

No fire hydraulic hoses other than fire resistant hydraulic hoses are used when hydraulically activated machinery and equipment are employed in tunnels.

11.34. FLAMEPROOF EQUIPMENT:

Only flameproof equipment of appropriate type as per approved standards shall be used where there is a danger of flammable or explosive atmosphere being prevalent inside the tunnel.

11.35. STORING OF OIL AND FUEL UNDERGROUND:

All oils, greases or fuels stored underground in excavation or tunneling work shall be kept in tightly sealed containers and in fire resistant areas at safe distances away from explosive and other flammable chemical and appropriate flameproof installation shall be used in such storage areas.

11.36. USE OF GASES UNDERGROUND

- a. Petrol or liquefied petroleum gas or any other flammable substances shall not be used or stored inside the tunnel except with the prior approval of the Project Engineer;
- b. After the use of the petroleum or liquefied petroleum gas, or highly inflammable substances, all remaining petroleum or liquefied petroleum gas or highly inflammable substances shall be removed immediately from such tunnel;
- c. No oxy-acetylene gas shall be used in a compressed air environment in excavation or tunneling work.

11.37. WATER FOR FIRE FIGHTING

- a. Adequate number of water outlets shall be provided on excavation or tunneling work and readily made accessible throughout the tunnel for fire fighting purposes and such water outlets shall be maintained for effective fire lighting;
- b. All air locks shall be equipped with fire fighting facilities at excavation or tunneling work;
- c. An audible fire alarm shall be provided to warn the building workers whenever a fire breaks out on an excavation or tunneling work;
- d. Adequate number and types of fire extinguishers, in accordance with relevant national standards, shall be provided and made readily available to fight any outbreak of fire at an excavation or tunneling work;
- e. Fire extinguishers with vaporizing liquids and high pressure carbon dioxide shall not be used in tunnels or other confined spaces;
- f. The instructions regarding steps to be followed to fight outbreak of fire, at an excavation or tunneling work, written in Hindi or local language understood by the majority of the building workers employed on such excavation or tunneling work, shall be displayed at conspicuous and vulnerable places of such excavation or tunneling work.

11.38. FLOODING

- a. Water tight bulkhead doors shall be installed at the entrance of a tunnel to prevent flooding during a tunneling work where more than one tunnel is driven from a shaft;
- b. All necessary measures shall be taken to ensure that no building worker is trapped in any isolated section of a tunnel when any bulkhead door of such tunnel is closed;
- c. Where there is likelihood of flooding or water rushing into a tunnel during a tunneling work, arrangements shall be made for immediate starting of water pumps to take out water of such flooding or water rushing and for giving alert signals to the building workers and other persons to keep them away from danger.
- d. Airtight steel curtains shall be provided in areas liable to flooding at tunneling work and in case of descending tunnels, such curtains shall be provided in the top half of such tunnels to ensure the retention of pockets of air for rescue purpose.

11.39. REST SHELTERS

- a. Where building workers employed in a compressed air environment in a tunneling work are required to remain at the work site for one hour or more after de-compression from pressure exceeding one bar, adequate and suitable facilities shall be provided for such building workers to rest;
 - a. Every man-lock, medical-lock and any other facility inside these locks in a tunneling work shall be maintained in a clean state and in good repairs;
 - b. A first-aid room shall be provided and readily available at a construction site of a tunneling work;
 - c. Each man-lock attendant at the station shall be provided with a first-aid box.

11.40. PERMISSIBLE LIMIT OF EXPOSURE OF CHEMICALS

- a. The working environment in a tunnel or a shaft in which building workers are employed shall not contain any of the hazardous substances in concentrations beyond the permissible limits;
- b. The responsible person referred to shall conduct necessary test before the commencement of a tunneling work for the day and at suitable intervals as fixed by the Engineer in-charge, to ensure that the permissible limits of exposure are not exceeded and a record of such test shall be maintained and made available for inspection.

11.41. VENTILATION:

All working areas in a free air tunnel shall be provided with the approved ventilation system and the fresh air supplied in such tunnel shall not be less than 6 m³ per minute for each building worker employed underground in such tunnel and the free air-flow movement inside such tunnel not less than 9 m³ per minute.

11.42. AIR SUPPLY INTAKE POINT:

The air intake points for all air compression shall be located at places where such intake air does not get contaminated with dust, fumes, vapor and exhaust gases or other contaminants.

11.43. EMERGENCY GENERATORS

- a. Every compressed air system in a tunnel shall be provided with emergency power supply system for maintaining continued supply of compressed air in such compressed air system, which shall be capable of operating air compressor and ancillary systems of such compressed air system;
- b. The emergency power supply system shall be maintained and made readily available at all times.

11.45. AIR MAINS:

Every air-main supplying air to the working chamber, man-lock or medical-lock used at an excavation or tunneling work shall be protected against accidental damage and where it is not practicable to provide such protection, a stand-by air-main shall be provided.

11.46. BULKHEAD AND AIR LOCKS

- a. A bulk head or air tight diaphragms retaining compressed air, when used within a tunnel or a shaft, shall be constructed to withstand the maximum pressure at 1.25 the maximum working pressure of such bulk head or diaphragm and such bulk head or diaphragm shall be tested before its each use by a responsible person to ensure that such bulk head or diaphragm is in proper working order;
- b. Such responsible person shall keep the record of each test and such record shall be produced for inspection.
- c. The bulk head or diaphragm shall be made of sound material of adequate strength, which shall be able to withstand the maximum pressure on which they are subjected to at any time of their use;
- d. A bulkhead anchorage and air lock shall be tested at its work place at an excavation or tunneling work immediately after their installation at such place.

11.47. DIAPHRAGM:

All diaphragms, which are in the form of horizontal decks across a shaft used at excavation or tunneling work, shall be securely anchored

11.48. PORTABLE ELECTRICAL HAND TOOLS:

All portable electrical hand tools and inspection lamps used underground or in a confined space shall be operated at a voltage not exceeding 24 V.

11.49. CIRCUIT BREAKER

- a. Adequate numbers of differential ground fault circuit breakers shall be installed for every electrical distribution system and its sub-systems used at an excavation or tunneling;
- b. Work and the sensitivity of each of circuit breaker shall be adjusted in accordance with the requirement set out in accordance with the approved standards;
- c. No semi-enclosed fuse unit shall be used in underground place.

11.50. TRANSFORMER:

The contractor shall ensure no transformer is used in any section of a tunnel under compressed air unless such transformer is of the dry type and conforms to the approved standards.

11.51. LIVE WIRES:

There shall be no exposed live wire in working areas at an excavation or tunneling work which are accessible to building workers other than those authorized to work on such live lines.

11.52. WELDING SETS:

All welding sets used in a tunnel shall be of adequate capacity and of suitable type, duly approved.

11.53. QUALITY AND QUANTITY

- a. Every working chamber at an excavation or tunneling work where compressed air is used, the supply of such air shall be maintained at not less than 0.3 m³ per minute per person working therein;
- b. A reserve supply of compressed air shall be made available at all times for man-locks and medical locks used at a tunneling work;
- c. The air supplied in a compressed air environment at a tunneling work shall be, as far as practicable, free from contaminants, namely, dust, fumes and other toxic substances.

11.54. WORKING TEMPERATURE:

The temperature in any working chamber at an excavation or tunneling work where building workers are employed shall not exceed 29^o c and the arrangement shall be maintained for kipping records in which the temperatures measured by dry bulb and wet bulb inside such working chamber once in every hour and for producing such records for inspection on demand.

11.55. MAN-LOCKS AND WORKING IN COMPRESSED AIR ENVIRONMENT

- a. Man-locks used at a tunneling work shall be of adequate strength, made of sound material and designed to withstand any pressure, internal or external, to which it may be subjected in the normal use or in an emergency;
- b. Doors of man-locks at an excavation or tunneling work shall be made of steel and used at a tunneling work for keeping the work airtight and devices shall be provided for sealing the doors when such locks are under pressure. The anchorage of a man-lock used at tunneling work shall have adequate strength to withstand the pressure exerted by air on the man-lock. There shall be adequate room available for the workers for working in the man-locks;
- c. Where work is carried out in any compressed air tunnel, a Man-lock in accordance with the approved standards shall be used;
- d. Where a man-lock is used, safety Instructions in Hindi and in local language understood by majority of building workers employed there, shall be displayed at conspicuous places;
- e. Except in an emergency, compression and de-compression operations shall be carried out in a man-lock and in an emergency any material-lock may be used;
- f. A record of compression and de-compression shall be kept in writing and produced for inspection on demand;
- g. Material lock shall be used with the permission of the Engineer in-charge where it is impracticable to install both the man-lock and the material-lock at;
- h. The man-lock at tunneling work shall not be used for any purpose

- i. other than compression or de-compression of building workers;
- j. No de-canting of building workers at tunneling work shall be carried
- k. out without prior approval of the Engineer in-charge except in an emergency;
- l. In case a building worker collapses or is taken ill during his de-compression in a man-lock, the lock attendant of such man-lock shall raise the pressure to a level equal to the maximum pressure which that building worker was exposed to in the working chamber prior to such de-compression and such lock attendant shall immediately report the matter relating to such collapse to the medical lock attendant and medical officer on duty;
- m. A building worker who had previously received training with a trained building worker to work in a compressed air environment at tunneling work shall be employed to work independently in such a compressed air environment;
- n. A building worker who had undergone three de-compressions from a pressure exceeding one bar in a period of eight hours at tunneling work shall not be allowed to enter a compressed air environment except for the purpose of carrying out rescue work;
- o. A building worker employed in a compressed air environment for a period of eight hours in a day at tunneling work shall not be employed again in such environment unless he has spent not less than twelve consecutive hours of rest at atmospheric pressure;
- p. No building worker shall be engaged in a compressed air environment at a pressure, which exceeds three bars at a tunneling work unless prior permission, in writing, has been obtained from the Engineer in-charge;
- q. No building worker shall be employed in a compressed air environment for more than fourteen consecutive days in a month;
- r. A register of employment of all building workers in compressed air environment shall be maintained;
- s. An identification badge shall be supplied to a building worker employed in compressed air environment;
- t. The badge of a building worker shall contain particulars of his name, location of the medical-lock allotted to him for work, the telephone number of the Construction Medical Officer concerned for his treatment and the instructions in case of his illness of unknown and doubtful causes;
- u. Record of all identification badges supplied to building shall be kept in a register;
- v. Every building worker whose name appears in the register shall wear the badge supplied to him at all times during his duty hours;
- w. Suitable warning signs shall be displayed in the compressed air for the prohibition of the following, namely:
 - i) Use of alcoholic drinks;
 - ii) Use and carrying of lighters, matches or other sources of ignition;
 - iii) Smoking; and

iv) No entry to person who has consumed alcoholic drink

11.56.SAFETY INSTRUCTION:

All building workers employed in compressed air environment at tunneling work shall follow the instructions issued for their safety in the course of such employment.

11.57.MEDICAL-LOCK

- a. A suitably constructed medical lock shall be maintained at tunneling work where building workers are employed in a working chamber at a pressure exceeding one bar;
- b. Where more than one hundred building workers are employed in a compressed air working environment exceeding one bar at tunneling work, one medical-lock is provided for every one hundred building workers or part thereof and such medical lock shall be situated as near as possible to the main-lock used at such tunneling work.

12.0. SAFETY IN PILING WORK

12.1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- a. All pile driving equipment shall be of good design and sound construction, taking into account the ergonomic principles and properly maintained;
- b. A pile driver shall be firmly supported on a heavy timber sill, concrete bed or other secured foundation;
- c. In case a pile driver is required to be erected in dangerous proximity to an electrical conductor, all necessary precautions shall be taken to ensure safety;
- d. The hoses of steam and air hammer shall be securely lashed to such hammer so as to prevent them from whipping in case of connection or break;
- e. Adequate precaution shall be taken to prevent the pile driver from over turning and hammer from missing the pile;
- f. A responsible person for inspecting pile-driving equipment shall inspect such equipment before taking it into use and takes all appropriate measures as required for the safety of building workers before commencing piling work by such equipment;
- g. Where there is any question of stability of a structure for its adjoining areas to be piled, such structure shall be supported, where necessary, by underpinning, sheet piling, shoring, and bracing or by other means to ensure safety and stability of such structure and to prevent injury to any person.

12.2. PROTECTION OF OPERATOR:

The operator of every pile driving equipment shall be protected from falling objects, steam, cinders or water by substantially covering or otherwise or by other means.

12.3. INSTRUCTION TO AND SUPERVISION OF BUILDING WORKERS WORKING ON PILE-DRIVING EQUIPMENT:

Every building worker working on a pile driving equipment shall be given instructions regarding safe work procedure to be followed in piling operation and shall be supervised by a responsible person throughout such work.

12.4. ENTRY OF UNAUTHORIZED PERSON:

The contractor shall ensure at a construction site of a buildings or other construction work that all piling areas where pile-driving equipment is in use are effectively cordoned off to prevent entry of unauthorized persons.

12.5. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PILE DRIVING EQUIPMENT

- a. Pile-driving equipment shall not be taken into use until it has been inspected by a responsible person and found to be safe for such use;
- b. A responsible person for such inspection at suitable intervals to ensure safety to the building worker working on such equipment shall inspect pile driving equipment in use;

- c. All pile lines and pulley blocks shall be inspected by a responsible person before the beginning of each shift of piling operations.

12.6. OPERATION OF PILE-DRIVING EQUIPMENT

- a. Only experienced and trained building worker shall operate pile driving so as to avoid any probable danger from such operation;
- b. Pile-driving operations shall be governed generally prevalent and accepted signals so as to prevent any probable danger from such operations;
- c. Every building worker employed in pile driving operation or in the vicinity of such pile driving operation shall wear ear protection and safety helmet or hardhat and safety shoes;
- d. Piles shall be prepared at a distance, at least equal to twice the length of the longest pile, from the place of pile-driving operations;
- e. When a pile driver is not in use, the hammer of such pile driver shall be blocked at the bottom of the heads of such pile driver.

12.7. WORKING PLATFORM ON PILING FRAMES:

Where a structural tower supports the lead of a pile driver, leads at which it is necessary for the building workers to work and such platforms except on the hammer of such pile driver or lead sides of such platform and where such platforms cannot be provided with such railing and toe boards, a safety belt shall be provided to each such building worker.

12.8. PILE TESTING

- a. The testing of pile shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible person for such testing;
- b. All practicable measures like displaying of warning notices, barricading the area and other similar measures shall be taken to protect the area where the pile testing is carried out;
- c. Entry to a pile testing area shall be prohibited to general public to ensure safety.

12.9. PILING, SHORING AND BRACING

- a. Planks used for sheet piling in excavation or tunneling work shall be of sound material with adequate strength;
- b. Shores and braces used in excavation or tunneling work shall be of adequate dimensions and so placed as to be effective for their intended purposes;
- c. Earth supported shores or braces used in excavation or tunneling work shall bear against a footing of sufficient area and stability to prevent the shifting of such shores or braces.

13.0. SAFETY IN THE ERECTION, USE AND DISMANTLING OF SCAFFOLDS

13.1. SCAFFOLD CONSTRUCTION

- a. Every scaffold and every component thereof shall be of adequate construction, made of sound material and free from defects and safe for the purposes for which it is intended for use;
- b. In case bamboo is used for scaffolding, such bamboo shall be of suitable quality, good condition, free from protruding knots and stripped off to avoid any injury to building workers during handling such bamboo;
- c. All metal scaffolds used in building or other construction work shall conform to the approved standards;

13.2. SUPERVISION BY A RESPONSIBLE PERSON: No scaffold shall be erected, added, altered or dismantled except under the supervision of a responsible person.

13.3. Maintenance

- a. The scaffold used in building or other construction work shall be maintained in good repairs and the measures taken against its accidental displacement or any other hazard;
- b. No scaffold or part thereof shall be partly dismantled and allowed to remain in such a condition unless –
 - i) The stability or safety of the remaining portion of such scaffold has been ensured by a responsible person for the safety of such scaffolds;
 - ii) In case the remaining part of such scaffold cannot be used by the building workers, necessary warning notice written in Hindi and in a language understood by the majority of the building workers that such scaffold is unfit for use, shall be displayed at the place where such scaffold is erected.

13.4. STANDARDS, LEDGERS, PUTLOGS

- a. Standards of a scaffold shall be plumb, where practicable, fixed sufficiently close together to secure the stability of such scaffold having regard to all the possible working situations and conditions for the intended use of such scaffold, spaced, as close as practicable, to ensure safety and stability of such scaffold;
- b. Adequate measures are taken to, prevent displacement of a standard of a scaffold either by providing sole plate or a base plate, as necessary;
- c. Ledgers of metal scaffold are placed at vertical intervals with due regard to safety and stability of such scaffold;
- d. Bamboo ledgers are kept as nearly as possible and are placed and fastened to the standards of a scaffold with due regard to the stability of such scaffold.

13.5. WORKING PLATFORM

- a. Working platform shall be provided around the face or edge of a building adjoining at every upper most permanent floor of such building under construction and at any level where construction work of such building is carried out;
- b. A platform shall be designed to suit the number of building workers to be employed on each bay of a scaffold work on such platform and the materials or articles and tools to be carried with them in such bay;
- c. The safe working load and the number of building workers to be employed in each bay of a scaffold shall be displayed for the information of all the building workers employed at such construction site.

13.6. BOARD, PLANK AND DECKING

- a. Board, plank and decking used in the construction of a working platform shall be of uniform size and strength and shall be capable of supporting the load and number of building workers keeping in view the safety of such building workers;
- b. Metal decking, which forms part of a working platform, shall be provided with non-skid surface;
- c. No board or plank which forms the working platform shall be projected beyond its end support unless it is effectively prevented from tripping or lifting and board, plank or decking shall be fastened and secured;
- d. At any one time, not more than two working platforms per bay, shall be used to support building workers or materials or articles at such bay;
- e. Adequate measures shall be taken to prevent injury which may be caused by falling material and objects by using safety nets or other suitable means;
- f. Concrete, other debris or materials shall not be allowed to accumulate at any platform on a scaffold;
- g. Where a work is to be done at the end of a wall, working platform at such workplace shall be faced or, wherever practicable, at least 0.6 m beyond the end of such wall.

13.7. REPAIR OF DAMAGED SCAFFOLD

- a. No building worker shall be permitted to work on a scaffold that has been damaged or wakened unless adequate safety measures have been taken to ensure the safety of such building worker;
- b. Necessary warning signs shall be displayed at such places where repairs of scaffold are undertaken.

13.8. OPENING

- a. There shall be no opening in any working platform except for allowing access to such working platform;
- b. Wherever opening on a platform is unavoidable, necessary measures for protection against falling of objects or building workers from such platform shall be taken by providing suitable safety nets, belts or any other similar means;
- c. Access from one working platform to another platform on a scaffold, if required, shall be provided with suitable and safe ladder for the use of building workers working on such platforms;

- d. Every opening or shaft in the floor shall be provided with suitable means to protect the fall of a person or material by providing suitable fencing or railing of height not less than 900 mm.

13.9. GUARDRAILS: Every side of a working platform from which a person is liable to fall shall be provided with suitable and safe guardrails and toe board of adequate strength to prevent fall of any building worker, material or tools from such platform.

13.10. SCAFFOLD USED BY BUILDING WORKERS OF DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS

- a. Where a scaffold or a part of a scaffold is used, which has previously been used by another employer for his building workers, such scaffold or part thereof shall be used only after its inspection and examination by a responsible person for ensuring that such scaffold or part thereof is safe and fit for such use;
- b. If any rectification, alteration or modification in a scaffold or part thereof, needed to suit its use, shall be made in consultation with the responsible person.

13.11. PROTECTION AGAINST ELECTRIC POWER LINE:

The contractor shall ensure that all necessary and practical measures for protection are taken to prevent any building worker, working on a scaffold, from coming into contact with the electric wires or dangerous equipment.

13.12. SCREENING NET AND WIRE NETS:

Where a scaffold is erected in an area where the construction activities may pose hazards to pedestrians or vehicular traffic nearby from the falling of objects, wire nets or screening nets shall be used to envelope such scaffold.

13.13. TOWER SCAFFOLD

- a. The height of every tower scaffold used in building or other construction work shall not be more than eight times the lesser to the base dimension of such scaffold;
- b. A tower scaffold shall be lashed to a building or a fixed structure before being used by the building workers;
- c. Any tower scaffold which can be moved or castered shall be –
 - i) Constructed with due regard to the stability and, if necessary, adequately weighted at the base;
 - ii) Used only on plain and even surface; and
 - iii) Has casters provided with positive locking devices to hold such scaffold in position;
- d. No building worker shall remain on board scaffold or leave behind tools and material when it is being shifted from one position to another position.

13.14. GEAR FOR SUSPENSION OF SCAFFOLD

- a. Chains, ropes or lifting gears used for suspension of a scaffold shall be of adequate strength, made of sound material and suitable for the purpose of their use and maintained in good repairs;
- b. Chains, wires, ropes or metal tubes used for the suspension of a scaffold shall be:

- i) Properly and securely fastened to every anchorage point and to the scaffold ledgers of other main supporting members used for the support of such scaffold; and
- ii) So positioned as to ensure stability of the scaffold.

13.15. TRESTLE SCAFFOLD AND CANTILEVER SCAFFOLD

- a. No trestle scaffold shall be constructed with more than three tiers or if its working platform is more than 4.5 m above the ground or floor or other surface upon which such scaffold is erected;
- b. Trestle scaffold shall be designed by professional engineer and shall have the approval of the Engineer in-charge before being taken into use.
- c. No trestle scaffold shall be erected on a suspended scaffold;
- d. No cantilever or jib scaffold shall be used unless it is adequately supported, fixed and anchored on opposite side of its support and have out triggers of adequate length and, where necessary sufficiently, supported and braced to ensure safety and stability of such scaffold;
- e. No working platform resting on bearers let into a wall at one end and without other support shall be used unless such bearers are of adequate strength, braced through the wall and securely fastened on the other side.

13.16. SCAFFOLD SUPPORTED BY BUILDING

- a. No part of a building shall be used as support or part of a scaffold unless such part of the building is made of sufficient strength and made of sound material to afford safe support;
- b. Overhanging eaves gutters shall not be used for supporting scaffold;
- c. Suspended scaffold shall be made of in accordance with the approved standards before being used by the building workers.

13.17. USE OF WINCHES AND CLIMBERS FOR SUSPENDED SCAFFOLD

- a. No scaffold shall be raised or lowered by winches or climbers unless such scaffold is made of sound material, adequate strength and has been tested and certified safe for use of winches or climber by a competent person before being taken into use;
- b. All suspended scaffolds counter-balanced by counter weights shall be of approved types before being taken into use for building or other construction work;
- c. The working platform of a suspended scaffold shall be securely fastened to the building or structure as to be safe and to prevent such platform from swing;
- d. The safe working load that a suspended scaffold can carry, shall be displayed where such scaffold is being used

13.18. SAFETY DEVICES FOR SUSPENDED SCAFFOLD

- a. Every suspended scaffold, raised or lowered by the winches or climbers, shall be provided at each of its suspension point with a safety rope with automatic safety device mounted on each of such rope so that such safety rope with such automatic safety device support the platform of such

scaffold in the event of failure of the primary suspension wire ropes, winches, climbers or any part of the mechanism used for raising or lowering such suspended scaffold;

- b. Provided that the clause (a) shall not apply -
 - i) Where the platform of such scaffold is supported at two independent suspension wire rope at or near each end of such platform so that in the event of failure of one of such suspension wire rope, the other wire rope is capable of sustaining the weights of such platform and its load and prevent it from tilting; or
 - ii) Where a system is incorporated which operates automatically to support the platform of such scaffold and its load in the event of failure of the primary suspension wire rope of such scaffold.

14.0. SAFETY IN THE ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL FRAME & FORMWORK

14.1. GENERAL PROVISION

- a. The trained building worker under the direct supervision of a person, responsible for structural frame and formwork, shall be employed for erection of such structural frame or formwork, dismantling of building and structure and performance of and engineering work formwork, false work and shoring work;
- b. Adequate measures shall be taken to guard against hazards arising from any temporary state of weakness or unsuitability of a structure.

14.2. FORMWORK, FALSE WORK AND SHORING

- a. Formwork and false work shall be so designed, constructed and maintained that such formwork and false work are able to support the load that may be imposed on them;
- b. Such formwork shall be so erected that working platform, means of access, bracings, means of handling and stabilizing could easily be fixed with such formwork.

14.3. ERECTION OR DISMANTLING OF STEEL AND PREFABRICATED

- a. Erection or dismantling of any pre-fabricated structure shall be made safe against danger by using appropriate means such as ladders, gangways or fixed platforms, buckets, boatswains chair or other appropriate means suspended from lifting appliances, safety harness, life lines, catch nets or catch platforms, power-operated mobile working platforms etc.;
- b. The work of erection or dismantling of buildings or structures or formwork or false work or shoring or any other civil engineering work shall be carried out by trained building workers under the supervision of a person responsible for such work;
- c. Steel or prefabricated structures shall be so designed and made that such structures can be safely transported or erected; and weight of each unit of such structures shall be clearly marked on such unit;
- d. The design of each such part shall maintain stability of each part of the structures referred to in clauses above when erected, and to prevent danger, the design shall explicitly take into account –
 - i) The relevant conditions and methods of attachment in the operations of stripping, transport, storing and temporary support during erection of such parts;
 - ii) Safeguards, such as provision of railings with working platforms, and for mounting such railings and platforms easily on the structural steel or prefabricated parts;
- e. The hooks and softer devices built in or provided on the structural steel or prefabricate parts that are required for lifting and transporting such parts shall be so shaped, dimensioned and positioned to withstand the stresses to which such hooks or other devices are subjected;

- f. Prefabricated parts made of concrete shall not be stripped or erected before such concrete has set and hardened sufficiently to the extent provided for in the plans, and such parts are examined by the responsible person for any sign of damage before their use;
- g. Store-places shall be so constructed that –
 - i) There shall be no risk of structural steel of prefabricated parts falling or overturning;
 - ii) Storage conditions shall generally ensure stability and avoid damage having regard to the method of storage and atmospheric conditions; and
 - iii) Racks shall be set on firm ground and designed so that units cannot move accidentally in such store-places;
- h. Structural steel or pre-fabricated parts shall not be subjected to stresses prejudicial to their stability while they are stored or transported or raised or set down;
- i. Tongs, clamps and other appliances for lifting structural steel and prefabricated part shall be:
 - i) In such shape and dimensions as to ensure a secure grip without damaging and marked with the maximum permissible load in the most unfavourable lifting conditions; and
 - ii) Structural steel or pre-fabricated parts shall be lifted by such methods and appliances that prevent them from spinning accidentally;
- j. Structural steel or pre-fabricated parts shall be provided with railings and working platforms before raising such parts to prevent any danger of falling of building workers, materials or articles at the time of any work with such parts;
- k. All reasonably practical measures shall be taken to avoid injury to building workers, building structure or equipment while structural steel or pre-fabricated parts are handled or stored or transported or raised or lowered;
- l. Structures shall not be worked on during violent storms or high winds or any other such hazardous situation;
- m. The risk of falling to which building workers, moving on high or sloping girders, may be exposed is limited by all means of adequate collective protection or by the use of a safety harness which shall be well secured to a sufficiently strong supports;
- n. Structural steel parts, which are to be erected at a great height, shall, as far as practicable, be assembled on the ground;
- o. When structural steel or pre-fabricated parts are being erected, a sufficiently extended area underneath the workplace shall be barricaded or guarded;
- p. Steel trusses, which are being erected, shall be adequately shored, braced or guyed until they are permanently secured in position;
- q. Structural members shall not be forced into place by the hoisting machine while any building worker is in such a position that he is likely to be injured by such operation.

14.4. FORMWORK

- a. All formwork shall be properly designed keeping in view the safety of building workers, buildings or structures;
- b. A responsible person for structural frame and formwork shall –
 - i. Inspect and examine the material, timber, structural steel and scaffolding for its strength and suitability before being taken into use;
 - ii. Lay-down procedures to cover all stages of such structural frame and formwork;
 - iii. Supervise such structural frame and formwork;
 - iv. Take all necessary steps or measure to correct any situation with a view to prevent accident or dangerous occurrence during performances of such structural frame and formwork.

14.5. DE-SHORING

- a. When shoring is removed, sufficient props shall be left in place of such shoring to prevent any possible hazard; and
- b. Deshoring shall be adequately braced and tied together with support to prevent any hazard.

15.0. SAFETY IN CONCRETE WORK

15.1. GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING USE OF CONCRETE

- a. All construction with the use of concrete or reinforced concrete shall be based on plans including specification of steel and concrete and other material to be used in such construction –
 - i. Giving technical details regarding methods for safe placing and handing of such materials and indicating the type, quality and arrangement of each part of a structure of such construction; and
 - ii. Explaining the sequence of steps to be taken for completion of such construction;
- b. Formwork and shores used for concrete work shall be structurally safe and properly braced or tied together so as to maintain position and shape of formwork or shores;
- c. Formwork structure used shall have sufficient catwalks and other secure access for inspection of such structure if such structure is in two or more tiers;
- d. No machinery or any object should fall below by using wire nets, screen nets etc.

15.2. PREPARATION AND POURING OF CONCRETE AND ERECTION OF CONCRETE STRUCTURE

- a. A building worker handling cement or concrete shall –
 - i) Wear close-fitting clothing, gloves, helmet or hardhat, safety goggles, proper footwear and respirator or mask to protect himself from danger in such handling;
 - ii) Keep as much of his body covered as is required to protect himself from danger in such handling;
 - iii) Take all necessary precautions to keep cement and concrete away from his skin in such handling;
- b. Lime pits shall be fenced or enclosed and filled and emptied by such devices, which do not require workers to go into the pit;
- c. Moving parts of the elevators, hoists screens bunkers, chutes, grouting equipment used for concrete work and of other equipment used for storing, transport and other handling ingredients of concrete shall be securely fenced to avoid contact of building workers with such moving parts;
- d. Screw conveyors used for cement, lime and other dusty materials shall be completely enclosed.

15.3. BUCKETS

- a. Concrete buckets used with cranes or aerial cableways shall be free from projections from which accumulations of concrete could fall;
- b. Movements of concrete buckets shall be governed by signals necessary to avoid any danger by such movements.

15.4. PIPES AND PUMPS

- a. A scaffolding carrying a pipe for pumped concrete shall be strong enough to support such pipe at a time when such pipe is filled with concrete or water or any other liquid and carry the combined load of the all the building workers who may be on such scaffold at such time, safely;
- b. Every pipe for carrying pumped concrete shall be –
 - i) Securely anchored at its end point and at each curve on it;
 - ii) Provided near the top of such pipe with an air release valve;
 - iii) Securely attached to a pump nozzle by a bolted collar or other adequate means;
- c. The operation of concrete pumps shall be governed by standard signals;
- d. Building workers employed around a concrete pump shall wear safety goggles;

15.5. MIXING AND POURING OF CONCRETE

- a. The concrete mixture shall not contain any material, which may unduly affect the setting of such concrete, weaken such concrete or corrode steel used with such concrete;
- b. When dry ingredients of concrete are being mixed in confined spaces such as silos –
 - i) The dust shall be exhausted at the time of such mixing and
 - ii) In case the dust the dust cannot be exhausted, as specified, the workers shall wear respirators at the time of such mixing;
- c. When concrete is being tipped from buckets, building workers shall be kept out of the range of any kickbacks of such buckets;
- d. Loads shall not be dumped or placed on settling concrete.

15.6. CONCRETE PANELS AND SLABS

- a. All parts of a concrete panel or concrete slab shall be hoisted uniformly;
- b. Concrete panels shall be adequately braced in their final positions and such bracings shall remain in such positions until such panels are adequately supported by other parts of the construction for which such panels are used;
- c. Temporary bracings of concrete panels shall be securely fastened to prevent any part of such panels from falling when such panels are being moved.

15.7. STRESSED AND TENSIONED ELEMENTS

- a. Building workers shall not stand directly over jacking equipment while stressing of concrete girders and beams is being done;
- b. A pre – stressed concrete unit shall not be handled except at points on such unit and by the devices specified for such work by the manufacture of such devices;
- c. During transport, pre-stressed concrete girders or concrete beams shall be kept upright by bracing or other effective means;

- d. Anchor fittings for pre-tensioned strands of pre-stressed concrete girders of concert beams are kept in a safe condition in accordance with the instruction of manufacturer of such anchor fittings;
- e. Building workers shall not stand behind jacks or in line with tensioning elements and jacking equipment during tensioning operations of pre-stressed concrete girders of concrete beams;
- f. Building workers do not cut wires of pre – stressed concrete girders or concrete beams under tension before such concrete used of such girder or beams is sufficiently hardened.

15.8. VIBRATORS

- a. A building worker, who is in good physical condition, shall operate vibrators used in concreting work;
- b. All practical measures shall be taken to reduce the amount of vibration transmitted to the operators working in concreting work and
- c. When electric vibrators are used in concreting work
 - i) Such vibrators shall be earthed;
 - ii) The leads of such vibrators shall be heavily insulated; and
 - iii) The current shall be switched off when such vibrators are not in use.

15.9. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

- a. A person responsible for a concreting work shall supervise the erection of the formwork, shores, braces and other supports used for such concreting work, make a through inspection of every formwork to ensure that such formwork is safe, regularly inspect the formwork, shores, braces, reshores and other supports during the placing of concrete, keep all records of inspections referred to above at the workplace relating to such inspection and produce them for inspection upon the demand.
- b. Any unsafe condition, which is discovered during the inspections, shall be remedied immediately.

15.10. BEAMS, FLOORS AND ROOFS

- a. Horizontal and diagonal bracings shall be provided in both longitudinal and transverse direction as may be necessary to provide structural stability to formwork used in concreting work and shores used in such concreting work shall be properly seated on top and bottom and secured in their places;
- b. Where shores used in concreting work rest upon the ground, base plates shall be provided for keeping such shores firm and in level;
- c. Where the floor to ceiling height of a concreting work exceeds 9 m or where the formwork deck used in such concreting work is supported by shores constructed in two or more tiers, or where the dead, live and impact loads on the formwork used in such concreting work exceed 700 kilogram per m², the structure of such formwork shall be designed by a professional engineer in the relevant field and the specifications and drawings of such formwork kept at such construction site and produced on demand.

- d. Where a professional engineer designs the structure of the formwork used in concreting work, such engineer shall be responsible for the supervision of construction and the stability of such structure.

15.11. STRIPPING

- a. Stripping of formwork used in concreting work shall not commence until the concrete on such formwork is fully set, examined and certified to this effect by the responsible person and record of such examination and certification is maintained;
- b. Stripped forms in concreting work shall be removed or stock piled promptly after stripping from all areas in which building workers are required to work or pass;
- c. Protruding nail, wire ties and other formwork accessories not required for subsequent concreting work shall be pulled, cut or otherwise made safe.

15.12. RE-SHORING

- a. Re-shoring used in concreting work shall be provided to a slab or beam for its safe support after its stripping or where such slab or beam is subjected to superimposed loads due to construction above such slab or beam;
- b. The provisions applicable to shoring in a concreting work shall also be applicable to reshoring in such work or pass.

16.0. SAFETY IN CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR & MAINTENANCE OF STEEP ROOFS

16.1. WORK ON STEEP ROOFS:

All practicable measures shall be provided to protect the building workers against sliding when carrying outwork on steep roofs.

16.2. CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION OF ROOFING BRACKETS

- a. Roofing brackets shall be constructed to fit the pitch of steep roof and such brackets shall be used to provide level working platform;
- b. Roofing bracket shall be secured in its place by nailing pointed metal projections attached to the underside of such bracket and securely driven into a steep roof on which it is used or secured by a rope passed over the ridgepole and tie of such roof.

16.3. CRAWLING BOARDS

- a. All crawling boards used for work on steep roofs shall be of adequate strength, made of sound material and of the type approved for the purpose of their use;
- b. Crawling boards shall be kept in good repairs and inspected by a responsible person before being taken into use;
- c. Crawling boards shall be secured to a steep roof on which it is used by ridge hooks or other effective means;
- d. A firmly fastened lifeline of adequate strength shall be strung beside each crawling board throughout its length while using such crawling boards.

17.0. SAFETY IN CATCHES PLATFORMS, HOARDINGS & CHUTES

17.1. CATCH PLATFORM

- a. Catch platform shall not be used for storage of material or as a working platform;
- b. Catch platform shall at least be of 2 m wide and inclined so that the position of outer edge of such platform is 1500 mm higher than the inner edge;
- c. The open end of catch platform shall be properly fenced to the height not less than 1 m.

17.2. HOARDINGS:

Hoardings shall be constructed when the Registering Authority / Assistant Labour Commissioner considers it necessary for protection of building workers and directs such employer to construct such hoardings.

17.3. CHUTES, ITS CONSTRUCTION AND USE

- a. Wooden or metal chutes which are at an angle of more than 45⁰ to the horizontal and used for the removal of materials shall be closed on all sides except at their openings used for receiving or discharging of materials or articles;
- b. All openings of chutes except their top openings shall be closed when not in use;
- c. Every chute –
 - i. Shall be constructed of sound material, adequate strength and suitable for the purpose it is intended for use;
 - ii. Exceeding 12 m in height shall be constructed in accordance with the design and drawings of professional engineer for such;
 - iii. A suitable warning notice shall be displayed at conspicuous locations, written in Hindi and in a local language, at the discharge end of every chute;
 - iv. Shall be cleared when debris has accumulated to a height, which can pose danger to building worker, but such clearance shall be done in no case less frequently than once a day.

18.0. SAFETY IN WORK ON OR ADJACENT TO WATER

18.1. TRANSPORT OF WORKERS BY WATER

- a. When any building worker has to proceed to or from any workplace by water for purposes of carrying on a building or other construction work, proper measures shall be taken to provide for his safe transportation and vessels used for such purpose shall be in charge of a responsible person, properly equipped for safe navigation and maintained in good condition;
- b. Maximum number of persons which can be safely carried in a vessel shall be marked plainly and conspicuously on such vessel and such number shall not be exceeded during use of such vessel for carrying persons;
- c. Adequate protecting shall be provided to the building workers in such vessel from inclement weather;
- d. Such vessel shall be manned by adequate and experienced crew;
- e. In case the bulwarks of such vessel are lower than 60 cm from the level of the deck of such vessel, the open edge of such bulwarks shall be fitted with suitable fencing to a height of at least 1 m above such deck and the post and stanchions and similar parts used in such fencing shall not be spaced more than 2 m;
- f. The number of life buoys on deck of such vessel shall at least be equal to the number of crew members of such vessel and shall not be less than two;
- g. All life buoys on deck of such vessel shall be kept in good state of maintenance and so placed that if such vessel sinks then they will remain afloat and one of such buoys shall be within the immediate reach of the Steersman of such vessel and another is situated after part of such vessel; and
- h. The position of the steersman of the vessel shall be such that he has a reasonably free view of all sides.

18.2. PREVENTION FROM DROWNING

- a. Where, on or adjacent to the workplace of any contraction site, there is water into which a building worker employed for work on such site, in the course of his employment, may fall and has the risk of drowning, suitable rescue equipment shall be provided and kept in an efficient state of ready use and measures shall be taken to arrange for the prompt rescue of such building worker from the danger of drowning and where there is a special risk of such fall from the edge of adjacent land or from a structure adjacent to or above the water, or from floating stage on such water, secure fencing shall be provided near the edge of such land, structure or floating stage, as the case may be, to prevent such fall, and such fencing may be removed or allowed to remain unerected for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of building workers to such work or the movement of material for such work;
- b. For handling rescue equipment, at least two persons knowing diving should be available at such sites.

19.0 SAFETY IN COFFERDAMS & CAISSONS

19.1 EVERY COFFERDAM AND CAISSON SHALL BE

- 19.1.1 Of good construction, sound material and of adequate strength, provided with adequate means for workers to reach safely at the top of such cofferdam or caisson in the event of an in rush of water and safe means of access to every place where workers shall be employed;
- 19.1.2 Work relating to construction, positioning, modification, dismantling of cofferdams or caissons shall be carried out under the supervision of a responsible person and inspected by the responsible person at the specified intervals;
- 19.1.3 A worker shall be allowed to work in a cofferdam or caisson after such cofferdam or caisson has been inspected and found safe by responsible person within such preceding period as approved and a record of such inspection maintained.

19.2 WORK IN COMPRESSED AIR IN A COFFERDAM OR CAISSON SHALL BE

- 19.2.1 Carried out in accordance with the procedure laid down;
- 19.2.2 Carried out by such building workers who have completed eighteen years of age and are medically examined and found fit for the work;
- 19.2.3 Carried out under the supervision of a responsible person;
- 19.2.4 If the work in cofferdam or caisson is carried out in shifts, a record of the time spent by each worker in each such shift for carrying out the work shall be maintained in a register with particulars or time taken for the compression of such building worker, if any;
- 19.2.5 At every work site or project in a cofferdam or caisson, where workers are employed to work in compressed air environment, a construction medical officer assisted by a nurse or trained first-aid attendant, shall be available at all times and there shall be one standby reserve compressor to meet the emergency.

19.3 PRESSURE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

- 19.3.1 Pressure plant and equipment for which it is used shall be –
- 19.3.2 Properly maintained in good repairs and working condition and fitted with a suitable safety valve or other effective device to provide maximum safe discharge pressure from being exceeded at any time; a suitable pressure gauge with a dial range not less than 1.5 time and not exceeding twice the maximum working pressure, easily visible and designed to show at all times, the internal pressure in kilogram per square centimeter and marked with the maximum safe working pressure, a suitable stop valve or valves by which the pressure plant or the system of the pressure plant may be isolated from the source supply of pressure or otherwise;
- 19.3.3 Every pressure plant or equipment shall be thoroughly examined by the competent person, externally, once in every period of six months; internally, once in every period of twelve months; and by hydraulic test, once in a period of four years.

20. SAFETY IN DEMOLITION WORK

20.1 PREPARATION

- 20.1.1 All glass or similar material or article in exterior openings shall be removed before commencing any demolition work and all water, steam, electric, gas and other similar supply lines put off and suitably capped and the concerned department of the appropriate authority informed and permission obtained wherever required before commencing;
- 20.1.2 Wherever it is necessary to maintain water, gas or electric line or power during such demolition, such line shall be so located or protected with substantial coverings so as to protect it from damage and to afford safety to the building workers and the general public.

20.2 PROTECTION OF ADJACENT STRUCTURES

20.2.1 Examination of walls etc. of adjacent structures –

- i) During demolition process, the contractor shall examine the walls of all structures adjacent to the structure to be demolished to determine the thickness, method of support to such adjacent structures and;
- ii) In case, such employer has reason to believe that any of such adjacent structure is unsafe or may become unsafe during such demolition process, he shall not perform demolition activity unless stability to such unsafe adjacent structure from collapsing has been taken. All roads and open spaces adjacent to the site of demolition work shall be closed or suitably protected by bracketing.

20.3 DEMOLITION OF WALLS, PARTITIONS, ETC.

- 20.3.1 Any demolition of walls or partitions shall be proceeded in a systematic manner as per the standard safe operating practices approved and all work above each tier of any floor beams shall be completed before the safety of the supports of such beam is impaired;
- 20.3.2 Masonry shall be neither loosened nor permitted to fall in such masses or volume or weight as to endanger the structural stability of any floor or structural supports;
- 20.3.3 No wall chimney or other structure or part of a structure shall be left unguarded in such a condition that it may fall, collapse or weaken due to wind pressure or vibration;
- 20.3.4 In the case of demolition of exterior walls by hand, safe footing shall be provided for the workers employed in, such walls or partitions, which are to be demolished by hand shall be not left standing more than one storey high above the uppermost floor on which persons are working.

20.4 **METHOD OF OPERATION:** The contractor shall ensure that debris, bricks and other materials or articles are removed by means of chutes, buckets or hoists and through openings in the floors.

20.5 ACCESS TO FLOOR

- 20.5.1 Safe access to and egress from every building shall be provided at all times in the course of demolition by means of entrances hallways, stairways or ladder runs which shall be so protected as to safeguard the workers using such means from falling material or articles;

- 20.5.2 Demolition of structural steel etc. shall be demolished column by column and tier by tier and every structural member, which is being demolished, shall not be under any stress, and such structural member shall be suitably lashed to prevent it from any uncontrolled swinging, dropping or falling or falling;
- 20.5.3 Large structural members shall not be thrown or dropped from the building, but carefully lowered by adopting suitable safe method;
- 20.5.4 Where a lifting appliance like a derrick is used for demolition, the floor on which such lifting appliance rests shall be completely planked over or supported and such floor shall be of adequate strength to sustain bearing load for such lifting appliance and its operation.

20.6 STORAGE OF MATERIAL OR ARTICLE

- 20.6.1 No materials or articles shall be not stored or kept on platform, floor or stairways of a building being demolished, provided that this clause shall not apply to the floor of a building when such floor is of such strength as to support safely the load to be superimposed by storing such material or articles;
- 20.6.2 No access to any stairway or passageway shall be affected or blocked by storing any material or article;
- 20.6.3 Suitable barricades shall be provided so as to prevent materials or articles from sliding or rebounding into any space used by the workers.

20.7 FLOOR OPENINGS:

Every opening used for the removal of debris from every floor which is not closed to access, except the top or working floor, shall be provided with an enclosure from such floor to its ceiling, or such opening is so barricaded that no building worker shall access to within a horizontal distance of 6.0 m from such opening through which debris is being dropped.

20.8 INSPECTION:

A person responsible for demolition work shall make continuous inspections during demolition process so as to detect any hazard resulting from weakened or deteriorated floors or walls or loosened materials or articles, and that no building worker shall be permitted to work where such hazard exist unless remedial measured like shoring or bracing shall be taken to prevent such hazards.

20.9 WARNING SIGNS, BARRICADES, ETC.

- 20.9.1 Barricades and warning sign shall be erected along every side throughout the length and breadth of a building or other construction work to be demolished to prevent unauthorized persons from entering into the during demolition operations;
- 20.9.2 During the demolition of an exterior masonry wall or a roof from a point more than 12 m above the adjoining ground level of such wall or roof, if persons below such wall or roof are exposed to falling objects, suitable and safe catch platform shall be provided and maintained at a level not more than 6 m below the working level except where an exterior built-up scaffold is provided for safe and adequate protection of such persons;
- 20.9.3 Suitable and standard warning signs shall be displayed or erected at conspicuous places or position at the workplace;

20.10 MECHANICAL METHOD OF DEMOLITION

20.10.1 The following requirements shall be fulfilled in case the mechanical method of demolition like use of swinging weight, clamshell bucket, power shovel, bulldozer or other similar mechanical methods are used for the purpose of demolition namely –

- i) The building or structure or structure or remaining portion thereof shall be not more than 12 m in height;
- ii) Where a swinging weight is used for demolition, a zone of such demolition having a radius of at least 1.5 times the height of the structure of portion thereof being demolished shall be maintained around the points of impact of such swinging weight;
- iii) Where a clamshell bucket is being used for demolition, a zone of demolition shall be maintained within eight metres of the liner of travel of such bucket;
- iv) Where other mechanical methods are being used to affect total or partial collapse of a building or other construction work, there shall be maintained, in the area into which the affected portion of such building or other construction work may fall, a zone of demolition at least 1.5 times the height of such affected portion thereof; and
- v) No person other than building workers or other persons essential to the operation of demolition work shall be permitted to enter a zone of demolition, which shall be provided with substantial barricades.

21. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS & OTHER APPLIANCES OF FIRE FIGHTING

21.1 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS & OTHER MEANS OF PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

21.1.1 Every contractor shall have a fire protection and prevention plan developed and implemented keeping in view the following:

- i) The specific work practices requiring fire control measures;
- ii) Response measures to be taken in case of fire;
- iii) Equipment required;
- iv) Personnel requirements and responsibilities;
- v) Schedules of daily and weekly inspection;
- vi) Open flames and fires are prohibited in all underground construction;
- vii) Readily visible signs to be posted in the fire prone/inflammable/explosive areas prohibiting smoking use of open flames and other hot work.
- viii) A system of Permit-to-Work.

27.1.2 For the protection of the workers from the outbreak of fire, the contractor shall Provide, maintain and regularly inspect the Fire extinguishing equipment, which shall be sufficiently provided to extinguish any probable fire;

Suitability of portable fire extinguishers			
Class of fire	Type of extinguisher		
	Water	DCP	CO₂
A	Yes	Yes	Yes
B	No	Yes	Yes
C	No	Yes	Yes
D	No	Yes	Yes
Electrical	No	Yes	Yes

27.1.3 Ensure availability of an adequate supply of water at ample pressure;

27.1.4 Make available

- i. Adequate number of trained persons required to operate the fire extinguishing equipment;

- ii. Properly maintain Fire extinguishing equipment and inspect them at regular intervals of not less than once in a year by the responsible person and a record of such inspections maintained;
- 27.1.5 Portable fire extinguishers provided in the operator's cabin of earthmoving machinery, material handling systems, construction equipment etc. shall be regularly inspected, maintained and replenished/refilled;
- 27.1.6 The operators and the helpers of such equipment shall be trained in the methods operating the equipment and fighting the fire effectively;
- 27.1.7 All combustion engine power equipment shall be so located that the exhausts are well away from combustible material;
- 27.1.8 No smoking shall be allowed at or in the vicinity of operations, which constitute fire hazards and shall be conspicuously posted with No smoking or open flame **signs**;
- 27.1.9 In the flammable environment as described in IS: 9570, the electrical fittings and equipment shall be of flame proof type conforming to IS: 2206 & IS: 2148;
- 27.1.10 Arrangements shall be made to contain sparks generated during welding, cutting or other operations and spark shall not be allowed to fall down on combustible material kept below; All means of exit shall be kept free of obstruction at all times;
- 27.1.11 Appropriate type of fire extinguishers according to IS: 5698 shall be kept in fully charged condition at the places which have potential risk of fire;
- 27.1.12 The contractor shall educate his or his sub-contractors' men working in the vicinity of fire risk, on how to operate these equipment and know in particular circumstances which type of extinguishers is to be used;
- 27.1.13 The contractor shall take full responsibility for the upkeep and replenishment/refilling of the fixed and portable fire extinguishers.

APPENDIX

Annexure I

IMPORTANT INDIAN STANDARDS RELATED TO SAFETY

Personal Protection

- IS: 1179-1967 Equipment for eye and face protection during welding
- IS: 4770-1991 Rubber gloves for electrical purposes
- IS: 8519-1977 Guide for selection of industrial safety equipment for body protection
- IS: 8520-1977 Guide for selection of industrial safety equipment for eye, face & ear protection
- IS: 8807-1978 Guide for selection of safety equipment for protection of arms and hands
- IS: 1224-1985 Safety shoes
- IS: 2925-1984 Safety helmets
- IS: 8940-1978 Code of practice for maintenance and care of industrial safety equipment eye and face protection
- IS: 8990-1978 Code of practice for maintenance and care of industrial safety clothing
- IS: 10667-1983 Guide for selection of industrial safety for protection of foot and leg
- IS: 816-1969 Code of practice for safety and health requirements in electric and gas welding and cutting operations
- IS: 818-1968 Code of practice for safety and health requirements in electric and gas welding and cutting operations
- IS: 7194-1994 Assessment of noise exposure during work for hearing conservation purposes

Civil Engineering Construction

- IS: 2750- 1967(Part II) Steel scaffolds
- IS: 875-1987 Structural safety of building: loading standards
- IS: 4014-1967 Code of practice for steel tubular scaffolding
- IS: 3696 Safety code of scaffolds and ladders
- IS: 4138-1977 Safety code for working in compressed air
- IS: 4912-1978 Safety requirements for floor and wall openings, railings and toe boards
- IS: 7293-1974 Safety code for working with construction machinery
- IS: 9944-1992 Recommendations on safe working load for natural and man-made rope slings
- BS: 1129 Portable timber ladders, steps, Trestles & lightweight staging
- BS: 1139 Metal scaffolds
- BS: 5973 Code of practice for access & working scaffolds
- BS: 5974 Code of practice for temporary installed scaffolds and access equipment
- BS: 5975 Code of practice for falsework

Fire Protection

- IS: 2190-1992 Code of practice for selection, installation and maintenance of portable first-aid fire extinguishers
- IS: 5896 Code of practice for selection, operation and maintenance of fire-fighting appliances

IS: 8433-1984 Code of practice for dissolved acetylene cylinders

Electrical

IS: 3043-1987 Code of practice for earthing

IS: 5424-1969 Rubber mats for electrical purposes

IS: 3646 (Part II) Artificial lightings

IS: 2148 & IS: 2206 Flame proof electrical fittings

Machinery

IS: 1860-1980 Code of practice for installation, operation and maintenance of electric passenger and goods lifts

IS: 1991-1987 Safety requirements for the use, care and protection of abrasive grinding wheels

IS: 5903-1970 Safety devices for gas cylinders

IS: 8216-1976 Guide for inspection of lift wire ropes

IS: 8964-978 Recommendations for safety conditions for woodworking machines

IS: 9474-1980 Principles of mechanical guarding of machinery

IS: 11461-1985 Code of practice for compressors safety

IS: 13367-1992 Code of practice for safe use of cranes

BASIC STRUCTURE OF SAFETY PLAN

- 01- Safety Policy
- 02- When was the Safety Policy last reviewed
- 03- Details of implementation procedure / methods to implement Safety Policy / Safety Rules
- 04- Qualification & Experience of Safety Officers
- 05- Review of Accidents analysis - Methods to ensure safety & health and steps identified for prevention of accidents
- 06- Unit/site Executive responsible for ensuring safety at various levels in the workplace
- 07- List of Employees trained in safety at the commencement of execution of the job; details of training – its module and contents
- 08- Safety Training Targets, Schedules, Methods to be adopted for providing safety training to all employees
- 09- Details of checklists for different jobs/ work & responsible persons to ensure Compliance
- 10- Regular Safety Inspection Methods and Periodicity and the list of members authorized
- 11- Risk Assessment, Safety Audit by professional agencies, their Periodicity
- 12- Implementation of recommendations of Audit / Inspections. - Procedures for implementation & follow-up
- 13- Provision for treatment of Injured persons at work site
- 14- Review of overall safety by top Management and Periodicity
- 15- System for implementation of statutory provisions.
- 16- Issue of PPE to employees, Periodicity / stock on hand, etc.

Signature
Head of Organization
With Date & Stamp

Annexure - III

CONFINED SPACE WORK PERMIT

Date of Work :		Initiator:		Permit No.:	
Description of work :					
Name of person supervising:			Dept./Function:		
Names of workmen involved in the job :					
1		2			
3		4			
Exact Location of Work:					
JSA Reference No.					
Job Instruction & Confirmation Sheet Ref. No					
Valid From : Time Date: To Time: Date:					
Other relevant information (if any)					
Initiated by Engineer / Supervisor of Agency			Checked by Agency Safety Representative		
Name				Name	
Signature				Signature	
Date				Date	
Check list for Authorization of Work Permit					
Minimum and Mandatory Precautions					Y/ N / NA
1	Permit form filled in completely?				
2	Have wind, atmospheric, and work area conditions (e.g. cold, hot, snow, poor lighting & Ventilation etc.) been considered throughout the job so that work can be done safely?				
3	All necessary Personnel Protective Equipment like Breathing Set, Waist Rope, Light Mounted Helmet etc. is put on by all the workmen?				
4	A lifeline, a rope tied on the safety belt of the person entering the confined space is provided?				
5	All practicable measures are taken to ensure that the atmosphere inside is not deficient in oxygen and does not contain flammable vapors and no hazardous gases like H2S. (Open at least 2 manholes & keep for 2 hours)?				
6	One fully trained person is stationed at ground level/outside to assist the inside workers and emergency contact No's available?				
7	All the workers trained for emergency?				

8	Safe means of access and egress provided?	
9	Is the suitable fire extinguisher available at work location?	
10	Are they Using only 24V lamps & working tools inside the confined space?	
Following additional precautions need to be taken before the start of the work		
Permit Issued By:		
	Approved by Principal Agency work in charge	Endorsed by Principal Agency HSE Dept
Name		
Signature		
Date		
Permit Close Out by: Name & Signature (Principal Agency)		
Date :		Time :
Note: All extra information on preparation and precautions to be provided on the reverse side of this PTW.		

HOT WORK PERMIT

Date of Work :		Initiator:		Permit No.:	
Description of work :					
Name of person supervising:			Dept./Function:		
Names of workmen involved in the job :					
1		2			
3		4			
Exact Location of Work:					
JSA Reference No.					
Job Instruction & Confirmation Sheet Ref. No					
Valid From : Time Date: To Time: Date:					
Other relevant information (if any)					
Initiated by Engineer / Supervisor of Agency			Checked by Agency Safety Representative		
Name				Name	
Signature				Signature	
Date				Date	
Exact location of work					
Relevant information					
Check list for Authorization of Work Permit					
Minimum and Mandatory Precautions					Y/ N / NA
1	Permit form filled in completely?				
2	Form filled in correctly and in full.				
3	Has the work area been inspected for any abnormalities - specify on wind, atmosphere, surroundings, etc.				
4	Are the necessary PPE provided and do the workmen know their use?				
5	Is the fitter, experienced and knowledgeable enough to carry out the job?				
6	Area has to be cleared of any flammables and combustible material.				
7	Electrical equipment to be protected and grounded.				
8	Are fire-fighting equipment - extinguishers, water, sand buckets etc, located nearby for ready in case of any mishap?				
9	Gas cylinders in upright state/ trolleys/ flash-back arrestors/ hose condition/ NRVs, etc.				
10	Is the area easily accessible?				

Additional precautions to be taken:		
This permit is valid only for one week. A fresh hot work permit has to be taken for continued works for the next week.		
Permit Issued By:		
	Approved by Principal Agency work in charge	Endorsed by Principal Agency HSE Dept
Name		
Signature		
Date		
Permit Close Out by: Name & Signature (Principal Agency)		
Date :		Time :
Note: All extra information on preparation and precautions to be provided on the reverse side of this PTW.		

PERMIT FOR LIFTING OF MATERIAL

Date of Work :		Initiator:		Permit No.:	
Description of work:					
Name of person supervising:			Dept./Function:		
Names of workmen involved in the job :					
Exact Location of Work:					
JSA Reference No.					
Job Instruction & Confirmation Sheet Ref. No					
Valid From : Time Date: To Time: Date:					
Other relevant information: (If any)					
Initiated by Engineer / Supervisor of agency			Checked by Agency Safety Representative		
Name				Name	
Signature				Signature	
Date				Date	
Check list for Authorization of Work Permit					
1	Details of type of crane(s) to be used?				
2	Name of Lift Co-ordinator, Rigger/Crane Operator?				
3	Adequate and suitable lifting gears available and in good condition				
4	Have soil, wind, atmospheric, and work area conditions (e.g. cold, hot , snow, poor lighting & Ventilation etc.) been considered throughout the job so that work can be done safely?				
5	Lifting Equipments, Lifting gears and Slings are tested and certified?				
6	Are all operators trained, competent and healthy (Having Licenses / Experience Certificate)?				
7	Are all the examinations and tests carried out on the equipment (Crane) and certified by competent persons?				
8	Is the safe working load (SWL) marked on all lifting tools & tackles?				
9	Lifting area cordoned off?				
10	Tag lines provided to control the swing of load?				
11	Load tied properly and secured against toppling and falling?				
12	Signalman/Rigger is provided and competent?				
13	Proper communication available between operator and rigger?				
14	Is the vehicle for transportation adequate for the load?				

Following additional precautions need to be taken before the start of the work:			
Permit Issue b By:			
Approved by Principal agency work incharge		Endorsed by main agency HSE Dept	
Name		Name	
Signature		Signature	
Date		Date	
Permit Close Out by: Name & Signature (Main agency)			
Date :		Time :	
Note: All extra information on preparation and precautions to be provided on the reverse side of this PTW.			

WORKING AT HEIGHT PERMIT

Date of Work :	Initiator:	Permit No.:
Description of work :		
Name of person supervising:		Dept./Function:
Names of workmen involved in the job :		
1	2	
3	4	
Exact Location of Work:		
JSA Reference No.		
Job Instruction & Confirmation Sheet Ref. No		
Valid From : Time Date: To Time: Date:		
Other relevant information		
Initiated by Engineer / Supervisor		Checked by Agency Safety Representative
Name		Name
Signature		Signature
Date		Date
Check list for Authorization of Work Permit		
Minimum and Mandatory Precautions		Y/ N / NA
1	Permit form filled in completely?	
2	Work area below is temporarily cordoned/barricaded	
3	The scaffold erected has pipes and clamps in good condition.	
4	Diagonal / lateral bracings pipes are provided to ensure stability	
5	Access ladder is provided to reach the work location	
6	Planks / sheet used in temporary platform are in good condition	
7	Planks / sheets are tied properly using binding wire	
8	Temporary platform is having temporary side railing	
9	Workers are wearing Helmet, Shoes & Safety belt in good condition.	
10	For Anchoring of safety belt at height rigid support / life rope line is provided	
11	Experienced workers are engaged for work	
12	Portable elect equip/fibre body checked for its healthiness including earthing	
13	The sling / pulley blocks / ropes are tested for fitness	

14	Workers are briefed on Safety Precautions to be taken	
	Power hand tools used at eight are connected through 30mA ELCB.	
Following additional precautions need to be taken before the start of the work		
Permit Issued By:		
	Approved by Principal Agency work in charge	Endorsed by Principal Agency HSE Dept
Name		
Signature		
Date		
Permit Close Out by: Name & Signature (Principal Agency)		
Date :		Time :
Note: All extra information on preparation and precautions to be provided on the reverse side of this PTW.		

DEFINITIONS

1. **Building or other construction work:** means the construction, alteration, repairs, maintenance or demolition, of or, in relation to, buildings, streets, roads, railways, tramways, airfields, generation, transmission and distribution of power, water works, oil and gas installations, electric lines, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, pipelines, towers, cooling towers and such other work as may be specified.
2. **Building worker:** means a person who is employed by a contractor to do any skilled, semi-skilled or manual, supervisory, technical or clerical work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be expressed or implied, in connection with any building or other construction work;
3. **Establishment:** means an establishment who or which employs building workers in any building or other construction work, and includes an establishment belonging to a contractor;
4. **Contractor:** means a person who undertakes to produce a given result for any establishment, other than a mere supply of goods or articles of manufacture by the employment of building workers or who supplies building workers for any work of the establishment, and includes a sub-contractor or any other agency engaged on his behalf;
5. **Employer:** in relation to an establishment, means the owner thereof that is the contractor himself.
6. **Competent Person:** means a person so approved by the Central Government who belongs to a testing establishment in India possessing adequate qualification, experience and skill for the purpose of testing, examination or annealing and certification of lifting appliances, lifting gears, wire ropes or pressure plant or equipment;
7. **Responsible Person:** means a person appointed by the employer to be responsible for the performance of specific duty or duties and who has sufficient knowledge and experience and the requisite authority for the proper performance of such duties;
8. **Danger:** means danger of accident or of injury or danger to health;
9. **Hazard:** means danger or potential danger;
10. **Hazardous substance:** means any substance, which due to its explosiveness, inflammability, radioactivity, toxic or corrosive properties and similar hazardous characteristics may Cause injury; or Affect adversely the human system; or Cause loss of life or damage to property or environment;
11. **Hazardous Process:** comprises roof work, steel erection, and work under and over water, demolition and work in confined space;

12. **National Standard:** means standards as approved by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and in the absence of such standards, the standards approved by the Central Government for a specific purpose;
13. **Lifting Appliance:** means a crane, hoist, derrick, winch, jack, pulley block or other equipment used for lifting materials, objects or building workers;
14. **Lifting gear:** means ropes, chains, hooks, slings and other accessories of a lifting appliance;
15. **Safe Operating Practice:** Means the practice followed in building and construction activities for the safety of workers and for safe operation of machinery and equipment used in such activities. Such practices shall conform to all or any of the following:
 - Relevant Standards approved by BIS;
 - National Building Codes;
 - Manufacturer's instruction on safe use of equipment and machinery;
 - Code of practice on safety in construction industry published by International Labour Organization .
16. **Safe working load:** in relation to an article of lifting gear or lifting appliance, means the load which is the maximum load that may be imposed on such article or appliance with safety in the normal conditions as assessed and certified by a competent person;
17. **Workplace:** means all places where building workers are required to be present or to go for work and which are under the control of an employer;
18. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** are the protective devices made available for individual or collective use of the workers likely to be affected by the hazards of the workplace or process;
19. **Construction & Erection Manual (E&C) Rules:** all references to E&C Manual shall mean the Construction & Erection Rules that are detailed hereunder;
20. **Engineer in-charge:** All references to the Engineer in-charge shall mean the person in-charge of a building and construction of the NTPC.
21. **Interpretation of words not defined:** words and expressions not defined or used in this Manual shall have the same meaning as generally assigned in common engineering practices