: BBMB does not have the storage of any gas in a pressure vessel (exceeding 1000 liters internal water capacity). Only Gas Cylinders are used which are covered under the This Section is for reference only. http://peso.gov.in/smpv.aspx	
2.0	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u> Respective Divisional Heads/Sr.Xens/Addl.SEs fields of Power Wing and Irrigation Wing are responsible for implementation of this law in their Jurisdiction.	
3.0	<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>	
REF.	ACTIVITY	REMARKS
Rule 2 (t)	<p>“Pressure vessel” means any closed metal container of whatever shape, intended for the storage and transport of any compressed gas which is subjected to internal pressure and whose water capacity exceeds 1000 liters and includes inter connecting parts and components thereof upto the first point of connection to the connected piping and fittings, but does not include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Containers wherein steam or other vapour is or is intended to be generated or water or other liquid is or is intended to be heated by the application of fire or the products of combustion or by electrical means, b) Heat exchangers, c) Evaporators, d) Air receivers, e) Steam type digesters, f) Steam type sterilizers, g) Autoclaves, h) Reactors, i) Calorifiers, j) pressure piping components such as separators or strainers and k) Vessels containing a liquid under a blanket of compressed inert gas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “cylinder” or “gas cylinder” means any closed metal container intended for storage and transport of compressed gas having the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (xxvi) of rule 2 of the Gas Cylinder Rules, 2016;” • “mounded vessel”, means a storage vessel sited above ground and completely covered by a mound of earth or similar inert material except for nozzles, manhole covers, inspection covers fitted on vessel; • “Compressed Gas” means any permanent gas, liquefiable gas, or cryogenic liquid under pressure or gas mixture which in a closed pressure vessel exercise a pressure exceeding one atmosphere (gauge) at the maximum working temperature and includes Hydrogen Fluoride. In case of vessel without insulation or refrigeration, the maximum working temperature shall be considered as 55⁰ C; 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “NDT” means Non Destructive Testing methods like Dye Penetration Inspection, Wet Fluorescent Magnetic Particle Inspection, Ultrasonic thickness checks, Ultrasonic Flaw Detection, Radiography, Hardness Test and other relevant Inspection procedures carried out to detect the defects in the welds and parent metal of the pressure vessel; • “petroleum service station” means a premises used for storage of petroleum for the purpose of fuelling motor vehicles, and licenced in Form – XIV as specified under the Petroleum Rules, 2002; 	
Rule 3	<p>General Exemptions</p> <p>Nothing in these rules shall apply to vessels which form part of a processing plant. For the purpose of this rule vessels forming part of a processing plant shall mean vessels in which a unit process or unit operation is carried out and vessels which contain, as a process requirement, a compressed gas received from and consumed in the same processing plant, provided that the water capacity of the vessel(s) shall be such that the gas stored therein at the maximum working pressure shall not exceed the requirement for feeding the consuming point(s) for a period not exceeding 16 hours at the designed flow rate.</p>	
Rule 4	<p>Restriction on Filling and Manufacture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No person shall fill any compressed gas in any vessel or transport any vessel filled with any compressed gas unless such vessel has been manufactured in accordance with a type or standard or code as specified under rule 13 and fitted with fittings approved by the Chief Controller. 2) No person shall manufacture any vessel, vaporiser or fitting thereof, under sub-rule (1) without the prior approval of the Chief Controller. 3) Any person seeking approval of his fabrication shop for fabrication of pressure vessels or fitting under sub-rule (2) shall submit- 4) No person shall import any vessel without prior approval from Chief Controller. 5) Any person seeking the approval of the Chief Controller under sub-rule(4) 	
Rule 5	<p>Restriction on delivery and despatch. —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No person shall deliver or despatch any compressed gas filled in a vessel to any person other than the holder of a storage licence issued under these rules or to a port authority or a railway administration. 2) No compressed gas delivered or despatched under sub-rule (1) shall exceed the quantity which the person to whom it is delivered or despatched is authorised to store under the licence held by him. 	
Rule 6	<p>Repair and modification to pressure vessels. —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No person shall carry out any repairs or modifications to any vessel unless the prior approval of repairs or modifications, procedure and their method of execution is obtained from the Chief Controller or Controller authorised 	

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	<p>by him on payment of a scrutiny fee as specified in Schedule I. Any such repairs or modifications shall be carried out in the manner and by practices acceptable under the design code referred to in rule 13 under stage inspection of inspector recognised by the Chief Controller:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the replacement of any of the fitments of the vessel which does not involve any heating. 3) Before any repairs, additions or alterations are carried out to any vessel, the same shall be completely emptied and purged with an inert gas. 4) Complete record of repairs, additions or alterations referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be maintained and made available to the Chief Controller and his permission shall be obtained before re-commissioning of the vessel. 	
Rule 7	<p>Purging of Pressure Vessel used for Flammable Gas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before using any new vessel or before refilling of any existing vessel which has been made gas free ,air contained therein shall be purged by inert gas or by the gas for which vessel is to be used. 2. If the vessel is purged by means of a flammable gas, the flammable mixture so formed shall be vented from the vessel only after taking adequate precautions to prevent its ignition. 	
Rule 8	<p>Prohibition of employment of children and intoxicated persons.- No person under the age of 18 years or who is in a state of intoxication shall be employed for the loading, unloading or transport of any vessel containing compressed gas, or in any premises licensed under these rules.</p>	
Rule 9	<p>Supervision and Operation within the Licensed premises The operation of the licensed premises shall be under the supervision of persons having knowledge of the equipments being used in the premise and who is/are trained in handling the compressed gas, and other operators shall be conversant with the hazards associated with the compressed gas and fire fighting operation.</p>	
Rule 10	<p>Special precaution against accident No person shall smoke, or bring any matches, fire or articles capable of causing ignition or commit or attempt to commit any act which may tend to cause a fire or explosion in or about any place where any compressed gas is stored, handled or transported in a vessel.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All empty vessel which had contained ,any flammable or toxic gases shall except when they are opened for purposes of filling or cleaning ,or for rendering the gas –free ,be kept securely closed until they have been cleaned or freed of the gas ,as the case may be 2) Every person storing compressed gas in a vessel and every person in charge of or engaged in storage handling and transport of such gas in vessels, shall at all times :- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Comply with the provisions of these rules and the conditions of any license issued there under. 4) Observe all precautions for preventions of accident by fire or explosion. 	
	Chapter-II	

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Construction and Fittings of Pressure Vessels	
Rule 13	<p>Design code.-</p> <p>1) Vessels shall be designed, constructed and tested in accordance with IS 2825; ASME, PD5500, EN 13458, EN 13530, AD:2000, as amended from time to time, or such other standard or code accepted by the Chief Controller.</p> <p>2) A test and inspection certificate issued by the Inspector in the prescribed proforma that the vessel meets with the requirements of the standard or code referred to in sub-rule(1) shall be furnished to the Chief Controller or Controller of Explosives.</p>
Rule 16	<p>Filling capacity and filling pressure</p> <p>No vessel shall be filled with any permanent gas in excess of its design pressure.</p>
Rule 17	<p>Markings on pressure vessels</p> <p>Every vessel shall have a metal plate permanently fixed to it showing particulars which shall be visible from ground level, namely :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) manufacturer's name, unique identification mark and serial number of the vessel registered with the Chief Controller; 2) the standard or code to which the vessel is constructed 3) official stamp of inspector 4) design pressure in kg /cm² 5) date of initial hydrostatic test and subsequent test 6) hydrostatic test pressure in kg/cm² 7) water capacity in liters 8) Name and chemical symbol of gas for which the vessel is to be used.
Rule 17	<p>Painting of Vessel</p> <p>Vessel shall be adequately painted externally to prevent corrosion and shall have a reflecting surface.</p>
Rule 18 (2) (xiii)	<p>Relief valves shall be tested for correct operation not less than once a year and the record of such test is to be maintained.</p>
Rule 19	<p>Periodic Testing of Pressure Vessel in Service</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(a) All vessels shall be hydraulically tested by a competent person at a pressure marked on the vessel at intervals of not more than 05 years after the date of first test, provided that in the case of vessels, containing corrosive or toxic gases, the periodic test shall be done at an interval of 02 years. Internal inspection along with residual thickness measurement shall be carried out during the hydraulic test.</p> <p>(b) Vessels of more than 100 KL water capacity meant for flammable, corrosive and toxic gases shall also be subjected to Non Destructive Test for weld inspection in addition to hydraulic test referred in clause (a).</p> <p>The competent person carrying out the test shall issue a certificate of test in the</p>

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	prescribed pro-forma.	
	CHAPTER-III STORAGE	
Chapter III Rule 21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Except specifically provided in these rules, all vessels meant for storage of compressed gas shall be installed entirely above-ground, that is to say, no part of the vessel shall be buried below the ground level. 2) Vessels and first stage regulating equipment shall be located in the open. 3) Vessels shall not be installed one above the other. 4) Vessels within a group shall be so located that their longitudinal axes are parallel to each other. 5) No vessel shall be located within the bonded area of petroleum or other flammable liquid storages. 6) Sufficient space shall be provided between two vessels to permit fire-fighting operations. 7) Two or more vessels installed in batteries shall be so installed that the top surface of the vessels are on the same plane. 8) Vessels with their dished ends facing each other shall have screen walls in between them. 9) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rules(1) to (8) above, vessels for storage of LPG and other liquefied compressed gases, can be placed underground or covered by earth (mound) conforming to the national or international standard accepted by the Chief Controller and the requirements specified in Schedule III. 10) Aboveground vessel for storage of corrosive, flammable or toxic gas in liquefied state shall be provided with enclosure wall all around the ground. The minimum distance between vessel and enclosure wall shall be the diameter of the vessel or five meters, whichever is less. The ground shall be graded to form a slope away from pumps, compressors or other equipments. The height of the enclosure wall shall be 30cms on the upper side and gradually increasing to maximum 60cms on the lower side, at the end of which a shallow sump for collection of the spilled liquid, if any, shall be provided: Provided that no outlet shall be provided to the sump to release the spilled liquid in common or rain water drain. 11) The minimum separation distance between the vessel and the sump shall be,- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. diameter of the vessel, in case of vessels with water capacity not exceeding 40,000 litres, b. 15mts, if the water capacity of the vessels exceeds 40,000 litres. 12) Aboveground vessels shall be adequately painted externally to prevent corrosion and shall have a reflecting surface. 13) A corrosion allowance of minimum 1.5 mm shall be provided for vessels made of carbon steel. 14) Operations in the licenced premises during the night shall be carried out under supervision of technically qualified personnel with adequate artificial 	

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	<p>lighting of approved type.</p> <p>15) The mounded and underground vessel installations shall conform to the requirements specified in schedule III.</p> <p>16) The LNG installation shall conform to the guidelines specified in Schedule IV.</p>	
Rule 24	<p>Cleanliness and restriction of unauthorised person.-</p> <p>1) An area of 03 metres around the vessel shall be kept free from ignitable materials, such as weeds and long dry grass.</p> <p>2) The area where vessels pumping equipment, loading and unloading facilities and indirect heated vaporisers are provided, shall be enclosed by an industrial type fence at least 2 metres high along the perimeter of the safety zone.</p> <p>3) Every fence shall have at least two means of exit and the gates of such exits shall open outwards and shall not be self-locking.</p>	
Rule 25	<p>Earthing.—</p> <p>1) All vessels used for storage of flammable compressed gases shall be electrically connected with the earth/in an efficient manner.</p> <p>2) Pipelines conveying flammable liquids shall be adequately prepared for electrical continuity and connected with the earth in an efficient manner.</p>	
Rule 26	<p>Fire protection.—All vessels used for the storage of flammable compressed gases shall be protected against fire hazards as under,—</p> <p>1. Provision shall be made for an adequate supply of water and fire protection in the storage area in accordance with the provision of the rules and the regulation applicable in that area. The application of water may be by hydrants, hoses and mobile equipments, fixed monitors or by fixed spray systems which may be automatic. Control of water flow should be possible from outside any danger area. The fire water system shall be designed with medium velocity sprinklers for above ground storage vessels, filling sheds, loading or unloading area, and pump the single largest risk area and with additional requirements for hydrant points.</p> <p>2. hydrants, where provided, shall be readily accessible at all times and so spaced as to provided for the protection of all vessels;</p> <p>3. Sufficient length of fire hose shall be provided and be readily available. The outlet of each hose line shall be equipped with a combination jet and fog nozzle. The hoses should be maintained well and periodically inspected;</p> <p>4. mobile equipment, fixed monitors or fixed spray systems shall be designed to discharge water at a rate sufficient to maintain an adequate film of water over the surface of the vessel and supports under fire conditions;</p> <p>5. consideration shall be given to the provision of mobile or fixed water spray systems giving suitable and effective protections for vehicle loading and unloading areas;</p> <p>6. At least two dry chemical powder type fire extinguishers of 9 kg. Capacity</p>	

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	each shall be installed at each point of access to the installations.	
Rule 27	<p>Tank truck loading or unloading:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) in the tank-truck loading or unloading gantry, number of bays for parking tank trucks shall not exceed eight, and number of such gantries in a premises shall not exceed two; 2) i) center of tank truck loading or unloading gantry shall maintain safety distances - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) in case of LPG bottling plants and terminals- as specified in table 4(A) or 4(B), as applicable; b) in case of other LPG, LNG or flammable or toxic gas installations - 9M from property line and as well as from storage vessel; c) in case of non-toxic, non-flammable gas (including cryogenic liquids) installations - 4.5M from property line and 3M from storage vessel; d) in case of non-toxic, non-flammable cryogenic liquids installations(water capacity of vessel not exceeding 1000 litres) – 3.0M from property line . The distance between the road tanker fill point and the storage vessel fill point shall not be less than 2M; e) in case of mounded installations consisting of vessel of water capacity up to 100 KL each, the centre of tank truck hardstand and fill point shall be minimum 4.5 m from the edge of the vessel and 9m from property line or fencing. However, in case of vessel of water capacity exceeding 100 KL each, the centre of tank truck hardstand and fill point shall observe minimum 9 m from the edge of the vessel and 9m from property line or fencing. (6) Rail tank wagon loading or unloading shall be restricted to a maximum of half a rake (600 tonnes). If full rake handling is required, it shall be placed in two separate gantries with fifty meters distance in between them. Safety distances for rail tank wagon loading or unloading shall be as per table 4(A) under rule 22. (7) All valves on the vessel and pipelines in the premises shall be permanently marked in a manner clearly indicating the direction of opening and closing. 	
Rule 31	<p>Electrical apparatus and installations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No electrical wire shall pass over any storage vessel 2. All electrical wires installed within the safety zone or any storage vessel for storage of flammable compressed gases shall consist of insulated cable of approved type .The cable shall be mechanically continuous throughout and effectively earthed away from vessels. 	
Rule 33	<p>Certificate of safety</p> <p>A certificate of safety in the pro-forma prescribed by chief controller and signed by a competent person shall be furnished to the licensing authority before any vessel is used for storage of any compressed gas or whenever any addition or alteration to the installation or foundations for the vessel is carried out.</p>	
Rule 35	<p>VEHICLES FOR TRANSPORT OF COMPRESSED GAS shall be of a type approved, in writing, by the Chief Controller.</p>	

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Rule 37	<p>Protection of valves and accessories.—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All valves and accessories shall be safeguarded against accidental damage or interference. 2. Valves and accessories shall be mounted and protected in such a way that risk of accidental rupture of the branch to which the valve or accessory is connected is minimized. 3. Valves or accessories situated at the rear of a vehicle shall be protected by the rear cross member of the frame of the vehicle against damage and shall comply with sub-rule (2). 	
Rule 38	<p>Equipment.—</p> <p>(1) Piping, fittings, pumps and meters.—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. All pipings, fittings, pumps and meters permanently mounted on the vehicle shall be designed to withstand the most severe combined stresses imposed by the following, namely:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the maximum designed pressure of the vessel; b. the super imposed pumping pressure of the shock loading caused by road movements; ii. Materials used for vessel equipment shall be sufficiently ductile to withstand rough usage and accidental damage. Brittle materials such as cast iron shall not be used. <p>(2) Protection of piping and equipment.—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) all piping and equipment shall be adequately protected to minimize accidental damage which may be caused by rough usage, collision or over-turning; b) any equipment or section of piping in which liquid may be trapped shall be protected against excessive pressure caused by thermal expansion of the contents. <p>(3) Marking of connection. – All connections on the vehicle which require manipulation by the operator of the vehicle should be clearly marked to prevent incorrect operation. The form of this marking should correspond with the operating procedure laid down for the vehicle.</p>	
Rule 40	<p>Marking of vehicle— All vehicles shall be conspicuously marked on the vessel to show the product which is being carried.</p>	
Rule 41	<p>Fire protection.—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two serviceable fire extinguishers of suitable size and type shall be provided on each vehicle, one on each side and should be accessible from outside the cab. 2. A person, while in, or attending, any vehicle conveying flammable gas, shall not smoke or use matches or lighters. 3. (3) No fire, artificial light or article capable of causing fire or explosion shall be taken or carried on any vehicle carrying flammable gas. 	
Rule 42	<p>Operations.—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drivers shall be carefully selected and given appropriate training in driving and safe handling of the equipment and the compressed gas carried in the vehicle. 	

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. When loading or discharging of a vehicle takes place within the operator's own premises, a competent person shall be present throughout the operations. 3. When discharge is in progress, at a customer's premises, the driver shall remain with his vehicle in such a position so as to be able to stop the discharge immediately in an emergency. 4. Every vehicle shall be constantly attended to by at least one person who is familiar with the rules in this Chapter : 5. Provided that nothing in sub-rule shall apply to vehicles which are left in places previously approved for the purpose by the Chief Controller. 6. (5) In the event of an over-night stop away from home base, prior arrangements shall be made for the safe parking of the vehicle overnight. In an emergency, a driver may seek the co-operation of the local police in finding suitable parking facilities for his vehicle. 	
Rule 44	<p>Inspection and maintenance of vehicles. —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The licensee for any vehicle shall ensure that it is at all times road-worthy, and that it is in a fit condition to fill, transport and discharge its load safely. 2. An examination of the vehicle to check that the vehicle is maintained as per sub-rule (1) shall be carried out every six months by a competent person and a certificate in the prescribed pro-forma shall be issued by him. 	
Rule 45 & 3	<p>License for Storage of Compressed Gas</p> <p>Compressed gas in any vessel is not to be stored until license for the same has been obtained from CCE except in those vessels which form part of processing plant i.e. vessels in which a unit process or unit operation is carried out vessels which contain, as a process equipment, a compressed gas received from and consumed in the same processing plant, provided that the water capacity of the vessel(s) shall be such that that gas stored therein at the maximum working pressure shall not exceed the requirement for feeding the consuming point(s) for a period not exceeding 16 hours at the designed flow rate.</p>	
Rule 66	<p>Notice of Accident</p> <p>In case of any notice of accident is to be given to :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To the CCE, by express telegram followed by a letter within 24 hrs giving particulars of the incident. 2. To the officer in-charge of the nearest Police Station by the quickest route. 	

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<p>1.0 SCOPE:- An Act and Rules for the safety of electrical equipment & person working in the Factory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://powermin.nic.in/acts_notification/electricity_act2003/pdf/electricity_rules.pdf (Electricity Act 2003, Electricity Rules, 2005) 				
<p>2.0 RESPONSIBILITY Respective SE Field of Power Wing and Irrigation Wing are responsible for implementation of this law in the area under their Jurisdiction.</p>				
<p>3.0 REQUIREMENTS</p>				
Referenc e	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evalu ation of Compl iance Status
Rule 3 (6)	In every registered factory where more than 250 KW of electrical load is connected, there shall be a Person AUTHORIZED by the management of the factory for ensuring the observance of the safety provisions laid under the Act and the rules made there under, who shall periodically inspect such installation, get them tested and keep a record thereof and such records shall be made available to the Inspector (or any officer of a specified rank and class appointed to assist the Inspector), if and when required).			
Rule 11 (1)	<p>Application for license For obtaining the license for an electrical installation, the application along with the following documents is required to be submitted to State Electricity Authority.</p> <p>A. Six copies of proposed draft license B. Three copies of proposed area of supply. C. Treasury receipt of the required fee. D. Any other document on demand by the authority</p>			
Rule 29	<p>Construction, Installation, Protection, Operation and Maintenance of Electric Supply lines and apparatus: All electric supply lines and apparatus shall be of sufficient ratings for power, insulation and estimated fault current and of sufficient mechanical strength and shall be constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained in a safe manner. BIS Code of Practice (Indian Standards) shall be followed, where relevant and material / apparatus to conform to such specifications.</p>			

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Rule 30	<p>Service Lines and Apparatus on Consumer's premises: The consumer shall as far as circumstances permit, take precautions for the safe custody of the equipment on his premises belonging to the Supplier. The Consumer shall also ensure that the installation under his control is maintained in a safe manner.</p>			
Rule 33	<p>Earthed Terminal on Consumer's Premises: The Supplier shall provide and maintain on the Consumer's premises for the consumer's use a suitable earthed terminal in an accessible position at or near the point of commencement of supply as defined under Rule 58. In case of medium, high or extra-high voltage installations the Consumer shall, in addition to the aforementioned earthing arrangement, provide own earthing system with an independent electrode and maintain the same. The Consumer shall provide all reasonable precautions to prevent mechanical damage to the earthed terminal and its lead belonging to the Supplier.</p>			
Rule 35	<p>Danger Notices The owner of every medium, high and extra-high voltage installation shall affix permanently in a conspicuous position a (Danger) notice in Hindi or English and the local language of the district, with a sign of skull and bones as per IS-2551.</p>			
Rule 36	<p>Handling of electric supply lines and apparatus</p> <p>a) Before any conductor or apparatus is handled adequate precautions shall be taken, by earthing or other suitable means to discharge electrically such conductor or apparatus and any adjacent conductor or apparatus if there is danger there from, and to prevent any conductor or apparatus from being accidentally or inadvertently electrically charged when persons are working thereon.</p> <p>b) Every person who is working on an electric supply line or apparatus or both shall be provided with tools and devices such as gloves, rubber shoes, safety belts, ladders, earthing devices, helmets, line testers, hand lines and the like for protecting him from mechanical and electrical injury. Such tools and devices shall always be maintained in sound and efficient working conditions.</p> <p>c) No person shall work on any live electric supply line or apparatus and no person shall assist such person on such work, unless he is authorized in that behalf, and</p>			

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	<p>take the safety measures approved by the Inspector.</p> <p>d) Every telecommunication line on supports carrying a high or extra-high voltage line shall, for the purpose of working thereon, be deemed to be a high voltage line.</p>			
Rule 37	<p>Supplies to Vehicles, Cranes etc.: Every person owning a vehicle, travelling crane or the like to which energy is supplied from an external source shall ensure that it is efficiently controlled by a suitable switch enabling all voltage to be cut-off on one operation and, where such vehicle, travelling crane or the like runs on metal rails, the owner shall ensure that the rails are electrically continuous and earthed.</p>			
Rule 38	<p>Cables for portable or transportable apparatus</p> <p>(1) Flexible cables should not be used for portable or transportable motors, generators, transformers, rectifiers, electric drills, electric sprayers, welding sets or any other portable or transportable apparatus unless they are heavily insulated and adequately protected from mechanical injury.</p> <p>(2) Where the protection is by means of metallic covering, the covering shall be in metallic connection with the frame of any such apparatus and earth.</p> <p>(3) The cables shall be three-core and four-core type for portable and transportable apparatus working on single-phase and three-phase supply respectively and the wire meant to be used for ground connection shall be easily identifiable.</p>			
Rule 40(1)	<p>Street Boxes Street Boxes shall not contain gas pipes, and precautions shall be taken to prevent, as far as reasonably possible, any influx of water or gas.</p>			
Rule 41	<p>Distinction of different circuits The owner of every generating station, sub-station, junction box or pillar in which there are any circuits or apparatus, shall ensure by means of indication of a permanent nature that the respective circuits are readily distinguishable from one another.</p>			
Rule 43(1)	<p>Provisions applicable to protective equipment Fire extinguishers & buckets suitable for dealing with electric fires, shall be conspicuously marked and kept in all generating stations. The fire extinguishers shall be tested for satisfactory operation at least once a year and records of such tests shall be maintained.</p>			



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	<p>First Aid Boxes Cupboards (as per Punjab Factories Rules) to be maintained in every generating station, enclosed sub-station/switch station under responsible persons/first aiders.</p>			
Rule 44	<p>Instruction for Restoration of persons suffering from electric shock Instructions for the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock, shall be affixed by the owner in a conspicuous place in every generating station, enclosed switch-station and in every factory as defined in clause (m) of Section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948) in which electricity is used and in such other premises where electricity is used as the Inspector may, by notice in writing served on the owner, direct. The owner of the above to also ensure that the Authorised persons employed are acquainted and competent to apply the Instructions. An Artificial Respirator to be maintained in every manned HV / EHV location.</p>			
Rule 44 A	<p>Intimation of Accident If any accident occurs in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy in or in connection with, any part of the electric supply-lines or other works of any person and the accident results in or is likely to have resulted in loss of human or animal life or in any injury to a human being or an animal, such person or any authorized person of BBMB, not below the rank of a Junior Engineer or equivalent should send fax within 24 hours of the knowledge of the occurrence of the fatal accident and a written report in the form set out in Annexure A (attached) within 48 hours of the knowledge of the occurrence of fatal and all other accidents. Where practicable, a telephonic message should also be given to the Inspector (Contact Address and Numbers give in Form A immediately the accident comes to be knowledge of the authorized officer of the BBMB or other person concerned.</p>			
Rule 45(1)	<p>Precautions to be adopted by consumers, (owners, occupiers) electrical contractors, electrical workmen and suppliers No electrical installation work, including additions, alterations, repairs and adjustments of existing installations, except such replacement of lamps, fans, fuses, switches, low voltage domestic appliances and fittings as in no way alters its capacity or character, shall</p>			

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	<p>be carried out upon the premises of or on behalf of any consumer, supplier, owner or occupier, for the purpose of supply to such consumer, owner or occupier except by an electrical contractor licensed in this behalf by the State Government and under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued or recognized by the State Government.</p>			
Rule 46	<p>Periodical Inspection and Testing of Installation: Periodical inspection and testing at intervals not exceeding five years by the Electrical Inspector.</p>			
Rule 47A	<p>Installation and testing of generation units: Where any Consumer or Occupier installs a generation plant, he shall give a 30 days notice of his intention to commission the plant to the Inspector; no consumer/occupier shall commission his generating plant of a capacity exceeding 10KW without the approval in writing of the Inspector.</p>			
Rule 50(a)	<p>Supply and use of Energy Required Controls of requisite capacity like linked switches with fuses or a circuit breaker for LV & MV Supplies. A circuit breaker by HV & EHV Consumers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a linked switch with fuses or circuit breaker of adequate capacity on Primary Side. - A circuit breaker at the Primary for the Transformers of 5000 KVA and above. - Similar Provisions on Secondary Side of the Transformer. - Proper Selection of Insulating Materials. - Adequate Precautions so that no live parts are exposed. <p>Concerned Installation to be responsible for continuous observance of required provisions.</p>			
Rule 51	<p>Provisions applicable to M / H / EHV Installations:</p> <p>1(a) All conductors to be completely enclosed in mechanically strong metal casing / covering and to be accessed only by Authorised Person</p> <p>(b) All metal works, enclosing, supporting / associated facilities except conductor to be earthed</p> <p>(c) Safety distances / facilities (as defined in Rules) to be provided for switchboards</p> <p>(d) All electrical installations / equipment / apparatus to be flame-proof, dust tight, totally enclosed as per relevant IS Codes in case of installations where inflammable material / gas / chemical(s) are produced / handled / stored.</p>			

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	(e) Safety provisions / facilities (as defined in Rules) to be provided for motors			
Rule 61, 67 (5) (b)	<p>Connection with Earth Provisions / facilities mentioned in the Rules to be implemented for LV / MV / HV / EHV installations. Every earthing systems belonging to either the supplier or the consumer shall be tested for its resistance to earth on a dry day during dry season not less than once a year (for HV, EHV installations) and once in two years for LV installations. Records of such tests shall be maintained.</p>			
Rule 61 A	<p>Earth Leakage Protective Device The supply of energy to every installation other than LV installation less than 5 KW and those LV installations which do not attract provisions of the Section 30 of Indian Electricity Act, shall be controlled by an earth leakage protective device so as to disconnect the supply instantly on the occurrence of earth fault or current leakage.</p>			
Rule 68 (b)	<p>The outdoor sub-station shall be efficiently protected by fencing not less than 1.8 meters in height or other means so as to prevent access to the electric supply lines and apparatus therein by unauthorized person.</p>			
CEA Regulations 2010 http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/regulation/regulation_elec_safety.pdf				

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Form A

Form for reporting electrical accidents

1. Date and time of accident.
2. Place of accident.
(Village/Town, Tehsil/Thana, District and State).
3. System and voltage of supply (Whether Extra High Voltage (EHV)/High Voltage (HV)/Low Voltage (LV) Line, sub-station/generation station/consumer's installations/service lines/other installations).
4. Designation of the Officer-in-charge of the generating company/licensee in whose jurisdiction the accident occurred.
5. Name of owner/user of energy in whose premises the accident occurred.
6. Details of victim(s):

(a) Human

Sl.No	Name	Father's Name	Sex of victim	Full Postal address	Approximate age	Fatal/non-fatal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(b) Animal


Sl.No	Description of animal(s)	Number(s)	Name(s) of owner(s)	Address(es) of owner(s)	Fatal/non-fatal
1	2	3	4	5	6

7. In case the victim(s) is/are employee(s) of supplier:-

- (a) designation of such person(s);
- (b) brief description of the job undertaken, if any;
- (c) whether such person/persons was/were allowed to work on the job.

8. In case the victim(s) is/are employee(s) of a licensed contractor, -


- (a) did the victim(s) possess any electric workmen's permit(s), supervisor's certificate of competency?

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If yes, give number and date of issue and the name of issuing authority;

(b) name and designation of the person who assigned the duties of the victim(s).

9. In case of accident in the system of the generating company/licensee, was the permit to work (PTW) taken?
10. (a) Describe fully the nature and extent of injuries, e.g. , fatal/disablement (permanent or temporary) of any portion of the body or burns or other injuries.
(b) In case of fatal accident, was the post mortem performed?
11. Detailed causes leading to the accident.
(To be given in a separate sheet annexed to this form).
12. Action taken regarding first aid, medical attendance etc. immediately after the occurrence of the accident (give details).
13. Whether the District Magistrate and Police Station concerned have been informed of the accident (if so, give details).196
14. Steps taken to preserve the evidence in connection with the accident to extent possible.
15. Name and designation(s) of the person(s) assisting, supervising the person(s) killed or injured.
16. What safety equipments were given to or used by the person(s) who met with this accident (e.g. rubber gloves, rubber mats, safety belts and ladders etc.)?
17. Whether isolating switches and other sectionalizing devices were employed to deaden the sections for working on the same? Whether working section was earthed at the site of work?
18. Whether the work on the live lines was undertaken by authorised person(s)? If so, the name and the designation of such person(s) may be given.
19. Whether artificial resuscitation treatment was given to the person(s) who met with the electric accident? If yes, how long was it continued before its abandonment?
20. Names and designations of persons present at, and witnessed, the accident.


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21. Any other information/remarks.

<i>Place:</i>	<i>Signature</i>
<i>Time:</i>	<i>Name</i>
<i>Date:</i>	Designation
	Address of the person reporting

Address and Contact Numbers of Reporting office for Electrical Accidents

**Chief Engineer (EI) &
Chief Electrical Inspector of India,
Central Electricity Authority
Regional Inspectorate Office (North)
Room No.38, 18-A, Qutab Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg,
Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi-110016
Tel: No. 011-26178835
Fax:No. 011-26510249**

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<p>1.0 SCOPE Applicable to Transportation of dangerous or hazardous goods. http://www.morth.nic.in/index1.asp?lang=1&linkid=7&lid=85</p> <p>2.0 RESPONSIBILITY Head-Transport \Assigned responsibility of Transportation is responsible for the implementation of this Law at all BBMB offices, BBMB sites.</p> <p>3.0 REQUIREMENTS</p>				
Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule 129	Transportation of goods of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life			
129A	Spark Arrestor: Every goods carriage carrying goods of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life shall be fitted with a spark arrestor.			
Rule 130	Manner of display of class labels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every class label displayed on a vehicle shall be positioned in such a manner that it does not obscure any other markings required to be displayed under any other law. - Every goods carriage carrying any dangerous or hazardous goods shall display the class label both in the front and in the rear in a conspicuous manner. 			
Rule 131	The Consignor to supply information about dangerous or hazardous goods <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every consignor intending to transport any dangerous or hazardous goods are loaded, supply to the owner of the goods carriage full and adequate information about such dangerous or hazardous goods so as to enable such owner and its driver to- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Comply with the requirements of rules 129 to 137; and b) Be aware of the risks created by such goods to the health or safety of any person. 2. It shall be the duty of the consignor to ensure that the information is accurate and sufficient for the purpose of 			



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	complying with the provisions of the rules 129 to 137.			
Rule 132	<p>Owner of the goods carriage to specify classification of dangerous or hazardous goods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every owner of a goods carriage transporting any dangerous or hazardous goods shall before undertaking the transportation of such goods in his goods carriage, satisfy himself that the information given by the consignor is full and accurate in all respects and correspond to the classification of such goods specified in rule 137. 2. The owner of the goods carriage shall ensure that the driver of such carriage is given all the relevant information in writing as in annexure V to these rules in relation to the dangerous or hazardous goods entrusted to him for transport and satisfy himself that such driver has sufficient understanding of the nature of such goods and the nature of the risks involved in the transport of such goods and is capable of taking appropriate action in case of an emergency. 3. The driver of a goods carriage transporting dangerous or hazardous goods shall ensure that the information given to him in writing under sub-rule (2) is kept in the drivers cabin and is available at all time while the dangerous or hazardous goods to which it relates are being transported. 			
Rule 133	<p>Driver to take precaution</p> <p>Every driver of a goods carriage transporting any dangerous or hazardous goods shall observe at all times all the precaution necessary, for preventing fire, explosion or escape of dangerous or hazardous goods carried by him while the goods carriage is in motion and when it is not being driven, he shall ensure that the goods carriage is parked in a place which is safe from fire explosion and</p>			

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	any other risk and is at all times under the control and supervision of himself or some other competent person above the age of eighteen years.			
Rule 134	<p>Emergency information panel</p> <p>Every goods carriage used for transporting any dangerous or hazardous goods shall be legibly and conspicuously marked with an emergency information panel in each of the three places indicated in the Table below and such panel shall contain the following information namely:-</p> <p>1.</p> <p>a) the correct technical name of the dangerous or hazardous goods in letters not less than 50 millimeters high;</p> <p>b) the class label of the dangerous or hazards goods of the size of not less than 260 millimeters squares</p> <p>c) the name and telephone number of the emergency services to be contracted in the event of fire or any other accident in letters and numerals that are not less than 50 millimeters high and the name and telephone number of the consignor of the dangerous or hazardous goods or of some other person from whom expert information and advice can be obtained concerning the measures that should be taken in the event of an emergency involving such goods.</p> <p>2. Every class label and emergency information panel shall be marked on the goods carriage and shall be kept free and clean from obstructions at all times.</p>			
Rule 135	<p>Driver to be instructed</p> <p>The owner of every goods carriage transporting dangerous or hazardous goods shall ensure to the satisfaction of the consignor that the driver of the goods carriage has received adequate instruction of the consignor that the driver of the goods carriage</p>			


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	has received adequate instruction and training to enable him to understand the nature of the goods being transported, by him to nature of the risks raising out of such goods, precaution he should take while the goods carriage is in motion or stationary and the action he has to take in case of any emergency.			
Rule 136	Driver to report to police station about accident The driver of a goods carriage transporting any dangerous or hazardous goods shall, on the occurrence of any accident involving any dangerous or hazardous goods transported by his carriage, report forthwith to the nearest police station.			
Rule 137	Class labels In respect of the dangerous or hazardous goods specified in Table I of the rule, the labels specified in the corresponding entry shall be class labels.			
1	Explosives			
2	Gases, compressed, liquefied, dissolved under pressure of deeply refrigerated			
3	Inflammable liquids			
4	Inflammable solids, substances liable to spontaneous combustion, substances which, on contact with water, emit inflammable gases.			
5	Oxidizing substances : Organic peroxides			
6	Poisonous (toxic) and infectious substances			
7	Radioactive substances			
8	Corrosives			
9	Other Dangerous Substances			


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- 1.0 **SCOPE**
An Act to consolidate & amend the law relating to storage of petroleum.
- 2.0 **RESPONSIBILITY**
Concerned Xen is overall responsible for implementation of this law where Storage of petroleum or its related flammable materials are stored.
- 3.0 **REQUIREMENTS**


Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule 7	Empty receptacles: All empty tanks which had petroleum Class A or Class B shall except when they are opened for the purpose of filling or cleaning and rendering them free from petroleum vapour, be kept securely closed until they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum vapour.			
Rule 8	Repair of receptacles: No person shall cause to be repaired or repair by the use of Hot work, any tank which had petroleum, unless it has been thoroughly and freed from petroleum and petroleum vapour or otherwise prepared for safety carrying out such hot repair and certified, in writing, by a competent person to have been so repaired.			
Rule 9	Prevention of escape of petroleum: All due precautions shall be taken at all times to prevent escape of petroleum into drain or over railway line.			
Rule 11	Prohibition of smoking, fires, lights etc. No person shall smoke and no matches, fires, lights or articles or substances capable of causing ignition of petroleum shall be allowed, at any time in proximity to a place where petroleum is stored or handled.			
Rule 12	Special precautions against accident : No person shall commit or attempt to commit any act which may tend to cause a fire or explosion in or about any place where petroleum is stored or handled.			
Rule 31	Prohibition of smoking, fires, lights – No person			

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	while engaged in loading or unloading or transporting shall smoke or carry matches, lighters or other appliances capable of producing ignition or explosion.			
Rule 32	<p>Restriction on loading and unloading by night –</p> <p>(1) Petroleum shall not be loaded into, or unloaded from, any ship, vessel or vehicle between the hours of sunset and sunrise, unless</p> <p>(a) Adequate electric lighting is provided at the place of loading, unloading and the provisions of Chapter IV are complied with, and</p> <p>(b) Adequate fire fighting facilities with personnel are kept ready at the place of loading for immediate use in the event of a fire.</p>			
Rule 103	<p>Hazardous area</p> <p>For the purpose of this chapter, an area shall be deemed to be a hazardous area, where</p> <p>(1) Petroleum having flash point below 65^o Celcius or any in flammable gas or vapour in a concentration capable of ignition is likely to be present.</p> <p>(2) Petroleum or any inflammable liquid having flash point above 65^o Celcius is likely to be refined, blended, handled or stored at or above its flash point.</p>			
Rule 104	<p>Classification of hazardous area</p> <p>(1) A hazardous area shall be deemed to be</p> <p>(a) a Zone “O” area, if inflammable gases or vapours are expected to be continuously present in the area or</p> <p>(b) a Zone “1” area, if inflammable gases or vapours are likely to be present in the area under normal operating conditions, or</p> <p>(c) a Zone “2” area, if inflammable gases or vapours are likely to be failure or rapture of an equipment.</p>			
Rule 108	<p>Earthing and bonding</p> <p>(1) All electrical systems and equipments and all structures, plants and other non-current carrying metallic parts of major electric</p>			

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	<p>apparatus or any major metallic object in any place where petroleum is refined, blended, stored, loaded or unloaded shall efficiently earthed, the resistance value of and earthing system to the general mass of the earth (shall not be more than)</p> <p>a) 4 ohms in the case of electrical systems and equipment or a valve that ensures the operation of the protective device in the electrical circuit, whichever is lower, and</p> <p>b) 10 ohms in the case of all non current carrying metallic parts of major electric apparatus or any major metallic objects.</p> <p>(2) All joints in pipelines, valves, plants, storage tanks and associated facilities and equipment for petroleum shall be made electrically continuous by bonding or other wise the resistance valve between each joint shall not exceed 1 ohm.</p> <p>(3) A piping which is not in electrical contact with the associated tank or vessel shall be efficiently connected to such tank or vessel by a flexible conductor and earthed.</p>			
Section 7,8,9; Rule 116	<p>Licence for storage: No person shall store more than the below mentioned quantity of petroleum except under and in accordance with a licence granted for storage.</p> <p>(a) Class A petroleum (Flash Point below 23⁰C): 30 litres</p> <p>(b) Class B petroleum (Flash Point 23⁰C & above upto 65⁰C): 2500 litres provided nothing of it is contained in a single container of 1000 litres or more</p> <p>(c) Class C petroleum (Flash Point 65⁰C & above but below 90⁰C): 45000 litres</p> <p>No license needed for transport or storage of: Petroleum Class B</p>			
Rule 117	Precautions against fire :			

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	<p>(1) No person shall smoke in any installation or storage shed except in places specially authorized by the licencing authority for the purpose.</p> <p>(2) No person shall carry matches, fuses or other appliances capable of producing ignition or explosion in any installation or storage shed which is used for the storage of petroleum.</p> <p>(3) No fire, furnace or other source of heat or light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be allowed in any installation or storage shed</p> <p>(4) An adequate number of portable fire extinguishers capable of extinguishing oil fires shall always be kept in every installation/storage shed, at strategic point and all persons employed in such installation/storage shed shall be conversant with the use of such fire extinguishers.</p>			
Rule 118	<p>Supervision of operations within a storage shed : All operations within a storage shed shall be conducted under the supervision of an experienced & responsible supervisor who is conversant with the terms and conditions of the licence.</p>			
Rule 119	<p>Cleanliness of installation or storage area: The ground in the interior of an installation or storage shed and the protected areas surrounding any installation or storage shed shall be kept clean and free from all vegetation, waste material and rubbish.</p>			
Rule 120	<p>Drainage :</p> <p>(1) All enclosures surrounding above ground tanks is in a installation shall be provided with proper drainage facilities in such a way that no water is allowed to accumulate in the enclosure.</p> <p>(2) All valves and other opening for draining off water shall be kept closed except when</p>			

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	water is being drained off.			
Rule 121	Exclusion of unauthorized persons : The protected area surrounding every installation and storage shed shall be surrounded by a wall of at least 1.8 meters in height and precaution shall be taken to prevent access to unauthorized persons.			
Rule 123	Marking of capacity of tanks : The capacity in litres of every above ground tank in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on the tank;			
Rule 125	Protection against corrosion – All tanks or other receptacles for the storage or petroleum in bulk, other than well head tanks installed on the ground or below the ground, shall be protected against corrosion by the use of protective coatings or cathodic protection or by any other means approved by the licensing authority.			
Rule 127	Earthing of tanks : Every tank for the storage of petroleum in bulk shall be electrically connected with the earth in a efficient manner by not less than two separate and distinct connections placed at the opposite extremities of such tank.			
Rule 128	Testing of earth connections : (1) The connection and contacts of the tank shall be inspected and tested by a competent person at least once in every twelve months by means of spark proof instrument. (2) A record of such inspection and test shall be maintained.			
Rule 129	Night working – No installation storage shed shall be opened and no work in any installation or storage shed shall be permitted between sunset and sunrise except where approved electric lights conforming to the provisions of chapter IV are exclusively used.			
Rule 132	Pumping : No integral combustion engine or electric motor in an installation shall be used for driving pumps for pumping petroleum save in a pump house or pumping area specially constructed for the purpose and approved by the chief controller.			

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Rule 133	Identification mark on licensed premises: The storage shed shall have prominently marked thereon the number of the license held for it.			
Rule 134	Posting up of rules and conditions – An extract of rules 3 to 12, 102 to 115, 116 to 134 and rules 147 to 149 and 152 to 160 and of the conditions of the license shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in every licensed installation, service station or storage shed.			
Sec. 27	Notice of accidents with petroleum - Whenever there occurs in or about, or in connection with, any place in which petroleum is refined, blended or kept, or any carriage or vessel either conveying petroleum or on or from which petroleum is being loaded or unloaded, any accident by explosion or by fire as a result of the ignition of petroleum or petroleum vapour attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or of a description usually attended with such loss of injury, the occupier of the place or the person for the time being in charge of the petroleum or the person in charge of the carriage or the master of the vessel, as the case may be, shall, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, give notice thereof and of the attendant loss of human life, or injury to person or property, if any, to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station and to the chief controller of explosives.			
Rule 200	Notice of accident – The notice of an accident required to be given under Sec. 27 of the Act shall be given forthwith (a) to the Chief Controller by telephone/Fax followed within 24 hours by a letter giving particulars of the occurrence, and (b) to the officer in-charge of the nearest police station by the quickest means of communication. (3) Pending the visit of the Chief Controller or his representative or until instruction is received from the Chief Controller that he does not			

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	<p>wish any further investigation or inquiry to be made, all wreckage and debris shall be left untouched except in so far as its removal may be necessary for the rescue of persons injured and recovery of the bodies of any persons killed by the accident or in the case of railways, for the restoration of through communication.</p>			
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 <p>भास्वडा ब्यास राष्ट्र गौरव</p>	BHAKRA BEAS MANAGEMENT BOARD		
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1.0 **SCOPE**

An Act to regulate the employment of Contract Labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

Brief about the Law

This act has been enacted to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith. It applies to all establishments employing 20 or more contract labour and to all contractors who employs 20 or more contract labours. The Act provides for the constitution of Central and State Advisory Boards to advise the concerned governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act.

The Central Government has issued a number of notifications prohibiting employment of Contract Labour in different categories of works, job and process as in mines, Food Corporation of India's godowns, port trusts and many other industries/**establishments** for which it is the Appropriate Government. The Central Advisory Contract Labour Board has also constituted a number of committees to enquire into the question of prohibition of contract labour system in different establishments.


Central Government is the Appropriate Government in respect of industries and establishments for which it is Appropriate Government under the industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2.0 **RESPONSIBILITY**


Any authority falling under the definition of Principal Employer is responsible for implementation of this law in the area under their Jurisdiction.

3.0 **REQUIREMENTS**

Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule 74	Every principal employer shall maintain in respect of each registered establishment a register of contractor in Form XII .			
Sec 7	Registration of the establishment employing Contract labour under Form 1			
Sec 8	Contractor to have the appropriate license and valid certificate			
Sec 12	Any contractor employing 20 or more workmen must have a valid license , & must have a list of processes, operations where contract labour is prohibited by the central Govt.			
Sec 16	When the contract workers are more than 100, canteen facility to be provided.			


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Sec 17	Rest rooms to be provided, if number of contract labour exceed more than 100			
Sec 19	First aid facility to be provided at appropriate places.			
Sec 21	The contractor shall be responsible for payment of wages before expiry of one month. Principle employer's nominated representative shall be present at time of distribution of wages to workmen by the contractor.			
Sec 21	If the contractor fails to make the payment, then the principal employer shall be liable to pay wage and recover the same from the contractor.			
Sec 76	Employment card to each worker shall be given by the contractor.			
Sec 78	Every contractor shall maintain, Muster roll, wages register, overtime register, wages slip, in required forms.			
Sec 80	All register & other records should be maintained for a period of 3 years from the date of entry.			
Sec 82	Every company shall maintain register of contactors			
	Every company shall ensure that the contractors renew their license every year . Company to ensure that contractors maintain register of persons employed by them			
	Company shall ensure contract employees covered under ESI / WC act Submission of half yearly returns by contractors & submission of annual returns by principal employer			
Rule 82(2)	Every principal employer of a registered establishment shall send annually a return in Form XXV (in duplicate) so as to reach the Registering Officer concerned not later than the 15th February following the end of the year to which it relates.			


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<p>1) <u>SCOPE</u></p> <p>The Act is applicable to every establishment which employs 10 or more workers in any building or other construction work and to the project's cost of which is more than Rs.10 lakh. There is also provision of constitution of Central and the State Advisory Committees to advise the appropriate Governments on matters arising out of administration of the law besides constitution of Welfare Boards by the State Governments and registration of beneficiaries under the Fund and provision for their identity cards etc. These legislations provide for regulating the employment and conditions of service, safety and health and welfare measures for the construction workers by setting up of a Welfare Fund at the State level. http://clc.gov.in/Acts/shtm/bocw.php</p> <p>2) <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u></p> <p>Procurement Head and Executive Engineer who has been assigned for construction job are responsible for implementation of the construction activities.</p> <p>3) <u>REQUIREMENTS</u></p>
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Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Sec - 44	RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYERS: An employer shall be responsible for providing constant and adequate supervision of any building or other construction work in his establishment as to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to safety and for taking all practical steps to prevent accidents.			
Sec – 7	Registration of establishments Every employer of an establishment to which this Act applies and to which this Act may be applicable at any time is required to make an application in the prescribed form with prescribed fee for the registration of his establishment within a period of sixty days of the commencement of the Act or within sixty days from the date on which this Act becomes applicable to the establishment.			
Rule 4	Excessive noise, vibration etc. An employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that adequate measures are taken to protect the building workers against the harmful effects of excessive noise or vibration and the noise level in no case, exceeds the limits, laid down in Schedule-I.			
Rule 5	Fire protection. An employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,—			

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	<p>(a) adequate and alternative staircases, ramps, ladders etc. are provided for use of the occupants of the premises of construction site;</p> <p>(b) such premises or the construction site is provided with—</p> <p>(i) fire extinguishing equipments sufficient to extinguish any probable fire at such construction site;</p> <p>(ii) an adequate water supply at sufficient pressure as per national standards; and</p> <p>(iii) the number of trained persons required to operate the fire extinguishing equipment provided under sub-clause (i); fire extinguishing equipments under sub-clause (i) of clause (b) are properly maintained and inspected at a regular interval of not less than once in a year by a responsible person and a record of such inspection is maintained;</p> <p>(d) in case of every launch or boat or other craft used for transport of building workers and the equipments and the cabin of every lifting appliance including mobile crane, adequate number of portable fire extinguishing equipment of suitable type shall be provided at each of such launch, boat or craft used for building workers and lifting appliances etc.; and</p> <p>(e) occupants shall be warned by a false alarm as mock exercise once in a year.</p>			
Rule 6	<p>Emergency action plans.—An employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work, an emergency action plan to handle the emergencies like—</p> <p>(a) fire and explosion;</p> <p>(b) collapse of lifting appliances and transport equipment;</p> <p>(c) collapse of building, sheds or structures etc;</p> <p>(d) gas leakage or spillage of dangerous goods or chemicals;</p> <p>(e) drowning of building workers, sinking of vessels; and</p> <p>(f) land slides, floods, storms and other natural calamities, resulting in any harm to building workers, is prepared and</p>			

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	submitted for the approval of the Chief Inspector.			
Rule 7	<p>Fencing of motors</p> <p>(a) all motors, cogwheels, chains and friction gearing, flywheels, shafts, dangerous and moving parts of machinery (whether or not driven by mechanical power) and steam pipes, are securely fenced or lagged;</p> <p>(b) the fencing of dangerous parts of machinery is not removed while such machinery is in motion or in use;</p> <p>(c) no part of any machinery, which is in motion and which is not securely fenced, is examined, lubricated, adjusted or repaired, except by a person, skilled for such examination, lubrication adjustments or repairs;</p> <p>(d) machine parts are cleaned when such machine is stopped; and</p> <p>(e) when a machine is stopped for services or repairs, adequate measures are taken to ensure that such machine does not-restart-inadvertently unless, the necessary services or repairs are done.</p>			
Rule 38 Rule 8	<p>Lifting and carrying of excessive weight.—An employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,—(a) no building worker lifts by hand or carries overhead or over his back or shoulders any material, article, tool or appliances exceeding in weight the maximum limits, as specified in the following table :—</p> <p>Building Worker Maximum Weight of Load</p> <p>Adult – man 50 kg Adult – woman 30 kg Adolescent – male 30 kg Adolescent – female 20 kg</p> <p>unless aided by another building worker or a mechanical device; and</p> <p>(b) no building worker, aided by other building worker, shall lift by hand or carry overhead or over their back or shoulders, any material, article, tool or appliance exceeding in weight, the sum total of maximum limits, as specified for each building worker separately under clause (a), unless aided by a mechanical device.</p>			

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Rule 9	<p>Health, safety and environmental policy</p> <p>(1) Every establishment, employing fifty or more building workers, shall prepare in writing policy in respect of safety and health of building workers and submit the same for approval of the Chief Inspector.</p> <p>(2) The policy referred to in sub-rule (1), shall contain the following, namely:—</p> <p>(i) the intentions and commitments of the establishment regarding health, safety and environmental protection of the building workers;</p> <p>(ii) organisational arrangements made to carry out the policy referred to in sub-rule 1, specifying the responsibility at different levels of hierarchy;</p> <p>(iii) responsibilities of the principal employer, contractors, subcontractors, transporters or other agencies, involved in the building or other construction work;</p> <p>(iv) techniques and methods for assessment of risk to safety, health and environmental and remedial measure therefor;</p> <p>(v) arrangements for training of building workers, trainers, supervisors or other persons engaged in the construction work;</p> <p>(vi) other arrangements for making the policy effective referred to in sub-rule (1); and</p> <p>(3) The intentions and commitments referred to in clause (i) of sub-rule (2), shall be taken into account in making decisions relating to plant, machinery, equipment, materials and placement of the building or other construction workers.</p> <p>(4) A copy of the policy referred to in sub-rule (1), signed by an authorised signatory, shall be sent to the State Government.</p> <p>(5) The establishment shall revise the policy referred to in sub-rule (1), as often as necessary, under the following circumstances, namely:—</p> <p>(i) whenever any expansion or modification having implication on safety and health of the building workers is made in such building or other construction work; or</p> <p>(ii) whenever any new building or other construction work, substances, articles or techniques are</p>			
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	introduced having implication on health and safety of the building workers. (6) A copy of the policy referred to in sub-rule (1), shall be displayed at the construction site, at a conspicuous places in English and Punjabi and also in Hindi or a local language, understood by the majority of building workers.			
Rule 10	<p>Dangerous and harmful environment An employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,—</p> <p>(a) when an internal combustion engine exhausts harmful emissions within the prescribed limits into a confined space or excavation or tunnel or any other work place, where neither natural ventilation nor artificial ventilation system is found adequate to keep the contents of the atmosphere below fifty parts per million, adequate and suitable measures are taken at such work place in order to avoid exposure of building workers to health hazardous or alternative mode of power shall be used; and</p> <p>(b) no building worker or unauthorised person is allowed to enter into any confined space, well, tank, trench or excavation wherein there is given off dust, fumes or other impurities of such a nature and to such an extent, as are likely to be injurious or offensive to the building worker or in which explosives, poisonous, noxious, gaseous material or other harmful particles, which have been carried or stored or in which dry ice has been used as a refrigerant, or which has been fumigated or in which there is a possibility of oxygen deficiency, unless all practical steps like exhaust fans etc. have been taken to remove such dust, dangerous fumes, or other impurities, which may be present, and before any ingress into such confined space, well, tank, trench or excavation, it is certified by the responsible person that such work place is safe and fit for the entry of the building workers.</p>			
Rule 11	Overhead Protection. —(1) The employer shall ensure at the building or other construction work that overhead protection is erected along with the			

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	<p>periphery of every building under construction, which shall be of fifteen metres or more in height when completed.</p> <p>(2) Overhead protection referred to in sub-rule (1), shall not be less than two metres wide and shall be erected at a height, not more than five metres above the base of the building, and the outer edge of such overhead protection shall be one hundred and fifty millimetres higher than the inner edge thereof or shall be erected at an angle of not more than twenty degrees to its horizontal sloping into the building.</p> <p>(3) The employer shall ensure at the building and other construction work that any area exposed to risk of falling material, articles or objects is roped off or cordoned off or otherwise suitably guarded from inadvertent entry of persons, other than the building workers at work in such area.</p>			
Rule 12	<p>Slipping, tripping, cutting, drowning and falling hazards.—(1)</p> <p>All passageways, platforms and other places of construction work at the building or other construction work, shall be kept by the employer free from accumulations of dust, debris or similar material and from other obstructions that may cause tripping.</p> <p>(2) Any sharp projections or protruding nails or similar projections, which may cause any cutting hazard to a building worker at the building or other construction work, shall be removed or otherwise made safe by taking suitable measures by the employer.</p> <p>(3) No employer shall allow any building worker at building or other construction work to use the passageway, or a scaffold, platform or any other elevated working surface which is in a slippery and dangerous condition, and shall ensure that water, grease, oil or other similar substances, which may cause the surface slippery, be removed or sanded, saw dusted or covered with suitable material to make it safe from slipping hazard at a building or other construction work.</p> <p>(4) Wherever building workers at a building or other</p>			

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	<p>construction work are exposed to the hazard of falling into water, they shall be provided by the employer with adequate equipment for saving themselves from drowning and rescuing from such hazard and if the Chief Inspector considers necessary, well equipped boat or launch, manned with trained personnel, shall be provided by the employer at the site of such work.</p> <p>(5) Every open side or opening into or through which a building worker, vehicle or lifting appliance or other equipment may fall at a building or other construction work, shall be covered or guarded suitably by the employer to prevent such fall, except where free access is necessary by reasons of the nature of the work.</p> <p>(6) Wherever building workers at a building or other construction work are exposed to the hazards of falling from height while employed on such work, they shall be provided by the employer with adequate equipment or means for saving them from such hazards. Such equipment or means shall be in accordance with the national standards.</p> <p>(7) Whenever there is a possibility of falling of any material, equipment on a building worker at a construction site relating to a building or other construction work, adequate and suitable safety net shall be provided by the employer in accordance with the national standards.</p>			
Rule 13	<p>Dust, gases, fumes etc.—An employer shall prevent concentration of dust, gases or fumes by providing suitable means to control their concentration within the permissible limit so that they may not cause injury or pose health hazard to a building worker at a building or other construction work.</p>			
Rule 14	<p>Corrosive Substances.—The employer shall ensure that explosive corrosive substances, including alkalis and acids, shall be stored and used by a person dealing with such substance at a building or other construction work in such a manner that it does not endanger the building and other building workers and suitable protective equipment shall be provided by the employer to a construction worker during</p>			

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	<p>handling or use of such substance at a building or other work, and in case of spillage of such substance on the building worker, immediate remedial measures shall be taken by the employer. The employer shall also ensure that explosives are stored away from any other structure in cool areas and requisite fire fighting and security arrangements are provided.</p>			
Rule 15	<p>Eye Protection.—Suitable personal protective equipment for the protection of eyes, shall be provided by an employer and used by the building worker engaged in operations like welding, cutting, chipping, grinding or similar operations, which may cause hazard to his eyes at a building or other construction work.</p>			
Rule 16	<p>Head protection and other protective apparel.—(1) Every building worker, required to pass through or work within the areas at a building or other construction work, where there is hazard of his being struck by falling objects or materials, shall be provided by the employer, with safety helmets, tested in accordance with the national standards.</p> <p>(2) Every building worker, required to work in water or in wet concrete or in other similar work at a building or other construction work, shall be provided with suitable waterproof boots by the employer.</p> <p>(3) Every building worker, required to work in rain or in similar wet condition at building or other construction work, shall be provided with waterproof coat with head cover by the employer.</p> <p>(4) Every building worker, required to use or handle alkali, acid or other similar corrosive substances at a building or other construction work, shall be provided with appropriate protective equipment by an employer, in accordance with the national standards.</p> <p>(5) Every building worker, engaged in handling sharp objects or engaged to handle materials at a building or other construction work, which may cause hand injury, shall be provided with suitable hand-gloves by the employer, in accordance with the national standards.</p>			

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Rule 17	<p>Electrical hazards.—</p> <p>(1) Before commencement of any building or other construction work, the employer shall take adequate measures to prevent any building worker from coming into physical contact with any electrical equipment, apparatus, machine or live electrical circuit, which may cause electrical hazard during the course of his employment at a building or other construction work. No live wire shall be installed above the building, which does not conform to allowable distance according to relevant codes. Guard wire-net shall also be provided.</p> <p>(2) The employer shall display and maintain suitable warning signs at conspicuous places at a building or other construction work in English, Punjabi and also in Hindi or in a local language, understood by the majority of the building workers.</p> <p>(3) In workplaces at a building or other construction work where the exact location of underground electric power line is not known, the building worker using jack hammers, crow bars or other hand-tools, which may come in contact with a live electrical line, shall be provided by the employer with insulated protective gloves and foot-wear of the type, which are in accordance with the national standards.</p> <p>(4) The employer shall ensure that, as far as practicable, no wiring, which may come in contact with water or which may be mechanically damaged, is left on ground or floor at a building or other construction work.</p> <p>(5) The employer shall ensure that all electrical appliances and current carrying equipments used at a building or other construction work, are made of good quality material and are properly and adequately earthed.</p> <p>(6) The employer shall ensure that all temporary electrical installations at a building or other construction work are provided with earth-leakage circuit breakers.</p> <p>(7) The employer shall ensure that all electrical installations at a building or other construction work comply with the requirements of any law for the time being in force.</p>			
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Rule 48	<p>Traffic.—(1) Whenever any building or other construction work is being carried on or is located in close proximity to a road or any other place where any vehicular traffic may cause danger to the building workers, the employer shall ensure that such building or other construction work is barricaded and suitable warning signs and lights are displayed or erected to prevent such danger, and if necessary, he may make a request in writing to the concerned authorities to control such traffic. If required and feasible, another by-pass from the main road be provided.</p> <p>(2) The employer shall ensure that all vehicles used at construction site of a building or other construction work comply with the requirements of the motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act No.59 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.</p> <p>(3) The employer shall ensure that a driver of a vehicle of any class or description, operating at a construction site of a building or other construction work, holds a valid driving licence needed for that type of vehicle or machine under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act No.59 of 1988).</p>			
Rule 19	<p>Stability of structures.— The employer shall ensure that no wall, chimney or other structure or part of a structure is left unguarded in such a condition that it may fall, collapse or weaken due to wind pressure, vibration or due to any other reason at the site of a building or other construction work.</p>			
Rule 20	<p>Illumination of passageways etc.— The employer shall ensure that illumination, sufficient for maintaining safe working conditions at a site of a building or other construction work is provided where building workers are required to work or pass through passageways, stairways and landings etc. Such illumination should conform to the standards fixed by the Bureau of Indian Standards or any other approved standards.</p>			
Rule 21	<p>Stacking of materials.—The employer shall ensure, at a construction site of building or other construction work that—</p> <p>(a) all building materials are stored or stacked in safe</p>			

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	<p>and orderly manner to avoid obstruction of any passage-way or place of work;</p> <p>(b) material piles are stored or stacked in such a manner as to ensure stability</p> <p>(c) material or equipment is not stored upon any floor or platform in such quantity as to exceed its safe bearing capacity; and</p> <p>(d) material or equipment is not stored or placed so close to any edge of a floor, platform or hatch as to endanger the safety of persons below or working in the vicinity.</p>			
Rule 22	<p>Disposal of debris.—The employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,—</p> <p>(a) debris is handled and disposed of by a method, which does not cause danger to the safety of a person or structure;</p> <p>(b) debris is not allowed to accumulate so as to constitute a hazard;</p> <p>(c) debris is kept sufficiently moist to bring down the dust within the permissible limits;</p> <p>(d) debris is not thrown inside or outside from any height of such building or other construction work; and</p> <p>(e) on completion of work, left over building materials, articles or other substances or debris are removed and disposed of as soon as possible and the site shall be handed over all clean within the completion period.</p>			
Rule 23	<p>Numbering and marking of floors.—The employer shall ensure that each floor or level of a building or other construction work is appropriately numbered or marked at the landing of such floor or level.</p>			
Rule 24	<p>Use of safety helmets and shoes.—The employer shall ensure that all persons, who are performing any work or services at a building or other construction work, wear safety shoes and helmets conforming to the national standards.</p>			


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1. SCOPE
The Act regulates employment of women in certain establishments for a certain period before and after child birth and provides for maternity and other benefits. The Act applies to factories, and shops & establishments employing ten or more persons, except employees covered under the Employees State Insurance act, 1948. It can be extended to other establishments by the state governments.
http://pblabour.gov.in/pdf/acts_rules/maternity_benefit_act_1961.pdf
http://pblabour.gov.in/pdf/acts_rules/maternity_benefit_punjab_rules_1967.pdf


2. RESPONSIBILITY :
"All HOD's and HOO's including Chairman, BBMB".

3. REQUIREMENTS


Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Sec.5	For entitlement the woman should have worked in an establishment for a period of not less than 80 days in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery.			
Sec.5	Maximum period of entitlement shall be 12 weeks of which not more than six weeks shall precede the date of her expected delivery. Besides the maternity benefit, the act also provides for the payment of medical bonus, additional one month paid leave for illness arising out of pregnancy, delivery, and premature birth of child or miscarriage. Restrictions are also imposed for discharge of dismissal of a woman at any time during her pregnancy except for gross misconduct.			
Proof. Sections 6(5) and 28(2)(e)	The fact that a woman is pregnant or delivered a child or has undergone miscarriage or is suffering from illness arising out of pregnancy, delivery, premature birth of child or miscarriage shall be proved by the production of a certificate to that effect in Form 'C' from— a) a Medical Officer of a Civil Hospital or of a dispensary set up by the BBMB; or b) a Registered Medical Practitioner.			
	The fact that a woman has been confined may also be proved by the production of certified copy of an extract from a birth register maintained under the provisions of any law for the time being in force or a certificate signed by a registered mid-wife in Form 'D'.			
	The fact that a woman has undergone			

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	<p>miscarriage may also be proved by the production of a certificate signed by a registered midwife [in form D].</p>			
	<p>The fact of death of a woman or a child may be proved by the production of a certificate to that effect in Form 'E' from any of the authorities referred to in sub-rule (1) or by the production of a certified [copy of an] extract from a death register maintained under the provisions of any law for the time being in force.</p>			
<p>Payment of maternity and other benefit. Sections 6 and 28(2)(c).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The employer shall make payment of the maternity benefit and any other amount due under the Act to the woman concerned, or, in case of her death before receiving such maternity benefit or amount, or where the employer is liable for maternity benefit, benefit under the second proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 5, to the person nominated by the woman in her notice in Form 'B' and in case there is no such nominee to her legal representative. 2) In case of any doubt, the maternity benefit or other amount due to a woman under the Act, shall be paid by the employer to the recipient after necessary enquiries are made by the Competent Authority to ensure that the person to whom the payment is to be made, in his opinion, is entitled to receive it. 3) Whenever the payment referred to in sub-rule (1) is made, a receipt shall be obtained by the employer in Form 'F' from the person to whom the payment is made. In cases falling under sub-rule (2), a receipt shall be given by the recipient of the benefit in Form 'F' to the employer after receiving the payment in the presence of Competent Authority of his nominee who shall counter sign it. 4) The medical bonus shall be paid along with the second installment of the maternity benefit. 5) The payment under Section 7 shall be 			

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	<p>made within two months of the date of death of the woman entitled to receive the payment.</p> <p>6) The wages due under Section 10 shall be paid within a week of the beginning of the period of leave referred to in that section on the production of a certificate in Form 'C' from the medical office of a Civil Hospital or of a Dispensary set up by the State Government from a Registered Medical Practitioner.</p> <p>7) The wages due under Section 10 shall be paid within a week of the beginning of the period of leave referred to in that section on the production of a certificate in Form 'C' from the medical officer of a Civil Hospital or of a Dispensary set up by the State Government or from a Registered Medical Practitioner.</p>			
<p>Break for nursing child. Section 11 read with section 28(2)(1)</p> <p>--</p>	<p>Each of the two breaks mentioned in Section 11 shall be of 20 minutes duration: Provided that in case the crèche or place where children are left by woman while on duty is not in the vicinity of the place of work a period up to 15 minutes more may be allowed for the purpose of journey to and from crèche or the place.</p>			

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<p>1.0 SCOPE An Act to consolidate & amend the law relating to healthiness of Motor vehicle and requirement related to driver. http://pblabour.gov.in/pdf/acts_rules/motor_transport_workers_punjab_rules_1963.pdf</p> <p>2.0 RESPONSIBILITY “Concerned SE of Power Wing and irrigation wing are responsible for implementation of this law in the area under their Jurisdiction”.</p> <p>3.0 REQUIREMENTS</p>				
Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
4. Rule prescribed under Sec 3 read with Sec 40(2) (a).	<p>Application for Registration. Every employer of an undertaking shall, within not less than thirty days before the date on which he proposes to operate the undertaking, submit to the Chief Inspector or an Inspector duly authorized by him in this behalf an application in Form No. 1 in duplicate, for the registration of the undertaking and grant of a certificate of registration:</p> <p>Provided that in the case of an undertaking existing immediately before the commencement of these rules, such application be made within 60 days from such commencement:</p> <p>Provided further that where an undertaking has units operating in more than one State, the employer of the undertaking shall apply for registration to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector as the case may be of the State in which its Headquarters Office is located.</p>			
Rule prescribed under Sec 3 read with Sec	<p>Validity of Certificate of Registration. Every certificate of registration granted under Rule 5 renewed under Rule 8 shall remain in force up to 31st. December of the year for which the certificate is granted or</p>			

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40(2) (b).	renewed.			
Rule prescribed under Sec 3 read with Sec 40	<p>Amendment of Certificate of Registration. The certificate of registration granted under Section 3 read with section 40(2)(b) may be amended by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector duly authorized by him in this behalf.</p>			
	An employer shall, within 30 days of the day when the cause of amendment arised, submit to the Chief Inspector or an Inspector duly authorized by him in this behalf, an application stating the nature of amendment and reasons therefore.			
	The fee for the amendment of the certificate of registration shall be 05 rupees plus the amount, if any, by which the fee that would have been payable if the license had been originally issued in the amended from exceeds the fee originally paid for the certificate of registration.			
Rule prescribed under Sec 3 read with Sec 40.	<p>Renewal of certificate of Registration (1) Every employer shall apply to the Chief Inspector or an Inspector duly authorized by him in this behalf for renewal of the certificate of registration before its validity expires.</p> <p>(2) Every such application shall be in Form No. 1 duplicate and shall be made not less than 60 days before the date on which the certificate of registration expires and if the application is so made the undertaking shall be deemed to be duly registered until such date as the certificate of registration is renewed.</p>			
Rule prescribed under Sec 3 read with Sec 40.	<p>Transfer of certificate of Registration. – (1) An employer holding a certificate of registration may, at any time, before the expiration its validity apply for permission to transfer the certificate to another person.</p>			

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	(2) Such application shall be made to the Chief Inspector or an Inspector duly authorized by him in this behalf who shall if he approves of the transfer enter upon the certificate of registration under his signature and endorsement to the effect that the certificate of registration has been transferred to the person named.			
CHAPTER IV Welfare and Health				
Rule prescribed under Sec 8, read with Sec 40(2)(o)	<p>Canteens). –</p> <p>(1) The employer of every undertaking shall provide for the use of the motor transport workers at every place wherein one hundred motor transport workers or more ordinarily call on duty, during every day, an adequate canteen in or near the place wherein the undertaking is situated according to the standards prescribed in this rule.</p> <p>(2) The employer shall submit for the approval of the Chief Inspector plans and site plan in duplicate of the building to be constructed or adopted for use as a canteen.</p>			
Rule prescribed under Sec 8, read with Sec 40(2)(O)	<p>Canteen Managing Committee –</p> <p>(1) the employer shall constitute a Canteen Managing Committee, which shall be constituted from time to time as to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The qualify and quantity of food stuffs to be served in the canteen. b) The arrangement of the menus; c) Any other matter as may be directed by the Committee. <p>(2) The canteen Managing Committee shall consist of as equal number of persons, nominated by the employer and elected by the motor transport workers, the number</p>			

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	<p>of elected workers shall be in the proportion of one for every 100 workers employed in the undertaking: Provided that in no case shall there be more than 05 or less than 02 motor transport workers on the Committee.</p> <p>(3) The employer shall determine the procedure for and supervise the election of the representatives of the motor transport workers to the Canteen Managing Committee.</p>			
Rule prescribed under Sec (1) of sub-sec 9, read with Sec 40(2)(O).	<p>Rest Rooms. – The rest rooms shall provide and the employer of every undertaking shall submit for the approval of the Chief Inspector Plan and site plan in duplicate of the building to be constructed or adopted.</p>			
Rule prescribed under Section 10. --	<p>Uniforms. (1) The drivers, conductors and line checking staff employed in an undertaking shall be provided free by the employer with uniforms and rain coats as specified in Schedule I. (2) Where washing of uniforms provided under sub-rule (a) is not arranged by the employer the staff concerned shall be entitled to a washing allowance at the rates prescribed from time to time.</p>			
Rule prescribed under Section 40(2)(h), read with Section 11.	<p>Medical Facilities. -- (1) At every operating center and halting station (which in the case of city service, shall include only depots and other offices) wherein 250 motor transport workers or more ordinarily call on duty during every day, a dispensary shall be provided and maintained</p>			

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	<p>with such equipment and drugs as the State Government may direct.</p> <p>(2) The dispensary shall have a floor area of at least 25 square metres and smooth hard and impervious walls and floors and shall be adequately ventilated and lighted by both natural and artificial means. An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water shall be provided.</p> <p>(3) At every operating center and halting station where less than 150 motor transport workers call on duty every day first-aid-boxes or cupboards of the standard set out in Schedule II shall be provided. Every first-aid-box or cupboards shall be clearly marked "First-Aid" and shall be kept stocked and in good order. These first-aid-boxes or cupboards shall be readily accessible during all working hours and shall be in the charge of an employee of the undertaking trained in first aid.</p>			
<p>Rule prescribed under Sec 40(2)(h), read with Sec 12. –</p>	<p>26. First Aid Facilities. First-aid box containing the equipment mentioned in Schedule III shall be provided in every motor vehicle. Every First-aid box shall be clearly marked as "First-Aid" and shall be kept stocked and in good order.</p>			

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1.0 SCOPE
An Act to consolidate & amend the law relating to "prohibited place", "Information leak", use of official document for misuse—

a) any work of defense, arsenal, naval, military or air force establishment or station, mine, minefield, camp, ship or aircraft belonging to or occupied by or on behalf of Government, any military telegraph or telephone so belonging or occupied, any wireless or signal station or office so belonging or occupied and any factory, dockyard or other place so belonging or occupied and used for the purpose of building, repairing, making or storing any munitions of war, or any sketches, plans, models or documents relating thereto or for the purpose of getting any metals, oil or minerals of use in time of war.


b) any place not belonging to Government where any munitions of war or any sketches, models, plans or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired, gotten or stored under contract with, or with any person on behalf of, Government, or otherwise on behalf of Government;

<http://www.archive.india.gov.in/allimpfrms/allacts/3314.pdf>


2.0 RESPONSIBILITY
Head-Security in liaison with Project heads\SE is responsible for implementation of this law as applicable to sites, offices.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS


Reference	Brief Description Remarks	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Sec 3	Penalties for spying. 1) If any person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State- a) approaches, inspects, passes over or is in the vicinity of, or enters, any prohibited place; or b) makes any sketch, plan, model, or note which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be, directly; or indirectly, useful to an enemy or c) obtains collects, records or publishes or communicates to any other person any secret official code or pass word, or any sketch, plan, model, article or note or other document or information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be, directly			

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	<p>or indirectly, useful to an enemy 1*[or which relates to a matter the disclosure of which is likely to affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State or friendly relations with foreign States]; he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend, where the offence is committed in relation to any work of defence, arsenal, naval, military or air force establishment or station, mine, minefield, factory, dockyard, camp, ship or aircraft or otherwise in relation to the naval, military or air force affairs of Government or in relation to any secret official code, to fourteen years and in other case to three years.</p> <p>2) On a prosecution for an offence punishable under this section [2* * *, it shall not be necessary to show that the accused person was guilty of any particular act tending to show a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, and, notwithstanding that no such act is proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of the case or his conduct or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State; and if any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information relating to or used in any prohibited place, or relating to anything in such a place, or any secret official code or pass word is made, obtained, collected, recorded, published or communicated by any person other than a person acting under lawful authority, and from the circumstances of the case or his conduct or his known character as proved it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, such sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, 3*[information, code or pass word shall be presumed to have been made], obtained, collected, recorded, published or communicated for a purpose prejudicial to the</p>			
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	safety or interests of the State.			
Sec 4	Communications with foreign agents to be evidence of commission of certain offences.			
Sec 5	Wrongful communication. etc., of information. (1) If any person having in his possession or control any secret official code or pass word or any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information which relates to or is used in a prohibited place or relates to anything in such a place,			
Sec 6	Unauthorised use of uniforms; falsification of reports, forgery, personation, and false documents.			
Sec 7	Interfering with officers of the police or members of the Armed forces of the Union.			
Sec 8	Duty of giving information as to commission of offences.			
Sec 9	Attempts, incitements, etc. Any person who attempts to commit or abets the commission of an offence under this Act shall be punishable with the same punishment, and be liable to be proceeded against in the same manner as if he had committed such offence.			
Sec 10	Penalty for harbouring (Shelter\Protect) spies.			

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	INDIAN WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPHY ACT 1933		
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1.0 **SCOPE**

This is an Act to regulate the possession of wireless telegraphy apparatus.

http://www.trai.gov.in/Content/indian_wireless.aspx


Definition: ‘wireless communication’ means any transmission, omission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds, or intelligence of any nature by means of electricity, magnetism, or Radio waves, without the use of wires or other continuous electrical conductors between the transmitting and the receiving apparatus

2.0 **RESPONSIBILITY**


Respective SE of Power Wing and irrigation wing are responsible for implementation of this law in the area under their Jurisdiction

3.0 **REQUIREMENTS**


Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Sec 3	Prohibition of possession of wireless telegraphy apparatus without license. — No person shall possess wireless telegraphy apparatus except under and in accordance with a license issued under this Act.			
Sec 5	The telegraphy authority constituted under the Indian Telegraph Act shall be the authority competent to issue licenses to possess wireless telegraphy apparatus.			

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	MANUFACTURE, STORAGE & IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL RULES, 1989 AMENDED IN 2000		
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<p>1.0 SCOPE This rule is applicable to the industry manufacture, storage and import of hazardous chemicals as per schedule of Rules. http://envfor.nic.in/legis/hsm/msihcar.html</p> <p>This rule shall apply to</p> <p>a) An industrial activity in which a hazardous chemical, which satisfies any of the criteria laid down in Part I of Schedule 1 in column 2 of Part II of this schedule is or may be, involved and</p> <p>b) Isolated storage of hazardous chemicals listed in schedule 2 in any quantity equal to or more than the threshold quantity specified in column 3 thereof.</p> <p>2.0 RESPONSIBILITY Head Store and Head Operations are responsible for implementation of this law.</p> <p>3.0 REQUIREMENTS</p>				
Ref ere nce	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
	<p>Thinner Flash Point 31 deg C, Primer & Finish Paint Flash Point - 31Deg C, HSD Flash Point 35 deg C. Paint & Thinner storage quantity - 4Tons max. HSD 40Tons Max. DA gas storage less than 15 Tons. Falls under Highly flammable Liquid. Total qty 44 Tons maximum.</p>			
Rule 4	<p>Divisional Heads to identify major accidents, hazards related with industrial activity involving hazardous chemicals. Take adequate steps for the prevention of major accidents and limit their consequences to human and environment and control of such hazards. Provide persons handling hazardous chemicals appropriate information, training, equipment and antidotes to ensure safety.</p> <p>"major accident" means - an incident involving loss of life inside or outside the installation, or ten or more injuries inside and/or one or more injuries outside or release of toxic chemicals or explosion or fire or spillage of hazardous chemicals resulting in on-site or off-site emergencies or damage to equipment leading to stoppage of process or adverse affects to the environment;</p>			

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	<p>"major accident hazards (MAH) installations" means - isolated storage and industrial activity at a site handling (including transport through carrier or pipeline) of hazardous chemicals equal to or , in excess of the threshold quantities specified in, column 3 of schedule 2 and 3 respectively;'</p>			
Rule 5	<p>In case of any accident involving hazardous chemicals (occurs on a site or in a pipeline), BBMB to send NOTIFICATION OF A MAJOR ACCIDENT as per format given in Schedule V and Schedule VI to concerned authorities within 48 hours.</p>			
Rule 8	<p>Updating of the site notification following changes in the threshold quantity.- Where an activity involve the usages of hazardous chemicals quantity has increased, the occupier make a change in it (including an increase or decrease in the maximum threshold quantity of a hazardous chemical to which this rule applies which is or is liable to be at the site or in the pipeline or at the cessation of the activity) which affects the particulars specified in that report or any subsequent report made under this rule, the occupier shall forth with furnish a further report to the concerned authority.</p>			
Rule 10	<p>Safety Reports and Safety Audit Reports: The occupier of an hazardous industrial activity shall submit a report on the industrial activity containing the information as prescribed, to the Director Of Factories. The occupier of an hazardous industrial activity shall carry out an Independent Safety reports and safety audit reports of the respective industrial activity with the help of an expert, not associated with such industrial activities and forward a copy of the audit report along with his comments to the Director Of Factories within 30 days after the completion of such audit. The occupier shall update the safety audit</p>			

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	<p>report once a year by conducting a fresh safety audit and forward a copy of it with his comments thereon within 30 days to the Director Of Factories.</p> <p>This report shall be updated every 3 years taking into account new knowledge which has affected the particulars in the previous report. (The occupier to furnish up-to-date information in case of any change the threshold quantity of hazardous chemicals at the site).</p>			
Rule 13	<p>BBMB to prepare and keep up-to-date an On Site Emergency Plan as per details given in Schedule 11 and inform every person on site about the relevant provisions.</p> <p>Conduct Mock Drill of the Emergency Plan every Six months.</p>			
Rule 14	<p>BBMB to provide information to the concerned authority information for preparation and updation of Off-Site Emergency Plan as given in Schedule 12.</p>			
Rule 15	<p>Information to be given by BBMB to persons liable to be affected by a major accident :</p> <p>The occupier shall take appropriate steps to inform persons outside the site who are likely to be affected by a major accident, either directly or through District Emergency Authority about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of the major accident hazard ; and • The Safety measures to be adopted in the event of major accident. 			
Rule 17	<p>BBMB to obtain or develop information in the form of Safety Data Sheet as specified in Schedule 9 and make the information accessible on request.</p>			
Rule 17	<p>Label, mark, tag or provide accompanying documents on every container of a hazardous chemical to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contents - Name & address of manufacturer / importer of the hazardous chemical - Physical, chemical & toxicological data 			
Rule 18	<p>Communicate the importer / supplier / transporter of hazardous chemicals to</p>			

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	ensure transportation as per the provisions of the Central Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Rules, 1989.			
	Hazardous Chemicals handled at BBMB			
	Ammonia(Ammonium hydroxide)			
	Ammonium Nitrate			
	Molybdenum & Compounds			
	Phosphoric acid			

[SCHEDULE 1 : Indicative Criteria and List of Chemicals](#)

[SCHEDULE 2 : Isolated storage at Installations other than those covered by Schedule 4](#)

[SCHEDULE 3 : List of Hazardous Chemicals for Application of Rules 5 and 7 to 15](#)

[SCHEDULE 4 : An operation or process carried out in an industrial installation referred to involving or likely to involve one or more hazardous chemicals and includes on-site storage or on-site transport which is associated with that operation or process, as the case may be;](#)

[SCHEDULE 5 : Duties and corresponding Rule of the Authority\(ies\) with legal backing](#)


[SCHEDULE 6 : Information to be Furnished Regarding Notification of a Major Accident](#)

[SCHEDULE 7 : Information to be Furnished for the Notification of Sites](#)

[SCHEDULE 8 : \[See Rule 10\(1\)\] Information to be Furnished in a Safety Report](#)

[SCHEDULE 9 : \(See Rule 17\) Safety Data Sheet](#)

[SCHEDULE 10: \[See Rule 18\(5\)\] Format For Maintaining Records Of Hazardous Chemicals Imported](#)

 <p>भास्करा ब्यास राष्ट्र गौरव</p>	BHAKRA BEAS MANAGEMENT BOARD		
	COMMON LEGAL MANUAL		
	THE DANGEROUS MACHINES (REGULATION) ACT, 1983 AND RULES 1984		
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1.0 SCOPE

This Act is to provide for the regulation of trade and commerce in, and production, supply, distribution and **use of**, the product of any industry 'producing dangerous machines with a view to securing the welfare of labour operating any such machine and for payment of compensation for the death or bodily injury suffered by any labourer while operating any such machine, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

"**Dangerous Machine**" means a power thresher, and includes any such machine intended to be used in the agricultural or rural sector as the Central Government being of opinion that it is of such a nature that any accident in the course of operation thereof is likely to cause to its operator death, dismemberment of any limb or other bodily injury, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify as dangerous machine;

"**machine**" includes prime movers, transmission machinery and all other appliances whereby power is generated, transferred, transmitted or applied to a dangerous machine ;




The Dangerous
Machines (Regulation)

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY


Head Operations are responsible for implementation of this law.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS


Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Chapter V : Duties and Obligations of users of Dangerous Machines				
19. User to get each dangerous machine registered	Every person who owns a dangerous machine or acquires control over such machine, whether as a lessee or hirer or otherwise (in this Act referred to as the user) shall make, before beginning to operate such machine, an application to the Controller, on payment of such fees, not exceeding five rupees, as the case may be prescribed, for the registration of such machine.			
	(2) On receipt of an application made under subsection (1), the Controller shall, if he is satisfied that the machine complies with, in all respects, the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder, register the same and grant to the applicant a certificate showing such registration.			

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	(3) The Controller shall maintain a register containing the particulars of the dangerous machine registered by him and the names and addresses and other particulars of the persons on whose application such registration has been made.			
	(4) No dangerous machine shall be operated until it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this section.			
20. Matters to be ensured by users.	Every user of a dangerous machine shall ensure that (a) such machine conforms to the standards laid down by or under this Act and also complies with, in all respects the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder ; (b) no child is employed for the operation of such machine ; and (c) adequate arrangements exists for rendering first aid to any person who may suffer any injury while operating any such machine.			
21. Modification of existing dangerous machine.	(1) Every person who has, immediately before the commencement of this Act, in his custody or control, any dangerous machine which does not comply with, in all respects, the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder, shall, within such time, not being less than 100 and 80 days from such commencement, as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, get the same modified in accordance with such rules as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf. (2) No such machine shall be used or operated, after the expiry of the period specified under sub-section (1), unless the modifications referred to in sub-section (1) have been made.			
22. Employer's liability for compensation.	(1) If, during his employment as an operator of a dangerous machine, death or dismemberment of any limb or any other bodily injury is caused to such operator, his employer shall be liable to pay compensation- (a) in the case of death of the operator, to his family, and (b) in any other case, to the operator: (2) The amount of the compensation payable under sub-section (1) shall be determined and			

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	paid in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923) as if the operator were a workman within the meaning of that Act, and, for this purpose the provisions of the said Act shall apply to him as they apply to a workman within the meaning of that Act.			
23. Notice of accident	(1) Where the death or dismemberment of any limb or any other bodily injury has been caused to an operator, during the course of his employment, notice of such death, dismemberment or injury shall be given to the employer within 03 days from the date on which such death, dismemberment or injury was caused. (2) Such notice shall be given by the operator if he is alive or by any member of his family or any other person interested in him.			
24. Duty of employer to take out insurance policies.	(1) Every employer shall take out, as soon as may be practicable after the commencement of this Act, one or more insurance policies providing for contracts of insurance whereby he is insured against any liability arising out of sub-section (1) of section 22 to make payment of compensation to any operator of a dangerous machine and such contract of insurance may provide for the payment of annuities to the operator, or in case of his death, to the members of his family or to his nominee, if he does not have a family.			
	(2) Every employer shall get the insurance policy referred to in sub-section (1) renewed from time to time before the expiry of the period of validity thereof so that the policy of insurance may remain in force throughout the period during which any person is employed by him to operate any dangerous machine.			
27. Inspection of records, etc.	Every register, record and accounts maintained under this Act and every license issued or renewed under this Act shall be open to the inspection of the Inspector.			

	BHAKRA BEAS MANAGEMENT BOARD		
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	THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013		
DOC: OHS-LM-17	Page Rev. No. : 0	Effective Date: 09 January, 2017	Page 1 of 9


<p>1.0 SCOPE This Act to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.</p> <p>2.0 RESPONSIBILITY All HOD's and HOO's.</p> <p>3.0 REQUIREMENTS</p>
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Referenc e	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluat ion of Compli ance Status
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<p>Section 02 Definition</p> <p><u>Aggrieved woman</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to a workplace, a woman of any age whether employed or not, who alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment by the respondent • In relation to dwelling place or house, a woman of any age who is employed in such a dwelling place or house. <p><u>Chairperson</u> Chairperson of the local complaints committee nominated.</p> <p><u>Domestic worker</u> A woman who is employed to do the household work in any household for remuneration whether in cash or kind, either directly or through any agency on a temporary, permanent, part time or full time basis, but does not include any member of the family of the employer</p> <p><u>Presiding Officer</u> Presiding officer of the internal complaints committee nominated.</p> <p><u>Respondent</u> A person against whom the aggrieved woman has made a complaint</p> <p><u>Complaint</u> Complaint means the complaint made under section 9</p> <p><u>Complaints Committee</u> Internal Committee or the local committee, as the case may be.</p> <p><u>Incident</u> An incident of sexual harassment as defined in clause (n) of section 2</p> <p><u>Special educator</u> A person trained in communication with people with special needs in a way that addresses their individual differences and needs</p> <p><u>Sexual harassment</u> Includes any one or more of the following unwelcome acts or behaviour (whether directly or by implication) namely:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Physical contact and advances or b) A demand or request for sexual favours or
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<p>c) Making sexually colored remarks or d) Showing pornography or e) Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature</p> <p>Workplace</p> <p>1) any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or the local authority or a Government company or a corporation or a co-operative society; 2) any private sector organisation or a private venture, undertaking, enterprise, institution, establishment, society, trust, non-governmental organisation, unit or service provider carrying on commercial, professional, vocational, educational, entertainment, industrial, health services or financial activities including production, supply, sale, distribution or service; 3) hospitals or nursing homes; 4) any sports institute, stadium, sports complex or competition or games venue, whether residential or not used for training, sports or other activities relating thereto; 5) any place visited by the employee arising out of or during the course of employment including transportation provided by the employer for undertaking such journey; 6) a dwelling place or a house;</p>			
Sec 3	PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT:		
(1)	No woman shall be subjected to sexual harassment at any workplace.		
(2)	The following circumstances, among other circumstances, if it occurs or is present in relation to or connected with any act or behaviour of sexual harassment may amount to sexual harassment- a. implied or explicit promise of preferential treatment in her employment; or b. implied or explicit threat of detrimental treatment in her employment; or c. implied or explicit threat about her present or future employment status; or d. interference with her work or creating an intimidating or offensive or hostile work environment for her; or e. Humiliating treatment likely to affect her health or safety.		
4	CONSTITUTION OF INTERNAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE		
(1)	Every employer of a workplace shall, by an order in writing, constitute a Committee to be known as the "Internal Complaints Committee":		
(2)	The Internal Committee shall consist of the		

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	<p>following members to be nominated by the employer (Provided that at least one-half of the total Members so nominated shall be women.), namely:-</p> <p>a) A Presiding Officer who shall be a woman employed at a senior level at workplace from amongst the employees:</p> <p>b) not less than two (2) Members from amongst employees preferably committed to the cause of women or who have had experience in social work or have legal knowledge;</p> <p>c) c) one member from amongst non-governmental organisations or associations committed to the cause of women or a person familiar with the issues relating to sexual harassment:</p>			
(3)	The Presiding Officer and every Member of the internal Committee shall hold office for such period, not exceeding 03years, from the date of their nomination as may be specified by the employer.			
(4)	The Member appointed, from amongst the non-governmental organisations or associations, shall be paid such fees or allowances for holding the proceedings of the Internal Committee, by the employer as may be prescribed.			
9	COMPLAINT OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT			
(1)	<p>Any aggrieved woman may make, in writing, a complaint of sexual harassment at workplace to the Internal Committee, if so constituted, within a period of 03 months from the date of incident and in case of a series of incidents, within a period of 03 months from the date of last incident:</p> <p>Provided that where such complaint cannot be made in writing, the Presiding Officer or any Member of the Internal Committee, shall render all reasonable assistance to the woman for making the complaint in writing:</p> <p>Provided further that the Internal Committee may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the time limit not exceeding 03 months, if it is satisfied that the circumstances were such which prevented the woman from filing a complaint within the said</p>			

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	period.			
(2)	Where the aggrieved woman is unable to make a complaint on account of her physical or mental incapacity or death or otherwise, her legal heir or such other person as may be prescribed may make a complaint under this Section.			
10	CONCILIATION			
(1)	The Internal Committee may, before initiating an inquiry under Section 11 and at the request of the aggrieved woman, take steps to settle the matter between her and the respondent through conciliation: Provided that no monetary settlement shall be made as a basis of conciliation.	HR		
(2)	Where a settlement has been arrived at under Sub-section (1), the Internal Committee, shall record the settlement so arrived and forward the same to the employer to take action as specified in the recommendation.	HR		
(3)	The Internal Committee shall provide copies of the settlement as recorded under Sub-section (2) to the aggrieved woman and the respondent.	HR		
(4)	Where a settlement is arrived at under Sub-section (1), no further inquiry shall be conducted by the Internal Committee.			
11	INQUIRY INTO COMPLAINTS			
(1)	Provided that where the aggrieved woman informs the Internal Committee, that any term or condition of the settlement arrived at under <i>Sub-section (2) of Section 10</i> has not been complied with by the respondent, the Internal Committee shall proceed to make an inquiry into the complaint. Provided further that where both parties are employees, the parties shall, during the course of inquiry, be given an opportunity of being heard and a copy of the findings shall be made available to both the parties enabling them to make representation against the findings before the Committee.	HR		
(3)	For the purpose of making an inquiry under <i>Sub-section (1)</i> , the Internal Committee, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under <i>the Code of Civil Procedure 1908</i> when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely-	HR		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath; b) requiring the discovery and production of documents; and c) Any other matter which may be prescribed. 			
(4)	The inquiry under Sub-section (1) shall be completed within a period of 90 days.	HR		
12	ACTION DURING PENDENCY OF INQUIRY			
(1)	<p>During the pendency of an inquiry, on a written request made by the aggrieved woman, the Internal Committee, may recommend to the employer to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) transfer the aggrieved woman or the respondent to any other workplace; or b) grant leave to the aggrieved woman up to a period of 03 months; or c) Grant such other relief to the aggrieved woman as may be prescribed. 	HR		
(2)	The leave granted to the aggrieved woman under this section shall be in addition to the leave she would be otherwise entitled.	HR		
(3)	On the recommendation of the Internal Committee, under Sub-section (1), the employer shall implement the recommendations made under Subsection (1) and send the report of such implementation to the Internal Committee.	HR		
(1)	On the completion of an inquiry under this Act, the Internal Committee shall provide a report of its findings to the employer within a period of 10 days from the date of completion of the inquiry and such report be made available to the concerned parties.			
(2)	Where the Internal Committee, arrives at the conclusion that the allegation against the respondent has not been proved, it shall recommend to the employer that no action is required to be taken in the matter.			
(3)	<p>Where the Internal Committee, arrives at the conclusion that the allegation against the respondent has been proved, it shall recommend to the employer-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to take action for sexual harassment as a misconduct in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to the 			

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	<p>respondent or where no such service rules have been made, in such manner as may be prescribed;</p> <p>b) to deduct, notwithstanding anything in the service rules applicable to the respondent, from the salary or wages of the respondent such sum as it may consider appropriate to be paid to the aggrieved woman or to her legal heirs, as it may determine, in accordance with the provisions of <i>Section 15</i>:</p> <p>Provided that in case the employer is unable to make such deduction from the salary of the respondent due to his being absent from duty or cessation of employment, it may direct to the respondent to pay such sum to the aggrieved woman:</p> <p>Provided further that in case the respondent fails to pay the sum referred to in <i>clause (ii)</i>, the Internal Committee may forward the order for recovery of the sum as an arrear of land revenue to the concerned District Officer.</p>			
(4)	The employer or the District Officer shall act upon the recommendation within 60 days of its receipt by him.			
14	PUNISHMENT FOR FALSE OR MALICIOUS COMPLAINT AND FALSE EVIDENCE			
(1)	<p>Where the Internal Committee, arrives at a conclusion that the allegation against the respondent is malicious or the aggrieved woman or any other person making the complaint has made the complaint knowing it to be false or the aggrieved woman or any other person making the complaint has produced any forged or misleading document, it may recommend to the employer, to take action against the woman or the person who has made the complaint under Sub-section (1) or Sub-section (2) of Section 9, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to her or him or where no such service rules exist, in such manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that a mere inability to substantiate a complaint or provide adequate proof need not attract action against the complainant under this</p>			

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	<p>section: Provided further that the malicious intent on part of the complainant shall be established after an inquiry in accordance with the procedure prescribed, before any action is recommended.</p>			
(2)	<p>Where the Internal Committee, arrives at a conclusion that during the inquiry any witness has given false evidence or produced any forged or misleading document, it may recommend to the employer of the witness, to take action in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to the said witness or where no such service rules exist, in such manner as may be prescribed.</p>			
15	<p>DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION</p>			
	<p>For the purpose of determining the sums to be paid to the aggrieved woman under <i>Clause (ii) of Sub-section (3) of Section 13</i>, the Internal Committee, shall have regard to-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the mental trauma, pain, suffering and emotional distress caused to the aggrieved woman; b. the loss in the career opportunity due to the incident of sexual harassment; c. medical expenses incurred by the victim for physical or psychiatric treatment; d. the income and financial status of the respondent; e. Feasibility of such payment in lump sum or in instalments. 			
16	<p>PROHIBITION OF PUBLICATION OR MAKING KNOWN CONTENTS OF COMPLAINT AND INQUIRY PROCEEDINGS</p>			
(1)	<p>Notwithstanding anything contained in the Right to Information Act 2005, the contents of the complaint made under Section 9, the identity and addresses of the aggrieved woman, respondent and witnesses, any information relating to conciliation and inquiry proceedings, recommendations of the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, and the action taken by the employer under the provisions of this Act shall not be published, communicated or made known to the public, press and media in any manner:</p>			


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	Provided that information may be disseminated regarding the justice secured to any victim of sexual harassment under this Act without disclosing the name, address, identity or any other particulars calculated to lead to the identification of the aggrieved woman and witnesses.			
17	PENALTY FOR PUBLICATION OR MAKING KNOWN CONTENTS OF COMPLAINT AND INQUIRY PROCEEDINGS.			
	Where any person entrusted with the duty to handle or deal with the complaint, inquiry or any recommendations or action to be taken under the provisions of this Act, contravenes the provisions of <i>Section 16</i> , he shall be liable for penalty in accordance with the provisions of the service rules applicable to the said person or where no such service rules exist, in such manner as may be prescribed.			
19	Duties of Employer			
	<p>Every employer shall-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. provide a safe working environment at the workplace which shall include safety from the persons coming into contact at the workplace; b. display at any conspicuous place in the workplace, the penal consequences of sexual harassments; and the order constituting, the Internal Committee under <i>Sub-section (1) of Section 4</i>; c. organise workshops and awareness programmes at regular intervals for sensitising the employees with the provisions of the Act and orientation programmes for the members of the Internal Committee in the manner as may be prescribed; d. provide necessary facilities to the Internal Committee, for dealing with the complaint and conducting an inquiry; e. assist in securing the attendance of respondent and witnesses before the Internal Committee; f. make available such information to the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, as it may require having regard to the complaint made under <i>Sub-section (1) of Sec 9</i>; 			


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	<p>g. provide assistance to the woman if she so chooses to file a complaint in relation to the offence under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force;</p> <p>h. cause to initiate action, under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or any other law for the time being in force, against the perpetrator, or if the aggrieved woman so desires, where the perpetrator is not an employee, in the workplace at which the incident of sexual harassment took place;</p> <p>i. treat sexual harassment as a misconduct under the service rules and initiate action for such misconduct;</p> <p>j. Monitor the timely submission of reports by the Internal Committee.</p>			
21	COMMITTEE TO SUBMIT ANNUAL REPORT			
(1)	The Internal Committee shall in each calendar year prepare, in such form and at such time as may be prescribed, an annual report and submit the same to the employer.			
22	EMPLOYER TO INCLUDE INFORMATION IN ANNUAL REPORT			
	The employer shall include in its report the number of cases filed, if any, and their disposal under this Act in the annual report of his organisation.			


**APPLICABLE
LEGAL REQUIREMENT
SPECIFIC TO
ENVIRONMENT**

 <p>भारत राष्ट्र गौरव</p>	BHAKRA BEAS MANAGEMENT BOARD		
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	THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974, AMENDED 1988. THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) RULES, 1975.		
DOC: EMS-LM-01	Page Rev. No. : 0	Effective Date: 09 January, 2017	Page 1 of 2

<p>1.0 SCOPE An Act to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintenance or restoration of wholesomeness of water.</p> <p>http://envfor.nic.in/legis/water/water2.html</p>				
<p>2.0 RESPONSIBILITY All the CEs/Secretary are responsible for implementation of this law for the sites/Areas under their Jurisdiction.</p>				
<p>3.0 REQUIREMENTS</p>				
Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
A. Definition				
<p>a. “Occupier”, in relation to any factory or premises, means the person who has control over the affairs of the factory or the premises, and includes, in relation to any substance, the person in possession of the substance. Above definition remains same in all the Environmental Acts.</p> <p>b. “outlet” includes any conduit pipe or channel , open or closed, carrying sewage or trade effluent or any other holding arrangement which cause or likely to cause, pollution.</p> <p>c. “pollution” means such contamination of water or such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of water or such discharge of any sewage or any trade effluent or of any other liquid, gaseous, or solid substances into water (whether directly or indirectly) as may, or is likely to, create nuisance or render such water harmful or injurious to public health or safety, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agriculture or any other legitimate uses, or to the life and health of animals or plants or of aquatic organism;</p> <p>d. “Sewage effluents” means effluent from any sewerage system or sewage disposal works and includes sludge from open drains;</p> <p>e. “Stream “ includes –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. River ii. Water course (whether flowing or for the time being dry) iii. Inland water (whether natural or artificial) 				
Sec 21	Empowers to collect samples of sewage/Trade effluent from any industry			
Sec 24	Prohibition on use of stream or well for disposal of polluting matter etc			
Sec 25	Application for consent to establish (before taking any step for establishing an industrial unit) & Application for consent to operate (before commissioning the facility of the			

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	company) in the prescribed form of the concerned State Pollution Control Board along with prescribed fee.			
Sec 25	Application for renewal of consent to operate before it expires in the prescribed form of the concerned State Pollution Control Board along with the prescribed fee.			
Section 25(2)& 25(3)	Restriction on new outlets & discharge without prior consent of PCB: Apply for consent to establish and operate. Renewal of consent and comply to consent conditions.			
Sec 25	Submit compliance reports against consent conditions including monitoring results with the applicable wastewater discharge standards & Domestic effluents at the intervals prescribed by the State Pollution Control Board. Regular checking of effluent shall be done at the factory and records of testing shall be maintained.			
Sec 31	Information to be given to concerned officials regarding discharge of pollutants in excess of prescribed standards if occurred, or is apprehended due to any unforeseen event or happening.			
Section 31	Furnishing of information to State Pollution Control Board and other agencies in case of accidental and unforeseen events of discharge of poisonous, noxious or polluting matters			
---	Time to time visit the mentioned web link and adhere applicable requirement of law			

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1.0 SCOPE

An act to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by organization


<http://envfor.nic.in/legis/water/water8.html>

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY


All CEs/Secretary are responsible for implementation of this law for sites/Areas under their Jurisdiction.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule no 3 of Cess Rule	Fixation of water meter at the entrance of water supply connection	One time or when damaged/ mal-function	Review the correctness on yearly basis	Water meter is installed at inlet from municipal authority and at ground water boring
Sec 3.	Pay Water cess, as prescribed within the specified time as indicated in the assessment order, if the industry/organization is included in the schedule under the Act. BBMB organization falls in: Schedule II of the Act for the following activities: (a) Industrial Cooling or boiler feed. (b) Domestic Use (c) Processing whereby water gets polluted and the Pollutants are easily biodegradable and are toxic. (d) Processing whereby water gets polluted and the Pollutants are not easily biodegradable and are toxic. Cess shall be levied for the purposes of water utilization and shall be calculated on the basis of water consumed.			
Sec 5, Rule 4(1)	To furnish on or before 5 th of every calendar month to accessing authority in FORM No 1 showing the quantity of water consumed in the previous month.			Responsibility SSE/Sr Xen Record • -Daily water consumption register • -File for monthly return

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				(Form 1)
Rule no 4	Annexure to Form 1 (report of analysis of treated effluent) to be submitted to SPCB			As the water is discharged along with sewerage, therefore, the test results are as applicable to those for sewerage discharge Responsibility SSE/Sr Xen Record : File for monthly returns
Sec 3	Industry/organization shall pay Cess calculated on the basis of water consumed for any of the purpose specified in column (1) of Schedule II, at such rate, not exceeding the rate specified in the corresponding entry in column (2)			
10	Pay interest at prescribed rates in case of delay in paying the water cess.			
Sec 11, Rule 8	Pay penalty for non-payment of cess within the specified time, not exceeding the amount of cess, in arrears, after being given a reasonable opportunity of hearing.			
Sec 13, Rule 9	Right to appeal to the "Appellate Authority" in case of any grievance(s) against any order to assessment in the prescribed form and along with prescribed fee.			
---	Check web link and address notification as applicable			

 <p>भाखड़ा ब्यास राष्ट्र मोर्च</p>	BHAKRA BEAS MANAGEMENT BOARD		
	COMMON LEGAL MANUAL		
	THE AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981, AMENDED 1987; THE AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) RULES, 1982 AS AMENDED UPTO 1992, AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS 2000 AND ENVIRONMENTAL (PROTECTION) RULES, 1986.		
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1.0 SCOPE

An act to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.


<http://envfor.nic.in/legis/air/air1.html>

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY


All CEs/Secretary are responsible for implementation of this law for the sites/ areas under their Jurisdiction.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS


Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule 21 of Air Act	BBMB organization to apply for " Consent to Establish " prior to setting up any new facility / modification in the existing facility, which is likely to emit air pollutants, and " Consent to Operate " before commencement of activities in the new /modified facility to also comply with the conditions, as prescribed in the " Consent to Establish " or " Consent to Operate " for emissions.			
Rule 21	Apply for renewal of consent to operate 90 days prior to expiry of the consent validity in Form I. Comply with the conditions of the consents – Consent to establish and Consent to operate. Monitoring of the ambient air quality and Stack emissions and returns to the SPCB on defined frequency (like Month).			
Sec22 of Air Act and Rule 3 (3B) of EP Rules 1986	Not to discharge air pollutant(s) in excess of the standards prescribed by the PCB. Refer Annexure –I Note:- The 3 or 4 worst locations at commercial establishment/Power house/substations etc be identified and testing of Ambient Air Quality be done on 8 hours/24 hours duration test. The test may be got carried out form SPCB or their authorized laboratory			

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23	Furnish information to the SPCB and other designated agencies (Collector of the district, Divisional Revenue Officer, Health Officer, Executive of local/Municipal authority, nearest police station) of accident or unforeseen act or event in which emissions of air pollutant(s) occurred in excess of the prescribed standards or are likely to occur.			
24	Organization has to allow entry of the SPCB or any official empowered by it to the organization at all reasonable times, for the purpose of carrying out any of the entrusted functions or for inspecting to ascertain that provisions of the Act are being complied with, or for seizing any control equipment, industrial plant, records, registers, documents or any other material object if there are reasons to believe that provisions of the Act are being contravened.			
24	Organization to provide all facilities required by the SPCB official for the purpose of sampling.			
25	Provide the SPCB or any officer empowered by it any information to enable it to implement the provisions of the Act. (Including information regarding the types of air pollutants emitted into the atmosphere and the level of the emission of such air pollutants).			
26	Provide access to the SPCB or any officer empowered by it, for taking samples of air or emissions from any chimney, flue or duct or any other outlet for the purpose of analysis. Organization to ensure that specified emission sampling procedure is being followed by the SPCB or any officer empowered by it, in case, results of analysis is to be used as evidence in legal proceedings.			

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	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT, 1986 & RULES, 1986		
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<p>1.0 SCOPE An act to provide for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected there with. http://envfor.nic.in/legis/env/env4.html</p> <p>2.0 RESPONSIBILITY All CEs/Secretary are responsible for implementation of this law for the areas/sites under their Jurisdiction.</p> <p>3.0 REQUIREMENTS</p>				
Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Section 5, Rule 4	BBMB organization has to comply with the directions issued in writing by the Central Government within a specified time as mentioned in the order. The directions may include. - Closure, prohibition or regulation of any operation or process; or - Stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity, water or any other service.			
Section 7, Rule 3	Discharge or emissions of environmental pollutants within the prescribed standards as given in various Schedules.			
Section 9	BBMB organization to furnish information to the prescribed agencies (Chief Inspector of Factories, Inspector of Factories, SPCB) in the event of accident or unforeseen event in which environmental pollutant(s) not conforming to the prescribed standards are being discharged, or are likely to be discharged into the environment.			
Section 10	Allow entry and inspection by any person empowered by the Central Government into the industry, establishment at all reasonable times, for the purpose of performing any of the function entrusted; or to ascertain compliance with the provisions of the Act; or for seizing of any equipment, plant, registers, records or documents in case there are reasons to believe that any provision of the Act is being contravened.			

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Section 11, Rule 6	BBMB organization to allow Central government or any official empowered by it, to take samples of air, water, soil or any other substance from the company for the purpose of analysis.			
Rule 14	BBMB organization to submit an “Environmental Statement” every year, on or before 30th September to the SPCB in prescribed Format (Form V of above act) in case Consent is required under the Water/Air Act or Authorization under the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) rules or both.			
Rule 3, Schedule – I, Sl. 94	<p>Standards/Guidelines for control of Noise Pollution from Stationary Diesel Generator (DG) Sets.</p> <p>(A) Mandatory acoustic enclosure/acoustic treatment of room for stationary DG sets</p> <p>All DG Sets manufactured on or after January 01, 2005 up-to 1000KVA shall be provided with an Integral Acoustic Enclosure by the Manufacturer so that the noise level is 75dB at 1.0 meters from enclosure surface.</p> <p>For all other DG Sets, Noise from the DG set should be controlled by providing an acoustic enclosure on by treating the room acoustically. The acoustic enclosure/ acoustic treatment of the room should be designed for minimum 25 dB(A).</p> <p>Insertion Loss or for meeting the ambient noise standards, whichever is on the higher side(if the actual ambient noise is on the higher side, it may not be possible to check the performance of the acoustic enclosure/acoustic treatment. Under such circumstances the performance may be checked for noise reduction up-to actual ambient noise level, preferably, in the night time.</p> <p>The measurement for Insertion Loss may be done at different points at 0.5 m from the acoustic enclosure/ room, and then averaged.</p> <p>The DG set should also be provided with proper exhaust muffler with Insertion Loss of minimum 25 dB(A).</p>			

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	<p>(B) Guidelines for the users of DG sets</p> <p>01. The user should make effort to bring down the noise levels due to the DG set; outside his premises, within the ambient noise requirements by proper siting and control measures.</p> <p>02. The total sound power level of a DG set, at the user's end, shall be within 2 dB(A) of the total sound power level of the DG set, at the manufacturing stage, as prescribed under (A).</p> <p>03. Installation of a DG set must be strictly in compliance with the recommendations of the DG set manufacturer.</p> <p>04. A proper routing and preventing maintenance procedure for the DG set should be set and followed in consultation with the DG set manufacturer which would help prevent noise levels of the DG set from deteriorating with use.</p>			
CPCB Standard	<p>Emission regulations Part IV: COINDS/26/1986-87</p> <p>BBMB organization to ensure that the Stack height of DG Sets is $0.2 \sqrt{\text{KVA}}$ meters above the DG Room roof-top, where KVA is the capacity of the DG Set (or the SPCB standards, whichever is stringent).</p>			



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Rule 3,
Schedule –
I, Sl. 96

Emission Standards for Diesel Engines (engines rating more than 0.8 MW) for power plant, generator set applications and other requirements:

Note 1: Emission norms given for Category B area for Engines commissioned before 01.07.2003.

- NO_x (as NO₂) at 15 % O₂ dry basis, ppmv: 1100
- NMHC (as C) at 15% O₂ mg/Nm³: 150
- PM at 15% O₂ mg/Nm³ with HSD / LDO: 75
- PM at 15% O₂ mg/Nm³ with LSHS / FO: 150
- CO at 15% O₂ mg/Nm³: 150

Note 2: Sulphur content in fuel <2%

Note 3: Stack Height for DG Sets more than 0.8 MW and commissioned after 01.07.2003 to be maximum of the following:

- $14Q^{0.3}$, where Q is the quantity of SO₂ in kg/hour
- Minimum 6 m above the building where generator set is installed
- 30 metres

Note 4: The standards shall be regulated by the SPCB or Pollution Control Committees, as the case may be.

Note 5: Individual units with engine ratings less than or equal to 800 KW are not covered by this notification.

Note 6: Only following liquid fuels viz. High Speed Diesel, Light Diesel Oil, Low Sulphur Heavy Stock and Furnace Oil or liquid fuels with equivalent specifications shall be used in these power plants and generator sets.

Note 7: For expansion project, stack height of new generator sets shall be as per total Sulphur Dioxide emission (including existing as well as additional load).


Note 8: For multi engine plants, fuels shall be grouped in cluster to get better plume rise and dispersion. Provision for any future expansion should be made in planning stage itself.

Note 9: Particulate Matter, Non-Methane Hydrocarbon and percent moisture (dry basis). Carbon Monoxide results -are to be normalized to 25°C, 1.01 Kilo Pascal (760 mm of mercury) pressure and zero

Note 10: Measurement shall be performed at steady load conditions of more than 85% of the rated load.

Note 11: Continuous monitoring of Oxides of Nitrogen shall be done by the plants whose total engine capacity is more than 50 Mega Waft. However, minimum once in six month monitoring for other parameters shall be adopted by the plants.


Note 12: Prescribed methods to be adopted for measurement of emission parameters.

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Rule 3	<p>Schedule IV – Standards for emission of smoke, vapour etc. from motor vehicles.</p> <p>Every motor vehicle shall be maintained in such condition and shall be so driven that smoke, visible vapour, grit, sparks, ashes, cinders or oily substance do not emit there from. The Driver or any person in-charge of the vehicle shall, upon demand, by any empowered officer submit the vehicle for testing for the purpose of measuring the standard of smoke or the levels of other pollutants or both.</p>			
Rule 3	<p>Schedule VI Part A – General Standards for discharge of effluents As per the following table or the Water Consent conditions, whichever is more stringent.</p>			

Schedule VI

#	PARAMETER	UOM	INLAND DISCHARGE		LAND DISCHARGE
01	Colour and odour		All effort should be made to remove colour and odour as far as practicable		All effort should be made to remove colour and odour as far as practicable
02	Suspends Solids Max.	mg/l	100		200
03	Particulate size of suspended solids	micron IS sieve	Shall pass 850		--
04	PH		5.5 to 9.0		5.5 to 9.0
05	Temperature	^o C	Shall not be more than 5 degree C from the receiving water		-
06	Oil and Grease Max.		mg/l	10	10
07	Total Residual Chlorine Max.		mg/l	1.0	-
08	Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N), Max.		mg/l	50	-
09	Total nitrogen (as NH ₃) Max.		mg/l	100	-
10	Free Ammonia (as NH ₃) Max.		mg/l	5.0	-
11	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 days) 20 Deg. C. Max. (BOD)		mg/l	30	100
12	Chemical Oxygen Demand Max.(COD)		mg/l	250	-
13	Arsenic (as As) Max.		mg/l	0.2	0.2
14	Mercury (as Hg) Max.		mg/l	0.01	-
15	Lead (as Pb) Max.		mg/l	0.1	-
16	Cadmium (as Cd) Max.		mg/l	2.0	-
17	Hexavalent chromium (as Cr+6) Max.		mg/l	0.1	-
18	Total Chromium (as Cr) Max.		mg/l	2.0	-
19	Copper (as Cu) Max.		mg/l	3.0	-
20	Zinc (as Zn) Max.		mg/l	5.0	-
21	Selenium (as Sc.) Max.		mg/l	0.05	-
22	Nickel (as Ni) Max.		mg/l	3.0	-
23	Cyanide (as CN) Max.		mg/l	0.2	0.2
24	Fluoride (as F) Max.		mg/l	2.0	-

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25	Dissolved Phosphates (as P) Max.	mg/l	5.0	-
26	Sulphide (as S) Max.	mg/l	2.0	-
27	Bio -assay test		90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent.	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent.
28	Manganese (as Mn)	mg/l	2.0	-
29	Iron (as Fe)	mg/l	3.0	-
30	Nitrate Nitrogen	Mg/l	10.0	-
31	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH)	mg / l max.	1.0	-
32	Vanadium (as V)		0.2	-
Rule 3A	Schedule VI, Part D: General Emission Standards Particulate matter: 150 mg/m ³ Carbon Monoxide: 1% max. (v/v)			
Rule 3B	Schedule VII – National Ambient Air Quality Standards As per the following table or the Air Consent conditions, whichever is more stringent.			

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SCHEDULE VII


NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2009

No. B-29016/20/90/PCI-L—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) (h) of section 16 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Act No.14 of 1981), and in supersession of the Notification No(s). S.O. 384(E), dated 11th April, 1994 and S.O. 935(E), dated 14th October, 1998, the Central Pollution Control Board hereby notify the National Ambient Air Quality Standards with immediate effect, namely:-

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

S. No.	Pollutant	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		
			Industrial, Residential, Rural and Other Area	Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by Central Government)	Methods of Measurement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), µg/m ³	Annual* 24 hours**	50 80	20 80	- Improved West and Gaeke -Ultraviolet fluorescence
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂), µg/m ³	Annual* 24 hours**	40 80	30 80	- Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) - Chemiluminescence
3	Particulate Matter (size less than 10µm) or PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	Annual* 24 hours**	60 100	60 100	- Gravimetric - TOEM - Beta attenuation
4	Particulate Matter (size less than 2.5µm) or PM _{2.5} µg/m ³	Annual* 24 hours**	40 60	40 60	- Gravimetric - TOEM - Beta attenuation
5	Ozone (O ₃) µg/m ³	8 hours** 1 hour**	100 180	100 180	- UV photometric - Chemiluminescence - Chemical Method
6	Lead (Pb) µg/m ³	Annual* 24 hours**	0.50 1.0	0.50 1.0	- AAS /ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper - ED-XRF using Teflon filter
7	Carbon Monoxide (CO) mg/m ³	8 hours** 1 hour**	02 04	02 04	- Non Dispersive Infra Red (NDIR) spectroscopy
8	Ammonia (NH ₃) µg/m ³	Annual* 24 hours**	100 400	100 400	-Chemiluminescence -Indophenol blue method

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9	Benzene (C ₆ H ₆) µg/m ³	Annual*	05	05	- Gas chromatography based continuous analyzer - Adsorption and Desorption followed by GC analysis
10	Benzo(a)Pyrene (BaP) - particulate phase only, ng/m ³	Annual*	01	01	- Solvent extraction followed by HPLC/GC analysis
11	Arsenic (As), ng/m ³	Annual*	06	06	- AAS /ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper
12	Nickel (Ni), ng/m ³	Annual*	20	20	- AAS /ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper

* Annual arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform intervals.


** 24 hourly or 08 hourly or 01 hourly monitored values, as applicable, shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

Note. — Whenever and wherever monitoring results on two consecutive days of monitoring exceed the limits specified above for the respective category, it shall be considered adequate reason to institute regular or continuous monitoring and further investigation.


SANT PRASAD GAUTAM, Chairman
[ADVT-III/4/184/09/Exty.]

Note: The notifications on National Ambient Air Quality Standards were published by the Central Pollution Control Board in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary vide notification No(s). S.O. 384(E), dated 11th April, 1994 and S.O. 935(E), dated 14th October, 1998.

Section 1 of EIA Notification 1994	If BBMB organization desires to undertake expansion or modernisation, shall have to seek environmental clearance for a proposed expansion/modernisation activity if the resultant pollution load is to exceed the existing levels. The organization shall submit an application to the secretary, ministry of environment and forest, New Delhi. The application shall be accompanied by project report which shall, inter alia include an Environment Impact Assessment Report / Environment Management Plan prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government in the ministry of Environment and Forest from time to time.			
Section 2 of EIA	After obtaining the 'Consent to Establish' and then the 'Environmental Clearance' the project authorities can begin work related to the setting-up of the project.			

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Notifica tion 1994	The project proponent is required to submit a half yearly compliance report indicating effective implementation of the recommendations and conditions, subject to which the "Environmental Clearance " has been granted by the IAA.			
Section 5	NOTIFICATIONS OF THE CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY, NEW DELHI FOR RAIN WATER HARVESTING IN NOTIFIED AREAS: The CGWA has been formed under the provisions of EPA and Industries / Establishments in Notified Areas have to adopt ROOF TOP RAIN WATER HARVESTING and GROUND WATER RECHARGING structure as per the details available from http://cgwb.gov.in .			
Suprem e Court Directiv e	Supreme Court Order dated 14.10.2003 in case of Writ Petition No. 657 of 1995. The Honorable Supreme Court of India has desired that On Line Data be displayed in front of the Factory Gate relevant information for Hazardous Wastes and Chemicals used in the Factory.			
1.	The industry shall display on-line-data outside the main factory gate indicating the quantity and nature of hazardous chemicals used in the plant, water and air emissions and solid wastes generated within the factory premises.			
2.	The minimum size of display board shall be 6 feet by 4 feet and the following details shall be displayed. (Details on use of hazardous chemicals and generation of hazardous waste).			

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1.0 SCOPE

This Rule is applicable to an industry generating hazardous waste as per schedule of the rules. BBMB Power wing and irrigation wing generates Hazardous Waste under **Process 5** (Industrial operations using mineral / synthetic oil as lubricant in hydraulic systems or other applications: 5.1: Used / Spent Oil, 5.2: Wastes / Residues containing oil and 5.3: Waste cutting oils) of Schedule – I.

http://envfor.nic.in/sites/default/files/Notification_06-July-2016.pdf

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY

All CEs are responsible for implementation of this law for the areas / sites under their Jurisdiction.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Chapter I Rule 3	<p>“Hazardous waste” means any waste which by reason of characteristics such as physical, chemical, biological, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive, causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances, and shall include -</p> <p>(i) waste specified under column (3) of Schedule I;</p> <p>(ii) waste having equal to or more than the concentration limits specified for the constituents in class A and class B of Schedule II or any of the characteristics as specified in class C of Schedule II; and</p> <p>(iii) wastes specified in Part A of Schedule III in respect of import or export of such wastes or the wastes not specified in Part A but exhibit hazardous characteristics specified in Part C of Schedule III;</p>			
Chapter II Rule 4	<p>Responsibilities of the occupier for management of hazardous and other wastes.-</p> <p>1) For the management of hazardous and other wastes, an occupier shall follow the following steps, namely:-</p> <p>a) prevention;</p> <p>b) minimization;</p> <p>c) reuse,</p> <p>d) recycling;</p> <p>e) recovery, utilisation including co-processing;</p>			



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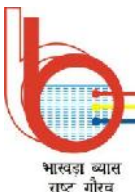
	<p>f) safe disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBMB generate hazardous waste as per Schedule-I S No 05, 22, 33 • Other wastes doesn't procured by BBMB 			
	<p>2) The occupier shall be responsible for safe and environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes.</p>			
	<p>3) The hazardous and other wastes generated in the establishment of an occupier shall be sent or sold to an authorised actual user or shall be disposed of in an authorised disposal facility.</p>			
	<p>4) The occupier shall take all the steps while managing hazardous and other wastes to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) contain contaminants and prevent accidents and limit their consequences on human beings and the environment; and b) provide persons working in the site with appropriate training, equipment and the information necessary to ensure their safety. 			
	<p>5) The occupier who intends to get its hazardous and other wastes treated and disposed of by the operator of a treatment, storage and disposal facility shall give to the operator of that facility, such specific information as may be needed for safe storage and disposal.</p>			
	<p>6) The occupier shall take all the steps while managing hazardous and other wastes to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ contain contaminants and prevent accidents and limit their consequences on human beings and the environment; and ▪ provide persons working in the site with appropriate training, equipment and the information necessary to ensure 			

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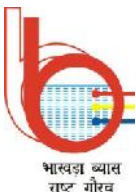
	their safety.			
Chapter II Rule 6 Sub rule 1	<p>Grant of authorisation for managing hazardous and other wastes.-</p> <p>Occupier of the facility who is engaged in handling, generation, collection, storage, packaging, transportation, use, treatment, processing, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing, utilisation, offering for sale, transfer or disposal of the hazardous and other wastes shall be required to make an application in Form 1 to the SPCB and obtain an authorisation from the SPCB. Such application for authorisation shall be accompanied with a copy each of the following documents, namely:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> consent to establish granted by the SPCB under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (25 of 1974) and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (21 of 1981); Consent to operate granted by the SPCB under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (25 of 1974) and/or Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (21 of 1981); in case of renewal of authorisation, a self-certified compliance report in respect of effluent, emission standards and the conditions specified in the authorisation for hazardous and other wastes: <p>Provided that an application for renewal of authorisation may be made three months before the expiry of such authorisation</p>			
Chapter II Rule 6 Sub rule 2	<p>SPCB after review of occupier documents, grant within a period of 120 days, an authorisation in Form 2 to the applicant, which shall be valid for a period of 05 years subject to such conditions as may be laid down therein. For commonly recyclable hazardous waste as given in Schedule IV, the guidelines already prepared by the CPCB shall be followed:</p> <p>Provided that in the case of an application for renewal of authorisation, the SPCB may, before granting such authorisation, satisfy itself that</p>			

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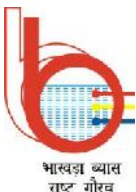
	there has been no violation of the conditions specified in the authorisation earlier granted by it and same shall be recorded in the inspection report.			
Chapter II Rule 6 Sub rule 3	The authorisation granted by the SPCB under sub-rule (2) shall be accompanied by a copy of the field inspection report signed by that Board indicating the adequacy of facilities for collection, storage, packaging, transportation, treatment, processing, use, destruction, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing, utilisation, offering for sale, transfer or disposal of the hazardous and other wastes and compliance to the guidelines or standard operating procedures specified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.			
Chapter II Rule 6 Sub rule 4	The SPCB may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing and after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant, refuse to grant any authorisation under these rules.			
Chapter II Rule 6 Sub rule 5	After authorised under these rules, shall maintain a record of hazardous and other wastes managed by him in Form 3 and Submit to the SPCB, an annual return containing the details specified in Form 4 on or before the 30 day of June following the financial year to which that return relates.			
Rule 6 Sub rule 7	The authorised actual user of hazardous and other wastes shall maintain records of hazardous and other wastes purchased in a passbook issued by the SPCB along with the authorisation.			
Rule 6 Sub rule 8	Handing over of the hazardous and other wastes to the authorised actual user shall be only after making the entry into the passbook of the actual user.			
Chapter II Rule 7	Power to suspend or cancel an authorisation.- The SPCB, may, if in its opinion the holder of the authorisation has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the authorisation or with any			

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	<p>provisions of the Act or these rules and after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after recording reasons thereof in writing cancel or suspend the authorisation issued under Chapter II rule 6 for such period as it considers necessary in the public interest.</p>			
Chapter II Rule 8	<p>Storage of hazardous and other wastes.- Occupiers store the hazardous and other wastes for a period not exceeding 90 days and shall maintain a record of sale, transfer, storage, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing and utilisation of such wastes and make these records available for inspection:</p> <p>Provided that the SPCB may extend the said period of 90 days on review of Consent authorization application by occupier.</p>			
Chapter II Rule 09 Sub rule 01	<p>Utilisation of hazardous and other wastes.- (1) The utilisation of hazardous and other wastes as a resource or after pre-processing either for co-processing or for any other use, including within the premises of the generator (<i>if it is not part of process</i>), shall be carried out only after obtaining authorisation from the SPCB in respect of waste on the basis of standard operating procedures or guidelines provided by the CPCB.</p>			
Chapter II Rule 09 Sub rule 02	<p>Utilisation of hazardous and other wastes.- Where procedures or guidelines are not available for specific utilisation, the approval has to be sought from CPCB which shall be granting approval on the basis of trial runs and thereafter, Procedures or Guidelines shall be prepared by CPCB:</p> <p>Provided, if trial run has been conducted for particular waste with respect to particular utilisation and compliance to the environmental standards has been demonstrated, authorisation may be granted by the SPCB with respect to the same waste and utilisation, without need of separate trial run by CPCB and such cases of successful trial run, CPCB shall intimate all the SPCB regarding the</p>			

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	same.			
Chapter II Rule 09 Sub rule 03	<p>Utilisation of hazardous and other wastes.- No trial runs shall be required for co-processing of waste in cement plants for which guidelines by the CPCB are already available; however, the actual users shall ensure compliance to the standards notified under the Environment (Protection) Act,1986 (29 of 1986), for cement plant with respect to co-processing of waste:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Provided that till the time the standards are notified, the procedure as applicable to other kind of utilisation of hazardous and other waste, as enumerated above shall be followed.</p>			
Chapter II Rule 10	<p>SOP or Guidelines for actual users.- The MOEF&C or the CPCB may issue guidelines or SOPs for environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes from time to time.</p>			
Chapter V Rule 17	<p>PACKAGING, LABELLING, and TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS and OTHER WASTES.</p> <p>Packaging and Labelling.-</p> <p>a. Occupier handling hazardous or other wastes shall ensure that the hazardous and other wastes are packaged in a manner suitable for safe handling, storage and transport as per the guidelines issued by the CPCB from time to time. The labelling shall be done as per Form 8.</p> <p>b. The label shall be of non-washable material, weather proof and easily visible.</p>			
Rule 18	<p>Transportation of hazardous and other wastes.-</p> <p>a. The transport of the hazardous and other waste shall be in accordance with the provisions of these rules and the rules made by the Central Govt under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the guidelines issued by the CPCB from time to time in this regard.</p> <p>b. The occupier shall provide the transporter</p>			

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	<p>with the relevant information in Form 9, regarding the hazardous nature of the wastes and measures to be taken in case of an emergency and shall label the hazardous and other wastes containers as per Form 8.</p> <p>c. In case of transportation of hazardous and other waste, the responsibility of safe transport shall be either of the sender or the receiver whosoever arranges the transport and has the necessary authorisation for transport from the concerned SPCB. This responsibility should be clearly indicated in the manifest.</p>			
Rule 19	<p>Manifest system (Movement Document) for hazardous and other waste to be used within the country only.- The sender of the waste shall prepare 07 copies of the manifest in Form 10 comprising of colour code indicated below and all seven copies shall be signed by the sender:</p> <p>Copy-1(white) --To be forwarded by the sender to the SPCB after signing all the 07 copies.</p> <p>Copy-2(Yellow) -Retained by the sender after taking signature on it from the transporter and the rest of the 05 signed copies to be carried by the transporter.</p> <p>Copy-3(Pink) -- Retained by the receiver after receiving the waste and the remaining 04 copies are to be duly signed by the receiver</p> <p>Copy-4(Orange) -- Handed over to the transporter by the receiver after accepting waste.</p> <p>Copy-5(Green) -- Sent by the receiver to the SPCB.</p> <p>Copy-4 (Blue) -- Sent by the receiver to the sender.</p> <p>Copy-4 (Grey) -- Sent by the receiver to SPCB of the sender in case the</p>			

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	sender is in another state			
Chapter VI	Miscellaneous			
Sub rule 20 (i)	Records and returns.- Occupier handling hazardous or other wastes shall maintain records of such operations in Form 3 .			
Sub rule 20 (ii)	Records and returns.- Occupier handling hazardous and other wastes and operator of disposal facility shall send annual returns to the SPCB in Form 4 .			
Sub rule 22	Accident reporting. – Where an accident occurs at the facility of the occupier handling hazardous or other wastes and operator of the disposal facility or during transportation, the occupier or the operator or the transporter shall immediately intimate the SPCB through telephone, e-mail about the accident and subsequently send a report in Form 11 .			
Sub rule 23	Liability of occupier, importer or exporter and operator of a disposal facility.- The occupier, importer or exporter and operator of the disposal facility shall be liable for all damages caused to the environment or third party due to improper handling and management of the hazardous and other waste. The occupier and the operator of the disposal facility shall be liable to pay financial penalties as levied for any violation of the provisions under these rules by the SPCB with the prior approval of the CPCB.			


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Various forms of this rule are available at

[http://www.moef.gov.in/sites/default/files/Final%20HWM%20Rules%202016%20\(English\).pdf](http://www.moef.gov.in/sites/default/files/Final%20HWM%20Rules%202016%20(English).pdf)

- Form-01
- Form-02
- Form-03
- Form-04
- Form-06
- Form-09
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- Form-11
- Form-12

Note: Reference of Legal requirements is mentioned to facilitate user departments to indicate the cross reference of appropriate Legal requirements in Aspect/ Impact Register and HIRA Register wherever there is a Legal Concern (LC).

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<p>1.0 SCOPE Rule to regulate and control noise producing and generating sources with the objective of maintaining the ambient air quality standards in respect of noise. http://envfor.nic.in/legis/noise/noise.html</p>				
<p>2.0 RESPONSIBILITY All CEs/Secretary are responsible for implementation of this law for the areas/premises under their Jurisdiction.</p>				
<p>3.0 REQUIREMENTS</p>				
Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule 3	BBMB organization to designate an area not comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals, educational institutions as Silence Area /Zone.			
Rule 4	Maintain noise levels in any area/zone not exceeding the ambient air quality standards in respect of noise as specified in the Schedule refer-Table-01			
Rule 5	Not use a loud speaker/public address system without written permission of the Authority. Further, the same shall not be used during night-time (10pm to 6am) except in closed premises for communication within.			



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[SCHEDULE-XXIII]

as per PUNJAB FACTORY RULES 1952

OPERATIONS INVOLVING HIGH NOISE LEVELS

Definitions.—For the purpose of this schedule,—

- a) **“Noise”** means any unwanted sound:
- b) **“High noise level”** means any noise Level which measured on the
- c) A-weighted scale is 90 dB or above;
- d) **“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 “Bel” 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 a reference pressure of 20×10^{-6} newtons per square metre or 0.0002 dynes per square centimetre 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) **“frequency”** is the rate of pressure variations expressed in cycles per second or hertz;
- (e) **“dBA”** refers to sound level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter operating on the A-weighting network with low meter response.
- (f) **“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 a instrument reflects the actual response of the human ear to the sound measured.

3. Protection against noise.

(1) In every factory, suitable engineering control of 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.

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Apart from the above, as per **SCHEDULE (Operations involving high noise levels) of PUNJAB FACTORIES RULES**, Suitable engineering control or 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 the following Tables.


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TABLE-1

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE IN CASES OF CONTINUOUS NOISE

Total time of exposure continuous or a number of short term exposures per day, in hours	Sound pressure level in dBA
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1 ¼	102
1	105
¾	107
½	110
¼	115

Notes:

- No exposure in excess of 115 dBA is to be permitted.
- 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 IMPULSIVE OR IMPACT NOISE

Peak Sound pressure level in db	Permitted number of impulses or impacts per day
140	100
135	315
110	1000
125	3160
120	10,000

Notes:

- No exposure in excess of 140db peak sound pressure Level is permitted.
- 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.
 - 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 noise and the criteria given in Table 2 would apply.
 - When the daily noise exposure is composed of two or more periods of

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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 limit value if the sum of the fractions

$$C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$$

$$T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_n$$

exceeds unity—


Where the C_1, C_2 etc. indicate the total time of actual exposure at a specified noise level and T_1, T_2 etc. denote the time of exposure permissible at that level. Noise exposure of less than 90 dBA be ignored in the above calculation.

(iv) Where it is not possible to reduce the noise exposure to the levels specified in sub-rule (1) by reasonable practicable engineering control or administrative measures the noise exposure shall be reduced to the greatest extent feasible by the such control measures, and each worker so exposed should be provided with suitable ear protectors so as to reduce the exposure to noise to the levels specified in sub- rule (1).

(v) 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 exposures specified in sub-paragraph (1).

(vi) (a) in all cases where the prevailing sound levels exceed 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 8,000 cycle per second.

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1.0 SCOPE

An act for phasing out of Ozone Depleting Substances in the country as a commitment to the Montreal Protocol, which India ratified in June, 1992. These rules prohibit the use of CFCs in manufacturing various products beyond 1.1.2003 except in the metered dose inhaler and for the medical purposes. Similarly, use of solvents is also banned after January 1, 2001 except for essential use.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY

All CEs/Secretary are responsible for implementation of this law for the areas/sites/premises under their jurisdiction.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule 4	BBMB organization shall not import or cause to import from or export or cause to export to any country not specified in SCHEDULE VI any Ozone Depleting Substances after the commencement of these Rules.			
Rule 5	BBMB organization shall not import or cause to import from or export or cause to export to any country specified in SCHEDULE VI any Ozone Depleting Substances unless a LICENCE is obtained from the Authority.			
Rule 6 (1)	BBMB organization shall not cause to be sold, stocked, distributed or exhibited Ozone Depleting Substances specified in Column 3 for activities specified in Column 2 of SCHEDULE IV (Regulation on consumption of ODS on end use basis).			
Rule 7	BBMB organization shall not directly or indirectly purchase ODS specified in Column 3 of SCHEDULE IV from any person for making stock or for using such ODS for activities specified in Column 2 of the same Schedule unless a Declaration is given as specified in Part I of SCHEDULE XII (End use declaration) to the seller of such substances within the time period specified in Serial Number 4 of Column 5 of SCHEDULE V (List of Authorities, their functions and last date for Registration).			



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Rule 10	BBMB organization shall not import directly or indirectly any product specified in Column 2 of Schedule VII which are made with / contain ODS specified in Column 3 after the date specified in Column 4 without a Licence from the Authority; after the date specified in Column 4, if import is necessary, BBMB organization to ensure Labels on them stating that they do not contain ODS.			
Rule 12	BBMB organization shall not import compressors after the date specified in Column 5 of SCHEDULE V without registering with the Authority.			
Rule 14 (2)	If the BBMB organization stocks or purchases any ODS for use in activities specified in Column 2 of Schedule IV, then Records shall be maintained and Reports shall be filed in the manner prescribed in Part II of Schedule X.			
Rule 14 (6)	If the BBMB organization imports Compressors, then Records shall be maintained and Reports filed in the manner specified in Part VII of Schedule X.			
Rule 14 (7)	In case the Records are maintained as per the provisions of the Sub Rules of Rule 14, then BBMB organization shall make it available for Inspection as specified in Part VII of Schedule X.			

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	THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986 THE BATTERIES (MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING) RULES 2001		
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<p>1.0 SCOPE These rules shall apply to every manufacturer, importer, re-conditioner, assembler, dealer, recycler, auctioneer, consumer, and bulk consumer involved in manufacture, processing, sale, purchase and use of Batteries or components thereof.</p> <p>2.0 RESPONSIBILITY All CEs/Secretary are responsible for implementation of this law for the sites/premises under their jurisdiction.</p> <p>3.0 REQUIREMENTS</p>				
Refer ence	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule 10(i)	Ensure that used batteries are not disposed off in any manner other than by depositing with the dealer/manufacturer/registered recycler or at designated collection centre	Half yearly/Yearly or when procured (addressed in supplier Contracts)		The empty batteries are disposed off to authorized recycler only. Record maintained Record : Sales/auction record Responsibility : SDO/ SSE /Sr. Xen
Rule 10(ii)	File half yearly return in Form VIII to SPCB by 30 th June (for the period October-March) and 31 st December (April-September) every year.	Half yearly		Half yearly return is filed Responsibility : SSE /Sr. Xen
Rule 11(i)	The auctioneer shall ensure that used batteries are auctioned to the recyclers registered with MOEF only	Ongoing		Auctioned file Responsibility : SE /Auctioneer
Rule 11(ii)	File half yearly returns of their auctions to the state boards in Form IX	Ongoing		Auctioned file Responsibility : SE /Auctioneer
Rule 11(iii)	Maintain a record of such auctions & make these records available to the state board for inspection.	Ongoing		Auctioned file Responsibility : SE /Auctioneer

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	RECYCLED PLASTICS (MANUFACTURE AND USAGE) RULES 1999 /AMENDMENT 2003		
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1.0 SCOPE


This Act is to provide for the regulation of usage of plastic bags used in organization, come through procurement of material etc.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY

All CEs/Secretary are responsible for implementation of this law for the sites/premises/areas under their jurisdiction.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule 8	No Person shall stock, distribute or sell carry bags and recycled plastic bags which are less than 8 x12 inches (20 x 30 cms) in size and less than 20 micron in thickness.			
Rule 5	No vendor shall use carry bags made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging food stuffs			
Rule 4	No vendor shall use containers made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging food stuffs			

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	E-WASTE (MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING) RULES, 2012		
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1.0 SCOPE


This Rules is applicable to an industry generating electronic waste and its proper disposal.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY

All CEs/Secretary are responsible for implementation of this law for the sites/areas under their jurisdiction.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
1	Application – (1) These rules shall apply to consumer(s) or bulk consumer(s) involved in the manufacture, sale, purchase and processing of electrical and electronic equipment or components as specified in schedule-I			
3	Responsibilities of consumer: – (1) Consumers of electrical and electronic equipment shall ensure that e-waste is deposited with the dealer or authorized collection centers. (2) Consumers of electrical and electronic equipment shall ensure that e-waste are auctioned to or deposited with the dealer or authorized collection centers or refurbished or registered dismantler or recyclers or avail the pick-up or take back services provided by the producers; and (3) Consumers shall file annual returns in Form 3, to the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee on or before the 30th day of June following to the financial year to which that return relates.			

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	ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT, 2001 THE ENERGY CONSERVATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2010		
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1.0 SCOPE

To provide for efficient use of energy and its conservation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY

All CEs/Secretary are responsible for implementation of this law for the sites/premises under their jurisdiction.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Section 2	<p>Definitions:</p> <p>“BUILDING” means any structure or erection or part of a structure or erection, after the rules relating to energy conservation building codes have been notified under clause (a) of section 15 of clause (l) of sub-section (2) of section 56, which is having a connected load of 500kW or contract demand of 600 kVA and above and is intended to be used for commercial purposes;</p> <p>“ENERGY” means any form of energy derived from fossil fuels, nuclear substances or materials, hydro-electricity and includes electrical energy or electricity generated from renewable sources of energy or bio-mass connected to the grid;</p> <p>“ENERGY AUDIT” means the verification, monitoring and analysis of use of energy including submission of technical report containing recommendations for improving energy efficiency with cost benefit analysis and an action plan to reduce energy consumption;</p> <p>“ENERGY CONSERVATION BUILDING CODES” means the norms and standards of energy consumption expressed in terms of per square meter of the area wherein energy is used and includes the location of the building;</p> <p>“ENERGY CONSUMPTION STANDARDS” means the norms for process and energy consumption (a) of section</p>			



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	<p>“ENERGY MANAGER” means any individual possessing the qualifications prescribed under clause (m) of section 14;</p>			
Section 13 (2) (d); 14 (p) (q) (r); 15 (a) (b):	<p>BBMB organizations to utilize prescribed Energy Conservation Building Codes for efficient use of energy and its conservation in the building or building complex, (as may be) prescribed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency.</p>			
Section 13 (2) (q):	<p>Conduct Energy Audit respect of such building by an Accredited Energy Auditor in such manner and intervals of time as may be specified by regulations.</p>			
Section 52	<p>Every designated consumer shall supply the Bureau with such information, and with such samples of any material or substance used in relation to any equipment or appliance, as the Bureau may require.</p>			
The Schedule	<p>List of Energy Intensive Industries and other establishments specified as designated consumers: BBMB organizations falls under the following Industries: 14. Hydel power stations, electricity transmission companies and distribution companies; 15. Commercial buildings or establishments</p>			

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-	<p>Responsibilities of Energy Manager:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare an annual activity plan and present to management concerning financially attractive investments to reduce energy costs - Establish an energy conservation cell within the firm with management's consent about the mandate and task of the cell - Initiate activities to improve monitoring and process control to reduce energy costs - Analyze equipment performance with respect to energy efficiency - Ensure proper functioning and calibration of instrumentation required to assess level of energy consumption directly or indirectly - Prepare information material and conduct internal workshops about the topic for other staff - Improve disaggregating of energy consumption data down to shop level or profit center of a firm - Establish a methodology how to accurately calculate the specific energy consumption of various products/services or activity of the firm - Develop and manage training programme for energy efficiency at operating levels - Co-ordinate nomination of management personnel to external programs - Create knowledge bank on sectoral, national and international development on energy efficiency technology and management system and information denomination - Develop integrated system of energy efficiency and environmental upgradation 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide internal & external networking - Co-ordinate implementation of energy audit/efficiency improvement projects through external agencies - Establish and/or participate in information exchange with other energy managers of the same sector through association 			

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-	Duties of Energy Manager: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Report to BEE and State level Designated Agency once a year. The information with regard to the energy consumed and action taken in the recommendation of the accredited energy auditor, as per BEE Format.- Establish an improved data recording, collection and analysis system to keep track of energy consumption.- Provide support to Accredited Energy Audit Firm retained by the BBMB organizations for the conduct of energy audit.- Provide information to BEE as demanded in the Act, and with respect to the tasks given by a mandate, and the job description.- Prepare a scheme for efficient use of energy and its conservation and implement such scheme keeping in view of the economic stability of the investment in such firm and manner as may be provided in the regulations of the Energy Conservation Act.			
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1.0 SCOPE


The rules shall apply to every waste resulting from construction, re-modelling, repair and demolition of any civil structure of individual or organisation or authority who generates construction and demolition waste such as building materials, debris, rubble.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY


All CEs are responsible for implementation of this law for the sites/premises under their jurisdiction.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
Rule -4	<p>Duties of the waste generator</p> <p>(1) Every waste generator shall prima-facie be responsible for collection, segregation of concrete, soil and others and storage of construction and demolition waste generated, as directed or notified by the concerned local authority in consonance with these rules.</p> <p>(2) The generator shall ensure that other waste (such as solid waste) does not get mixed with this waste and is stored and disposed separately.</p> <p>(3) Waste generators who generate more than 20tons or more in one day or 300tons per project in a month shall segregate the waste into 04 streams such as concrete, soil, steel, wood and plastics, bricks and mortar and shall submit waste management plan and get appropriate approvals from the local authority before starting construction or demolition or re-modelling work and keep the concerned authorities informed regarding the relevant activities from the planning stage to the implementation stage and this should be on project to project basis.</p> <p>(4) Every waste generator shall keep the construction and demolition waste within the premise or get the waste deposited at collection centre so made by the local body or handover it to the authorised processing facilities of construction and demolition waste; and</p>			

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	<p>ensure that there is no littering or deposition of construction and demolition waste so as to prevent obstruction to the traffic or the public or drains.</p> <p>(5) Every waste generator shall pay relevant charges for collection, transportation, processing and disposal as notified by the concerned authorities; Waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month shall have to pay for the processing and disposal of construction and demolition waste generated by them, apart from the payment for storage, collection and transportation. The rate shall be fixed by the concerned local authority or any other authority designated by the State Government.</p>			
Rule-5	<p>Duties of service provider and their contractors</p> <p>(1) The service providers shall prepare within 06months from the date of notification of these rules, a comprehensive waste management plan covering segregation, storage, collection, reuse, recycling, Transportation and disposal of construction and demolition waste generated within their jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) The service providers shall remove all construction and demolition waste and clean the area every day, if possible, or depending upon the duration of the work, the quantity and type of waste generated, appropriate storage and collection, a reasonable timeframe shall be worked out in consultation with the concerned local authority.</p> <p>(3) In case of the service providers have no logistics support to carry out the work specified in sub rules (1) and (2), they shall tie up with the authorised agencies</p>			

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Reference	Brief Description	Frequency	Review due on	Evaluation of Compliance Status
	for removal of construction and demolition waste and pay the relevant charges as notified by the local authority.			
Rule-7	<p>Criteria for storage, processing or recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste and application of construction and demolition waste and its products-</p> <p>(1) The site for storage and processing or recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste shall be selected as per the criteria given in Schedule I;</p> <p>(2) The operator of the facility as specified in sub- rules (1) shall apply in Form I for authorization from SPCB or PCC.</p> <p>(3) The operator of the facility shall submit the annual report to the SPCB in Form II.</p> <p>(4) Application of materials made from construction and demolition waste in operation of sanitary landfill shall be as per the criteria given in Schedule II.</p>			
Rule-10	<p>Duties of Bureau of Indian Standards and Indian Roads Congress</p> <p>The Bureau of Indian Standards and Indian Roads Congress shall be responsible for preparation of code of practices and standards for use of recycled materials and products of construction and demolition waste in respect of construction activities and the role of Indian Road Congress shall be specific to the standards and practices pertaining to construction of roads.</p>			
Rule-13	<p>Accident reporting by the construction and demolition waste processing facilities-</p> <p>In case of any accident during construction and demolition waste processing or treatment or disposal facility, the officer in charge of the facility in the local authority or the operator of the facility shall report of the accident in Form-V to the local authority. Local body shall review and issue instruction if any, to the incharge of the facility.</p>			

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