OISD GUIDELINES-192, OISD GUIDELINE-207

[ANNEXURE – XIV TO SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT]

SAFETY PRACTICES DURING CONSTRUCTION

OISD-GDN-192

Oil Industry Safety Directorate
Government of India
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

CONTENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Safety in Construction Management deserves utmost attention especially in the hydrocarbon industry, such as Exploration, Refineries, Pipelines and Marketing installations, Gas Processing units etc. Construction is widely recognised as one of the accident prone activities. Most of the accidents are caused by inadequate planning, failure during the construction process and/or because of design deficiencies. Besides property loss, accidents also result in injuries and fatalities to the personnel; same needs to be prevented.

The reasons for accidents during construction activities are related to unique nature of the industry, human behaviour, difficult work-site conditions, extended odd duty hours, lack of training & awareness and inadequate safety management. Unsafe working methods, equipment failure and improper housekeeping also tend to increase the accident rate in construction.

Ensuring good quality of materials, equipment and competent supervision along with compliance of standard engineering practices shall go a long way to in built safety into the system.

The objective of this standard is to provide practical guidance on technical and educational framework for safety and health in construction with a view to:

(a) prevent accidents and harmful effects on the health of workers arising from employment in construction;
(b) ensure appropriate safety during implementation of construction;
(c) provide safety practice guidelines for appropriate measures of planning, control and enforcement.

2.0 SCOPE

This document specifies broad guidelines on safe practices to be adhered to during construction activities in oil industry. However, before commencing any job, specific hazards and its effects should be assessed and necessary corrective/preventive actions should be taken by all concerned. The document is intended only to supplement and not to replace or supersede the prevailing statutory requirements, which shall also be followed as applicable. For Personal Protective Equipment, OISD-STD-155 (Part I&II) shall be referred to. The scope of this document does not include the design aspects and quality checks during construction.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

Definitions of various terminology are given below:

- *Adequate, appropriate or suitable* are used to describe qualitatively or quantitatively the means or method used to protect the worker.

- *Brace:* A structural member that holds one point in a fixed position with respect to another point; bracing is a system of structural members designed to prevent distortion of a structure.

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- *Execution agency:*

  Any physical or legal person, having contractual obligation with the owner, and who employs one or more workers on a construction site

- *Owner:*

  Any physical or legal person for whom construction job is carried out.

  It shall also include owner's designated representative/consultant/nominee/agent , authorised from time to time to act for and on its behalf, for supervising/

coordinating the activities of the execution agency.

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- *Guard-rail:* An adequately secured rail erected along an exposed edge to prevent persons from falling.
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- *Worker:* Any person engaged in construction activity.
- *Workplace:* All places where workers need to be or to go by reason of their work.

4.0 GENERAL DUTIES

4.1 GENERAL DUTIES OF EXECUTION AGENCIES

4.1.1 Execution agency should:

i) provide means and organisation to comply with the safety and health measures required at the workplace.

ii) provide and maintain workplaces, plant, equipment, tools and machinery and organise construction work so that, there is no risk of accident or injury to health of workers. In particular, construction work should be planned, prepared and undertaken so that:

(a) dangers, liable to arise at the workplace, are prevented;
(b) excessively or unnecessarily strenuous work positions and movements are avoided;
(c) organisation of work takes into account the safety and health of workers;
(d) materials and products used are suitable from a safety and health point of view;
(e) working methods are adopted to safeguard workers against the harmful effects of chemical, physical and biological agents.

iii) establish committees with representatives of workers and management or make other arrangement for the participation of workers in ensuring safe working conditions.

iv) arrange for periodic safety inspections by competent persons of all buildings, plant, equipment, tools, machinery, workplaces and review of systems of work, regulations, standards or codes of practice. The competent person should examine and ascertain the safety of construction machinery and equipment.

v) provide such supervision to ensure that workers perform their work with due regard to safety and health of theirs as well as that of others.

vi) Employ only those workers who are qualified, trained and suited by their age, physique, state of health and skill.

vii) satisfy themselves that all workers are informed and instructed in the hazards connected with their work and environment and trained in the precautions necessary to avoid accidents and injury to health.

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ix) Organise for and remain always prepared to take immediate steps to stop the operation and evacuate workers as appropriate, where there is an imminent danger to the safety of workers.

x) establish a checking system by which it can be ascertained that all the members of a shift, including operators of mobile equipment, have returned to the camp or base at the close of work on dispersed sites and where small groups of workers operate in isolation.

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xii) Educate workers about their right and the duty at any workplace to participate in ensuring safe working conditions to the extent of their control over the equipment and methods of work and to express views on working procedures adopted as may affect safety and health.

xiii) Ensure that except in an emergency, workers, unless duly authorised, should not interfere with, remove, alter or displace any safety device or other appliance furnished for their protection or the protection of others, or interfere with any method or process adopted with a view to avoiding accidents and injury to health.

xiv) Ensure that workers do not operate or interfere with plant and equipment that they have not been duly authorised to operate, maintain or use.

xv) Ensure that workers do not sleep, rest or cook etc in dangerous places such as scaffolds, railway tracks, garages, confined spaces or in the vicinity of fires, dangerous or toxic substances, running machines or vehicles and heavy equipment etc.

xvii) Obtain the necessary clearance/permits as required and specified by owner

xviii) As per the Govt. circular as amended from time to time all contractors who employ more than 50 workers or where the contract value exceeds Rs. 50 crores, the following facilities are to be provided by contractor at site :

- Arrangement for drinking water
- Toilet facilities
- A creche where 10 or more women workers are having children below the age of 6 years
- Transport arrangement for attending to emergencies

xix) should deploy a safety officer at site

4.2 GENERAL DUTIES OF OWNERS

4.2.1 Owners should:

i) co-ordinate or nominate a competent person to co-ordinate all activities relating to safety and health on their construction projects;

ii) inform all contractors on the project of special risks to health and safety;

iii) Ensure that executing agency is aware of the owner's requirements and the executing agency's responsibilities with respect to safetry practices before starting the job.

5.0 SAFETY PRACTICES AT WORK PLACES

5.1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

5.1.1 All openings and other areas likely to pose danger to workers should be clearly indicated.

5.1.2 Workers & Supervisors should use the safety helmet and other requisite Personal Protective Equipment according to job & site requirement. They should be trained to use personal protective equipment.

5.1.3 Never use solvents, alkalis and other oils to clean the skin.

5.1.4 Lift the load with back straight and knees bent as far as possible. Seek the help in case of heavy load.

5.1.5 Ensure the usage of correct and tested tools and tackles. Don't allow the make shift tools and tackles.

5.1.6 No loose clothing should be allowed while working near rotating equipment or working at heights.

5.2 MEANS OF ACCESS AND EGRESS

Adequate and safe means of access (atleast two, differently located) to and egress from all workplaces should be provided. Same should be displayed and maintained.

5.3 HOUSEKEEPING

5.3.1 Ensure:

i) proper storage of materials and equipment;
ii) removal of scrap, inflammable material, waste and debris at appropriate intervals.

5.3.2 Removal of loose materials, which are not required for use, to be ensured. Accumulation of these at the site can obstruct means of access to and egress from workplaces and passageways.

5.3.3 Workplaces and passageways, that are slippery owing to oil, grease or other causes, should be cleaned up or strewn with sand, sawdust, ash etc.

5.4 PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE FALL OF MATERIALS & PERSONS AND COLLAPSE OF STRUCTURES

5.4.1 Precautions should be taken such as the provision of fencing, look-out men or barriers to protect any person against injury by the fall of materials, or tools or equipment being raised or lowered.

5.4.2 Where necessary to prevent danger, guys, stays or supports should be used or other effective precautions should be taken to prevent the collapse of structures or parts of structures that are being erected, maintained, repaired, dismantled or demolished.

5.4.3 All openings through which workers are liable to fall should be kept effectively covered or fenced and displayed prominently.

5.4.4 As far as practicable, guardrails and toe-boards should be provided to protect workers from falling from elevated workplaces.

5.5 PREVENTION OF UNAUTHORISED ENTRY

5.5.1 Construction sites located in built-up areas and alongside vehicular and pedestrian traffic routes should be fenced to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons.

5.5.2 Visitors should not be allowed access to construction sites unless accompanied by or authorised by a competent person and provided with the appropriate protective equipment.

5.6 FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE FIGHTING

5.6.1 All necessary measures should be taken by the executing agency and owner to:

i) avoid the risk of fire;
ii) control quickly and efficiently any outbreak of fire;
iii) bring out a quick and safe evacuation of persons.
iv) Inform unit/fire station control room, where construction work is carried out within existing operating area.

5.6.2 Combustible materials such us packing materials, sawdust, greasy/oily waste and scrap wood or plastics should not be allowed to accumulate in workplaces but should be kept in closed metal containers in a safe place.

5.6.3 Places where workers are employed should, if necessary to prevent the danger of fire, be provided with:

i) suitable and sufficient fire-extinguishing equipment, which should be easily visible and accessible;
ii) an adequate water supply at sufficient pressure meeting the requirements of various OISD standards.

5.6.4 To guard against danger at places having combustible material,

workers should be trained in the action to be taken in the event of fire, including the use of means of escape.

5.6.5 At sites having combustible material, suitable visual signs should be provided to indicate clearly the direction of escape in case of fire.

5.6.6 Means of escape should be kept clear at all times. Escape routes should be frequently inspected particularly in high structures and where access is restricted.

5.7 LIGHTING

5.7.1 Where natural lighting is not adequate, working light fittings or portable hand-lamps should be provided at workplace on the construction site where a worker will do a job.

5.7.2 Emergency lighting should be provided for personnel safety during night time to facilitate standby lighting source, if normal system fails.

5.7.2 Artificial lighting should not produce glare or disturbing shadows.

5.7.3 Lamps should be protected by guards against accidental breakage.

5.7.4 The cables of portable electrical lighting equipment should be of adequate size & characteristics for the power requirements and of adequate mechanical strength to withstand severe conditions in construction operations.

5.8 PLANT, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND HAND TOOLS

5.8.1 General Provisions

i) Plant, machinery and equipment including hand tools, both manual and power driven, should:

a) be of proper design and construction, taking into account health, Safety and ergonomic principles.

b) be maintained in good working order;

c) be used only for work for which they have been designed.

d) be operated only by workers who have been authorised and given appropriate training.

e) be provided with protective guards, shields or other devices as required.

ii) Adequate instructions for safe use should be provided.

iii) Safe operating procedures should be established and used for all plant, machinery and equipment.

iv) Operators of plant, machinery and equipment should not be distracted while work is in progress.

v) Plant, machinery and equipment should be switched off when not in use and isolated before any adjustment, clearing or maintenance is done.

vi) Where trailing cables or hose pipes are used they should be kept as short as practicable and not allowed to create a hazard.

vii) All moving parts of machinery and equipment should be enclosed or adequately guarded.

viii) Every power-driven machine and equipment should be provided with adequate means, immediately accessible and readily identifiable to the operator, of stopping it quickly and preventing it from being started again inadvertently.

ix) Operators of plant, machinery, equipment and tools should be provided with PPEs, including where necessary, suitable ear protection.

5.8.2 Hand tools

i) Hand tools should be repaired by competent persons.

ii) Heads of hammers and other shock tools should be dressed or ground to a suitable radius on the edge as soon as they begin to mushroom or crack.

iii) When not in use and while being carried or transported sharp tools should be kept in sheaths, shields, chests or other suitable containers.

iv) Only insulated or nonconducting tools should be used on or near live electrical installations.

v) Only non-sparking tools should be used near or in the presence of flammable or explosive dusts or vapours.

5.8.3 Pneumatic Tools

i) Operating triggers on portable pneumatic tools should be:

a) so placed as to minimise the risk of accidental starting of the machine.

b) so arranged as to close the air inlet valve automatically when the pressure of the operator's hand is removed.

ii) Hose and hose connections for compressed air supply to portable pneumatic tools should be:

a) designed and tested for the pressure and service for which they are intended;

b) fastened securely on the pipe outlet and equipped with the safety chain, as appropriate.

iii) Pneumatic shock tools should be equipped with safety clips or retainers to prevent dies and tools from being accidentally expelled from the barrel.

iv) Pneumatic tools should be disconnected from power and the pressure in hose lines released before any adjustment or repair is made.

5.8.4 Electrical Tools

i) Low voltage portable electrical tools should generally be used.

ii) All electrical tools should be earthed, unless they are "all insulated" or "double insulated" tools which do not require earthing.

iii) All electrical tools should get inspected and maintained on a regular basis by a competent electrician and complete records kept.

5.8.5 Engines

i) Engines should:

a) be installed so that they can be started safely and the maximum safe speed cannot be exceeded.

b) have controls for limiting speed.

c) have devices to stop them from a safe place in an emergency.

ii) IC engines should not be run in confined spaces unless adequate exhaust ventilation is provided.

iii) When IC engines are being fuelled:

a) the engine should be shut off.

b) care should be taken to avoid spilling fuel;

c) no person should smoke or have an naked light in the vicinity.

d) a fire extinguisher should be kept readily available.

iv) Secondary fuel reservoir should be placed outside the engine room.

6.0 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The various common activities in construction are as under:

- Excavation
- Scaffolding, Platforms & Ladders
- Structural Work, Laying of Reinforcement & Concreting
- Road Work (Laying of roads)
- Cutting /Welding
- Working in Confined Space
- Proof/Pressure Testing
- Working at Heights
- Handling & Lifting Equipments
- Vehicle Movement
- Electrical
- Offshore
- Demolition
- Radiography
- Sand/shot blasting/ spray painting
- Work above water

The safe practices to be followed during the implementation of above construction activities are given below:

6.1 EXCAVATION

6.1.1 All excavation work should be planned and the method of excavation and the type of support

work required should be decided considering the following:

i) the stability of the ground;
ii) the excavation will not affect adjoining buildings, structures or roadways;
iii) to prevent hazard, the gas, water, electrical and other public utilities should be shut off or disconnected, if necessary;
iv) presence of underground pipes, cable conductors, etc.,
v) the position of culvert/bridges, temporary roads and spoil heaps should be determined;

6.1.2 Before digging begins on site, all excavation work should be planned and the method of excavation and the type of support work required decided.

6.1.3 All excavation work should be supervised.

6.1.4 Sites of excavations should be thoroughly inspected:

i) daily, prior to each shift and after interruption in work of more than one day;
ii) after every blasting operation;
iii) after an unexpected fall of ground;
iv) after substantial damage to supports;
v) after a heavy rain, frost or snow;
vi) when boulder formations are encountered.

6.1.5 Safe angle of repose while excavating trenches exceeding 1.5m depth upto 3.0m should be maintained. Based on site conditions, provide proper slope, usually 45^0,and suitable bench of 0.5m width at every 1.5m depth of excavation in all soils except hard rock or provide proper shoring and strutting to prevent cave-in or slides.

6.1.6 As far as possible, excavated earth should not be placed within one meter of the edge of the trench or depth of trench whichever is greater.

6.1.7 Don't allow vehicles to operate too close to excavated area. Maintain atleast 2m distance from edge of excavation. No load, plant or equipment should be placed or moved near the edge of any excavation where it is likely to cause its collapse and thereby endanger any person unless precautions such as the provision of shoring or piling are taken to prevent the sides from collapsing.

6.1.8 Adequately anchored stop blocks and barriers should be provided to prevent vehicles being driven into the excavation. Heavy vehicles should not be allowed near the excavation unless the support work has been specially designed to permit it.

6.1.9 If an excavation is likely to affect the security of a structure on which persons are working, precautions should be taken to protect the structure from collapse.

6.1.10 Barricade at 1m height (with red & white band/self glowing caution board) should be provided for excavations beyond 1.5m depth. Provide two entries/exits for such excavation.

6.1.11 Necessary precautions should be taken for underground utility lines like cables, sewers etc. and necessary approvals/clearances from the concerned authorities shall be obtained before commencement of the excavation job.

6.1.12 Water shall be pumped/bailed out, if any accumulates in the trench. Necessary precautions should be taken to prevent entry of surface water in trenches.

6.1.13 During rains, the soil becomes loose. Take additional precaution against collapse of side wall.

6.1.14 In hazardous areas, air should be tested to ascertain its quality. No one should be allowed entry till it is suitable for breathing.

6.1.15 In case of mechanised excavation, precaution shall be taken to not to allow anybody to come within one meter of extreme reach of the mechanical shovel. The mechanised excavator shall be operated by a well-trained experienced operator. When not in operation, the machine shall be kept on firm leveled ground with mechanical shovel resting on ground. Wheel or belt shall be suitably jammed to prevent any accidental movement of the

machine. Suitable precautions as per manufacturer guidelines should be taken for dozers, graders and other heavy machines.

6.1.16 In case of blasting, follow strictly IS:4081-1986 & Indian Explosive Act and rules for storage, handling and carrying of explosive materials and execution of blasting operation.

6.2 SCAFFOLDING, PLATFORMS & LADDERS

6.2.1 Metal as material of construction

i) A scaffold should be provided and maintained or other equally safe and suitable provision should be made where work cannot safely be done on or from the ground or from part of a building or other permanent structure.

ii) Scaffolds should be provided with safe means of access, such as stairs, ladders or ramps. Ladders should be secured against inadvertent movement.

iii) Every scaffold should be constructed, erected and maintained so as to prevent collapse or accidental displacement when in use.

iv) Every scaffold and part thereof should be constructed :

(a) in such a way so as not to cause hazards for workers during erection and dismantling;
(b) in such a way so as guard rails and other protective devices, platforms, ladders, stairs or ramps can be easily put together;
(c) with sound material and of requisite size and strength for the purpose for which it is to be used and maintained in a proper condition.

v) Boards and planks used for scaffolds should be protected against splitting.

vi) Materials used in the construction of scaffolds should be stored under good conditions and apart from any material unsuitable for scaffolds.

vii) Couplers should not cause deformation in tubes. Couplers should be made of drop forged steel or equivalent material.

viii) Tubes should be free from cracks, splits and excessive corrosion and be straight to the eye, and tube ends cut cleanly square with the tube axis.

ix) Scaffolds should be designed for their maximum load as per relevant code.

x) Scaffolds should be adequately braced.

xi) Scaffolds which are not designed to be independent should be rigidly connected to the building at designated vertical and horizontal places.

xii) A scaffold should never extend above the highest anchorage to an extent which might endanger its stability and strength.

xiii) Loose bricks, drainpipes, chimney-pots or other unsuitable material should not be used for the construction or support of any part of a scaffold.

xiv) Scaffolds should be inspected and certified:

(a) before being taken into use;
(b) at periodic intervals thereafter as prescribed for different types of scaffolds;
(c) after any alteration, interruption in use, exposure to weather or seismic conditions or any other occurrence likely to have affected their strength or stability.

xv) Inspection should more particularly ascertain that:

(a) the scaffold is of suitable type and adequate for the job;
(b) materials used in its construction are sound and of sufficient strength;
(c) it is of sound construction and stable;
(d) that the required safeguards are in position.

xvi) A scaffold should not be erected, substantially altered or dismantled except by or under the supervision.

xvii) Every scaffold should be maintained in good and proper condition, and every part should be kept fixed or secured so that no part can be

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5.1.1 All openings and other areas likely to pose danger to workers should be clearly indicated.

5.1.2 Workers & Supervisors should use the safety helmet and other requisite Personal Protective Equipment according to job & site requirement. They should be trained to use personal protective equipment.

5.1.3 Never use solvents, alkalis and other oils to clean the skin.

5.1.4 Lift the load with back straight and knees bent as far as possible. Seek the help in case of heavy load.

5.1.5 Ensure the usage of correct and tested tools and tackles. Don't allow the make shift tools and tackles.

5.1.6 No loose clothing should be allowed while working near rotating equipment or working at heights.

5.2 MEANS OF ACCESS AND EGRESS

Adequate and safe means of access (atleast two, differently located) to and egress from all workplaces should be provided. Same should be displayed and maintained.

5.3 HOUSEKEEPING

5.3.1 Ensure:

i) proper storage of materials and equipment;
ii) removal of scrap, inflammable material, waste and debris at appropriate intervals.

5.3.2 Removal of loose materials, which are not required for use, to be ensured. Accumulation of these at the site can obstruct means of access to and egress from workplaces and passageways.

5.3.3 Workplaces and passageways, that are slippery owing to oil, grease or other causes, should be cleaned up or strewn with sand, sawdust, ash etc.

5.4 PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE FALL OF MATERIALS & PERSONS AND COLLAPSE OF STRUCTURES

5.4.1 Precautions should be taken such as the provision of fencing, look-out men or barriers to protect any person against injury by the fall of materials, or tools or equipment being raised or lowered.

5.4.2 Where necessary to prevent danger, guys, stays or supports should be used or other effective precautions should be taken to prevent the collapse of structures or parts of structures that are being erected, maintained, repaired, dismantled or demolished.

5.4.3 All openings through which workers are liable to fall should be kept effectively covered or fenced and displayed prominently.

5.4.4 As far as practicable, guardrails and toe-boards should be provided to protect workers from falling from elevated workplaces.

5.5 PREVENTION OF UNAUTHORISED ENTRY

5.5.1 Construction sites located in built-up areas and alongside vehicular and pedestrian traffic routes should be fenced to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons.

5.5.2 Visitors should not be allowed access to construction sites unless accompanied by or authorised by a competent person and provided with the appropriate protective equipment.

5.6 FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE FIGHTING

5.6.1 All necessary measures should be taken by the executing agency and owner to:

i) avoid the risk of fire;
ii) control quickly and efficiently any outbreak of fire;
iii) bring out a quick and safe evacuation of persons.
iv) Inform unit/fire station control room, where construction work is carried out within existing operating area.

5.6.2 Combustible materials such us packing materials, sawdust, greasy/oily waste and scrap wood or plastics should not be allowed to accumulate in workplaces but should be kept in closed metal containers in a safe place.

5.6.3 Places where workers are employed should, if necessary to prevent the danger of fire, be provided with:

i) suitable and sufficient fire-extinguishing equipment, which should be easily visible and accessible;
ii) an adequate water supply at sufficient pressure meeting the requirements of various OISD standards.

5.6.4 To guard against danger at places having combustible material,

workers should be trained in the action to be taken in the event of fire, including the use of means of escape.

5.6.5 At sites having combustible material, suitable visual signs should be provided to indicate clearly the direction of escape in case of fire.

5.6.6 Means of escape should be kept clear at all times. Escape routes should be frequently inspected particularly in high structures and where access is restricted.

5.7 LIGHTING

5.7.1 Where natural lighting is not adequate, working light fittings or portable hand-lamps should be provided at workplace on the construction site where a worker will do a job.

5.7.2 Emergency lighting should be provided for personnel safety during night time to facilitate standby lighting source, if normal system fails.

5.7.2 Artificial lighting should not produce glare or disturbing shadows.

5.7.3 Lamps should be protected by guards against accidental breakage.

5.7.4 The cables of portable electrical lighting equipment should be of adequate size & characteristics for the power requirements and of adequate mechanical strength to withstand severe conditions in construction operations.

5.8 PLANT, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND HAND TOOLS

5.8.1 General Provisions

i) Plant, machinery and equipment including hand tools, both manual and power driven, should:

a) be of proper design and construction, taking into account health, Safety and ergonomic principles.

b) be maintained in good working order;

c) be used only for work for which they have been designed.

d) be operated only by workers who have been authorised and given appropriate training.

e) be provided with protective guards, shields or other devices as required.

ii) Adequate instructions for safe use should be provided.

iii) Safe operating procedures should be established and used for all plant, machinery and equipment.

iv) Operators of plant, machinery and equipment should not be distracted while work is in progress.

v) Plant, machinery and equipment should be switched off when not in use and isolated before any adjustment, clearing or maintenance is done.

vi) Where trailing cables or hose pipes are used they should be kept as short as practicable and not allowed to create a hazard.

vii) All moving parts of machinery and equipment should be enclosed or adequately guarded.

viii) Every power-driven machine and equipment should be provided with adequate means, immediately accessible and readily identifiable to the operator, of stopping it quickly and preventing it from being started again inadvertently.

ix) Operators of plant, machinery, equipment and tools should be provided with PPEs, including where necessary, suitable ear protection.

5.8.2 Hand tools

i) Hand tools should be repaired by competent persons.

ii) Heads of hammers and other shock tools should be dressed or ground to a suitable radius on the edge as soon as they begin to mushroom or crack.

iii) When not in use and while being carried or transported sharp tools should be kept in sheaths, shields, chests or other suitable containers.

iv) Only insulated or nonconducting tools should be used on or near live electrical installations.

v) Only non-sparking tools should be used near or in the presence of flammable or explosive dusts or vapours.

5.8.3 Pneumatic Tools

i) Operating triggers on portable pneumatic tools should be:

a) so placed as to minimise the risk of accidental starting of the machine.

b) so arranged as to close the air inlet valve automatically when the pressure of the operator's hand is removed.

ii) Hose and hose connections for compressed air supply to portable pneumatic tools should be:

a) designed and tested for the pressure and service for which they are intended;

b) fastened securely on the pipe outlet and equipped with the safety chain, as appropriate.

iii) Pneumatic shock tools should be equipped with safety clips or retainers to prevent dies and tools from being accidentally expelled from the barrel.

iv) Pneumatic tools should be disconnected from power and the pressure in hose lines released before any adjustment or repair is made.

5.8.4 Electrical Tools

i) Low voltage portable electrical tools should generally be used.

ii) All electrical tools should be earthed, unless they are "all insulated" or "double insulated" tools which do not require earthing.

iii) All electrical tools should get inspected and maintained on a regular basis by a competent electrician and complete records kept.

5.8.5 Engines

i) Engines should:

a) be installed so that they can be started safely and the maximum safe speed cannot be exceeded.

b) have controls for limiting speed.

c) have devices to stop them from a safe place in an emergency.

ii) IC engines should not be run in confined spaces unless adequate exhaust ventilation is provided.

iii) When IC engines are being fuelled:

a) the engine should be shut off.

b) care should be taken to avoid spilling fuel;

c) no person should smoke or have an naked light in the vicinity.

d) a fire extinguisher should be kept readily available.

iv) Secondary fuel reservoir should be placed outside the engine room.

6.0 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The various common activities in construction are as under:

- Excavation
- Scaffolding, Platforms & Ladders
- Structural Work, Laying of Reinforcement & Concreting
- Road Work (Laying of roads)
- Cutting /Welding
- Working in Confined Space
- Proof/Pressure Testing
- Working at Heights
- Handling & Lifting Equipments
- Vehicle Movement
- Electrical
- Offshore
- Demolition
- Radiography
- Sand/shot blasting/ spray painting
- Work above water

The safe practices to be followed during the implementation of above construction activities are given below:

6.1 EXCAVATION

6.1.1 All excavation work should be planned and the method of excavation and the type of support

work required should be decided considering the following:

i) the stability of the ground;
ii) the excavation will not affect adjoining buildings, structures or roadways;
iii) to prevent hazard, the gas, water, electrical and other public utilities should be shut off or disconnected, if necessary;
iv) presence of underground pipes, cable conductors, etc.,
v) the position of culvert/bridges, temporary roads and spoil heaps should be determined;

6.1.2 Before digging begins on site, all excavation work should be planned and the method of excavation and the type of support work required decided.

6.1.3 All excavation work should be supervised.

6.1.4 Sites of excavations should be thoroughly inspected:

i) daily, prior to each shift and after interruption in work of more than one day;
ii) after every blasting operation;
iii) after an unexpected fall of ground;
iv) after substantial damage to supports;
v) after a heavy rain, frost or snow;
vi) when boulder formations are encountered.

6.1.5 Safe angle of repose while excavating trenches exceeding 1.5m depth upto 3.0m should be maintained. Based on site conditions, provide proper slope, usually 45^0,and suitable bench of 0.5m width at every 1.5m depth of excavation in all soils except hard rock or provide proper shoring and strutting to prevent cave-in or slides.

6.1.6 As far as possible, excavated earth should not be placed within one meter of the edge of the trench or depth of trench whichever is greater.

6.1.7 Don't allow vehicles to operate too close to excavated area. Maintain atleast 2m distance from edge of excavation. No load, plant or equipment should be placed or moved near the edge of any excavation where it is likely to cause its collapse and thereby endanger any person unless precautions such as the provision of shoring or piling are taken to prevent the sides from collapsing.

6.1.8 Adequately anchored stop blocks and barriers should be provided to prevent vehicles being driven into the excavation. Heavy vehicles should not be allowed near the excavation unless the support work has been specially designed to permit it.

6.1.9 If an excavation is likely to affect the security of a structure on which persons are working, precautions should be taken to protect the structure from collapse.

6.1.10 Barricade at 1m height (with red & white band/self glowing caution board) should be provided for excavations beyond 1.5m depth. Provide two entries/exits for such excavation.

6.1.11 Necessary precautions should be taken for underground utility lines like cables, sewers etc. and necessary approvals/clearances from the concerned authorities shall be obtained before commencement of the excavation job.

6.1.12 Water shall be pumped/bailed out, if any accumulates in the trench. Necessary precautions should be taken to prevent entry of surface water in trenches.

6.1.13 During rains, the soil becomes loose. Take additional precaution against collapse of side wall.

6.1.14 In hazardous areas, air should be tested to ascertain its quality. No one should be allowed entry till it is suitable for breathing.

6.1.15 In case of mechanised excavation, precaution shall be taken to not to allow anybody to come within one meter of extreme reach of the mechanical shovel. The mechanised excavator shall be operated by a well-trained experienced operator. When not in operation, the machine shall be kept on firm leveled ground with mechanical shovel resting on ground. Wheel or belt shall be suitably jammed to prevent any accidental movement of the

machine. Suitable precautions as per manufacturer guidelines should be taken for dozers, graders and other heavy machines.

6.1.16 In case of blasting, follow strictly IS:4081-1986 & Indian Explosive Act and rules for storage, handling and carrying of explosive materials and execution of blasting operation.

6.2 SCAFFOLDING, PLATFORMS & LADDERS

6.2.1 Metal as material of construction

i) A scaffold should be provided and maintained or other equally safe and suitable provision should be made where work cannot safely be done on or from the ground or from part of a building or other permanent structure.

ii) Scaffolds should be provided with safe means of access, such as stairs, ladders or ramps. Ladders should be secured against inadvertent movement.

iii) Every scaffold should be constructed, erected and maintained so as to prevent collapse or accidental displacement when in use.

iv) Every scaffold and part thereof should be constructed :

(a) in such a way so as not to cause hazards for workers during erection and dismantling;
(b) in such a way so as guard rails and other protective devices, platforms, ladders, stairs or ramps can be easily put together;
(c) with sound material and of requisite size and strength for the purpose for which it is to be used and maintained in a proper condition.

v) Boards and planks used for scaffolds should be protected against splitting.

vi) Materials used in the construction of scaffolds should be stored under good conditions and apart from any material unsuitable for scaffolds.

vii) Couplers should not cause deformation in tubes. Couplers should be made of drop forged steel or equivalent material.

viii) Tubes should be free from cracks, splits and excessive corrosion and be straight to the eye, and tube ends cut cleanly square with the tube axis.

ix) Scaffolds should be designed for their maximum load as per relevant code.

x) Scaffolds should be adequately braced.

xi) Scaffolds which are not designed to be independent should be rigidly connected to the building at designated vertical and horizontal places.

xii) A scaffold should never extend above the highest anchorage to an extent which might endanger its stability and strength.

xiii) Loose bricks, drainpipes, chimney-pots or other unsuitable material should not be used for the construction or support of any part of a scaffold.

xiv) Scaffolds should be inspected and certified:

(a) before being taken into use;
(b) at periodic intervals thereafter as prescribed for different types of scaffolds;
(c) after any alteration, interruption in use, exposure to weather or seismic conditions or any other occurrence likely to have affected their strength or stability.

xv) Inspection should more particularly ascertain that:

(a) the scaffold is of suitable type and adequate for the job;
(b) materials used in its construction are sound and of sufficient strength;
(c) it is of sound construction and stable;
(d) that the required safeguards are in position.

xvi) A scaffold should not be erected, substantially altered or dismantled except by or under the supervision.

xvii) Every scaffold should be maintained in good and proper condition, and every part should be kept fixed or secured so that no part can be

displaced in consequence of normal use.

xviii) If out-rigger scaffolding is to be used, it should be specifically designed and inspected before putting in use.

6.2.2 Lifting appliances on scaffolds

i) When a lifting appliance is to be used on a scaffold:

(a) the parts of the scaffold should be carefully inspected to determine the additional strengthening and other safety measures required;

(b) any movement of the scaffold members should be prevented;

(c) if practicable, the uprights should be rigidly connected to a solid part of the building at the place where the lifting appliance is erected.

6.2.3 Prefabricated scaffolds

i) In the case of prefabricated scaffold systems, the instructions provided by the manufacturers or suppliers should be strictly adhered to. Prefabricated scaffolds should have adequate arrangements for fixing bracing.

ii) Frames of different types should not be intermingled in a single scaffold.

iii) Scaffolding shall be erected on firm and level ground.

iv) All members of metal scaffolding shall be checked periodically to screen out defective / rusted members. All joints should be properly lubricated for easy tightening.

v) Entry to scaffolding should be restricted.

vi) Erection, alteration and removal shall be done under supervision of experienced personnel.

vii) Use of barrels, boxes, loose bricks etc., for supporting platform shall not be permitted.

viii) Each supporting member of platform shall be securely fastened and braced

ix) Where planks are butt-joined, two parallel putlogs shall be used, not more than 100mm apart, to give support to each plank.

x) Platform plank shall not project beyond its end support to a distance exceeding 4 times the thickness of plank, unless it is effectively secured to prevent tipping. Cantilever planks should be avoided.

xi) The platform edges shall be provided with 150mm high toe board to eliminate hazards of tools or other objects falling from platform.

xii) Erect ladders in the “four up-one out position”

xiii) Lash ladder securely with the structure.

xiv) Using non-slip devices, such as, rubber shoes or pointed steel ferules at the ladder foot, rubber wheels at ladder top, fixing wooden battens, cleats etc.

xv) When ladder is used for climbing over a platform, the ladder must be of sufficient length, to extend at least one meter above the platform, when erected against the platform in “four up-one out position.”

xvi) Portable ladders shall be used for heights not more than 4mt. Above 4mt flights, fixed ladders shall be provided with at least 600 mm landings at every 6mt or less.

xvii) The width of ladder shall not be less than 300mm and rungs shall be spaced not more than 300mm.

xviii) Every platform and means of access shall be kept free from obstruction.

xix) If grease, mud, gravel, mortar etc., fall on platform or scaffolds, these shall be removed immediately to avoid slippage.

xx) Workers shall not be allowed to work on scaffolds during storms or high wind. After heavy rain or storms, scaffolds shall be inspected before reuse.

xxi) Don't overload the scaffolding. Remove excess material and scrap immediately.

xxii) Dismantling of scaffolds shall be done in a pre-planned sequential manner.

6.2.4 Suspended scaffolds/boatwain's chair

i) In addition to the requirements for scaffolds in general as regards soundness, stability and protection against the risk of falls, suspended scaffolds should meet the following specific requirements.

(a) platforms should be designed and built with dimensions that are compatible with the stability of the structure as a whole, especially the length;
(b) the number or anchorage should be compatible with the dimensions of the platform;
(c) the safety of workers should be safeguarded by an extra rope having a point of attachment independent of the anchorage arrangements of the scaffold;
(d) the anchorage and other elements of support of the scaffold should be designed and built in such a way as to ensure sufficient strength;
(e) the ropes, winches, pulleys or pulley blocks should be designed, assembled, used and maintained according to the requirements established for lifting gear adapted to the lifting of persons according to national laws and regulations;
(f) Before use, the whole structure should be checked by a competent person.

6.2.5 Bamboo Scaffolding

i) In general, it should be avoided as far as possible. It should not be used in the unit/off-site areas and where hot work is to be done.

ii) For construction and maintenance of residential and office buildings, situated outside explosive licensed area, bamboo scaffold, if used, should conform to provisions given in IS-3696 (Part 1)-1987.

6.3 STRUCTURAL WORK, LAYING OF REINFORCEMENT & CONCRETING

6.3.1 General provisions

i) The erection or dismantling of buildings, structures, civil engineering works, formwork, falsework and shoring should be carried out by trained workers only under the supervision of a competent person.

ii) Precautions should be taken to guard against danger to workers arising from any temporary state of weakness or instability of a structure.

iii) Formwork, falsework and shoring should be so designed, constructed and maintained that it will safely support all loads that may be imposed on it.

iv) Formwork should be so designed and erected that working platforms, means of access, bracing and means of handling and stabilising are easily fixed to the formwork structure.

6.3.2. Erection and dismantling of steel and prefabricated structures

i) The safety of workers employed on the erection and dismantling of steel and prefabricated structures should be ensured by appropriate means, such as provision and use of:

(a) ladders, gangways or fixed platforms;
(b) platforms, buckets, boatswain's chairs or other appropriate means suspended from lifting appliances;
(c) safety harnesses and lifelines, catch nets or catch platforms;
(d) Power-operated mobile working platforms.

ii) Steel and prefabricated structures should be so designed and made that they can be safely transported and erected.

iii) In addition to the need for the stability of the part when erected, the design should explicitly take following into account:

(a) the conditions and methods of attachment in the operations of transport, storing and temporary support during erection or dismantling as applicable;
(b) Methods for the provision of safeguards such as railings and working platforms, and, when necessary, for mounting them

easily on the structural steel or prefabricated parts.

iv) The hooks and other devices built in or provided on the structural steel or prefabricated parts that are required for lifting and transporting them should be so shaped, dimensioned and positioned as:

(a) to withstand with a sufficient margin the stresses to which they are subjected;
(b) Not to set up stresses in the part that could cause failures, or stresses in the structure itself not provided for in the plans, and be designed to permit easy release from the lifting appliance. Lifting points for floor and staircase units should be located (recessed if necessary) so that they do not protrude above the surface;
(c) To avoid imbalance or distortion of the lifted load.

v) Storeplaces should be so constructed that:

(a) there is no risk of structural steel or prefabricated parts falling or overturning;
(b) storage conditions generally ensure stability and avoid damage having regard to the method of storage and atmospheric conditions;
(c) racks are set on firm ground and designed so that units cannot move accidentally.

vi) While they are being stored, transported, raised or set down, structural steel or prefabricated parts should not be subjected to stresses prejudicial to their stability.

vii) Every lifting appliance should:

(a) be suitable for the operations and not be capable of accidental disconnection;
(b) be approved or tested as per statutory requirement.

viii) Lifting hooks should be of the self-closing type or of a safety type and should have the maximum permissible load marked on them.

ix) Tongs, clamps and other appliances for lifting structural steel and prefabricated parts should:

(a) be of such shape and dimensions as to ensure a secure grip without damaging the part;
(b) be marked with the maximum permissible load in the most unfavourable lifting conditions.

x) Structural steel or prefabricated parts should be lifted by methods or appliances that prevent them from spinning accidentally.

xi) When necessary to prevent danger, before they are raised from the ground, structural steel or prefabricated parts should be provided with safety devices such as railings and working platforms to prevent falls of persons.

xii) While structural steel or prefabricated parts are being erected, the workers should be provided with appliances for guiding them as they are being lifted and set down, so as to avoid crushing of hands and to facilitate the operations. Use of such appliances should be ensured.

xiii) A raised structural steel or prefabricated part should be so secured and wall units so propped that their stability cannot be imperiled, even by external agencies such as wind and passing loads before its release from the lifting appliance.

xiv) At work places, instruction should be given to the workers on the methods, arrangements and means required for the storage, transport, lifting and erection of structural steel or prefabricated parts, and, before erection starts, a meeting of all those responsible should be held to discuss and confirm the requirements for safe erection.

xv) During transportation within the construction area, attachments such as slings and stirrups mounted on structural steel or prefabricated parts should be securely fastened to the parts.

xvi) Structural steel or prefabricated parts should be so transported that the conditions do not affect the stability of the parts or the means of transport result in jolting, vibration or stresses due to blows, or loads of material or persons.

xvii) When the method of erection does not permit the provision of other means of protection against fall of persons, the workplaces should be protected by guardrails, and if appropriate by toe-boards.

xviii) When adverse weather conditions such as snow, ice and wind or reduced visibility entail risks of accidents, the work should be carried on with particular care, or, if necessary, interrupted.

xix) Structures should not be worked on during violent storms or high winds, or when they are covered with ice or snow, or are slippery from other causes.

xx) If necessary, to prevent danger, structural steel parts should be equipped with attachments for suspended scaffolds, lifelines or safety harnesses and other means of protection.

xxi) The risks of falling, to which workers moving on high or sloping girders are exposed, should be limited by all means of adequate collective protection or, where this is impossible, by the use of a safety harness that is well secured to a strong support.

xxii) Structural steel parts that are to be erected at a great height should as far as practicable be assembled on the ground.

xxiii) When structural steel or prefabricated parts are being erected, a sufficiently extended area underneath the workplace should be barricaded or guarded

xxiv) Steel trusses that are being erected should be adequately shored, braced or guyed until they are permanently secured in position.

xxv) Load-bearing structural member should not be dangerously weakened by cutting, holing or other means.

xxvi) Structural members should not be forced into place by the hoisting machine while any worker is in such a position that he could be injured by the operation.

xxvii) Open-web steel joists that are hoisted singly should be directly placed in position and secured against dislodgment.

6.3.3 Reinforcement

i) Ensure that workers use Personnel Protective equipment like safety helmet, safety shoes, gloves etc.

ii) Don't place the hand below the rods for checking clear distance. Use measuring devices.

iii) Don't wear loose clothes while checking the rods.

iv) Don't stand unnecessarily on cantilever rods.

v) To carry out welding/cutting of rods, safety procedures/precautions as mentioned in Item No. 6.5 to be followed.

vi) For supplying of rods at heights, proper staging and/or bundling to be provided.

vii) Ensure barricading and staging for supplying and fixing of rods at height.

viii) For short distance carrying of materials on shoulders, suitable pads to be provided.

ix) While transporting material by trucks/trailers, the rods shall not protrude in front of or by the sides of driver's cabin. In case such protrusion cannot be avoided behind the deck, then it should not extend 1/3rd of deck length or 1.5M which ever is less and tied with red flags/lights.

6.3.4 Concreting

i) Ensure stability of shuttering work before allowing concreting.

ii) Barricade the concreting area while pouring at height/depths.

iii) Keep vibrator hoses, pumping concrete accessories in healthy conditions and mechanically locked.

iv) Pipelines in concrete pumping system shall not be attached to temporary structures such as scaffolds and formwork support as the forces and movements may effect their integrity.

v) Check safety cages & guards around moving motors/parts etc. provided in concreting mixers.

vi) Use Personal Protective Equipment like gloves, safety shoes etc. while dealing with concrete and wear respirators for dealing with cement.

vii) Earthing of electrical mixers, vibrators, etc. should be done and verified.

viii) Cleaning of rotating drums of concrete mixers shall be done from outside. Lockout devices shall be provided where workers need to enter.

ix) Where concrete mixers are driven by internal combustion engine, exhaust points shall be located away from the worker's workstation so as to eliminate their exposure to obnoxious fumes.

x) Don't allow unauthorised person to stand under the concreting area.

xi) Ensure adequate lighting arrangements for carrying out concrete work during night.

xii) Don't allow the same workers to pour concrete round the clock. Insist on shift pattern.

xiii) During pouring, shuttering and its supports should be continuously watched for defects.

6.4 ROAD WORK

6.4.1 Site shall be barricaded and provided with warning signs, including night warning lamps at appropriate locations for traffic diversion.

6.4.2 Filled and empty bitumen drums shall be stacked separately at designated places.

6.4.3 Mixing aggregate with bitumen shall preferably be done with the help of bitumen batch mixing plant, unless operationally non-feasible.

6.4.4 Road rollers, Bitumen sprayers, Pavement finishers shall be driven by experienced drivers with valid driving license.

6.4.5 Workers handling hot bitumen sprayers or spreading bitumen aggregate mix or mixing bitumen with aggregate, shall be provided with PVC hand gloves and rubber shoes with legging up to knee joints.

6.4.6 At the end of day's work, surplus hot bitumen in tar boiler shall be properly covered by a metal sheet, to prevent anything falling in it,

6.4.7 If bitumen accidentally falls on ground, it shall be immediately covered by sprinkling sand, to prevent anybody stepping on it. Then it shall be removed with the help of spade.

6.4.8 For cement concrete roads, besides site barricading and installation of warning signs for traffic diversion, safe practices mentioned in the chapter on "Concreting", shall also be applicable.

6.5 CUTTING/WELDING

6.5.1 Common hazards involved in welding/cutting are sparks, molten metal, flying particles, harmful light rays, electric shocks etc. Following precautions should be taken: -

i) A dry chemical type fire extinguisher shall be made available in the work area.

ii) Adequate ventilation shall be ensured by opening manholes and fixing a shield or forced circulation of air etc, while doing a job in confined space.

iii) Ensure that only approved and well-maintained apparatus, such as torches, manifolds, regulators or pressure reducing valves, and acetylene generators, be used.

iv) All covers and panels shall be kept in place, when operating an electric Arc welding machine.

v) The work piece should be connected directly to Power supply, and not indirectly through pipelines/structures/equipments etc.

vi) The welding receptacles shall be rated for 63 A suitable for 415V, 3-Phase system with a scraping earth. Receptacles shall have necessary mechanical interlocks and earthing facilities.

vii) All cables, including welding and ground cables, shall be checked for

any worn out or cracked insulation before starting the job. Ground cable should be separate without any loose joints.

viii) Cable coiling shall be maintained at minimum level, if not avoidable.

ix) An energised electrode shall not be left unattended.

x) The power source shall be turned off at the end of job.

xi) All gas cylinders shall be properly secured in upright position.

xii) Acetylene cylinder shall be turned and kept in such a way that the valve outlet points away from oxygen cylinder.

xiii) Acetylene cylinder key for opening valve shall be kept on valve stem, while cylinder is in use, so that the acetylene cylinder could be quickly turned off in case of emergency. Use flash back arrestors to prevent back-fire in acetylene/oxygen cylinder.

xiv) When not in use, valves of all cylinders shall be kept closed.

xv) All types of cylinders, whether full or empty, shall be stored at cool, dry place under shed.

xvi) Forced opening of any cylinder valve should not be attempted.

xvii) Lighted gas torch shall never be left unattended.

xviii) Store acetylene and oxygen cylinders separately.

xix) Store full and empty cylinders separately.

xx) Avoid cylinders coming into contact with heat.

xxi) Cylinders that are heavy or difficult to carry by hand may be rolled on their bottom edge but never dragged.

xxii) If cylinders have to be moved, be sure that the cylinder valves are shut off.

xxiii) Before changing torches, shut off the gas at the pressure reducing regulators and not by crimping the hose.

xxiv) Do not use matches to light torches, use a friction lighter.

xxv) Move out any leaking cylinder immediately.

xxvi) Use trolleys for oxygen & acetylene cylinder and chain them.

xxvii) Always use Red hose for acetylene and other fuel gases and Black for oxygen, and ensure that both are in equal length.

xxviii) Ensure that hoses are free from burns, cuts and cracks and properly clamped.

xxix) Avoid dragging hoses over sharp edges and objects

xxx) Do not wrap hoses around cylinders when in use or stored.

xxxi) Protect hoses from flying sparks, hot slag, and other hot objects.

xxxii) Lubricants shall not be used on Ox-fuel gas equipment.

xxxiii) During cutting/welding, use proper type goggles/face shields.

6.6 WORKING IN CONFINED SPACES

6.6.1 Following safety practices for working in confined space like towers, columns, tanks and other vessels should be followed in addition to the safety guidelines for specific jobs like scaffolding, cutting/welding etc.

i) Shut down, isolate, depressurise and purge the vessel as per laid down procedures.

ii) Entry inside the vessel and to carry out any job should be done after issuance of valid permit only in line with the requirement of OISD-STD-105.

iii) Ensure proper and accessible means of exit before entry inside a confined space.

iv) The number of persons allowed inside the vessel should be limited to avoid overcrowding.

v) When the work is going on in the confined space, there should always be one man standby at the nearby manway.

vi) Before entering inside the vessels underground or located at lower elevation, probability of dense vapours accumulating nearby should also be considered in addition to inside the vessel.

vii) Ensure requisite O_2 level before entry in the confined space and monitor level periodically or other wise use respiratory devices.

viii) Check for no Hydrocarbon or toxic substances before entry and monitor level periodically or use requisite Personal Protective Equipment.

ix) Ensure adequate ventilation or use respiratory devices.

x) Depending upon need, necessary respirator system, gas masks and suit shall be worn by everyone entering confined space. In case of sewer, OWS or in the confined area where there is a possibility of toxic or inert gas, gas masks shall be used by everyone while entering.

xi) Barricade the confined spaces during hoisting, radiography, blasting, pressure testing etc.

xii) Use 24V flameproof lamp fittings only for illumination.

xiii) Use tools with air motors or electric tools with maximum voltage of 24V.

xiv) House keeping shall be well maintained.

xv) Safety helmet, safety shoes and safety belt shall be worn by everyone entering the confined space.

xvi) Don't wear loose clothing while working in a confined space.

xvii) In case of the vessels which are likely to contain pyropheric substances (like Iron Sulphide), special care need to be taken before opening the vessel. Attempt should be made to remove the pyropheric substances. Otherwise, these should be always kept wet by suitable means.

xviii) The cutting torches should also be kept outside the vessel immediately after the cutting.

xix) The gas cylinders used for cutting/welding shall be kept outside.

xx) All cables, hoses, welding equipment etc., shall be removed from confined space at end of each work day, even if the work is to be resumed in the same space the next day.

xxi) To the extent possible sludge shall be cleared and removed from outside before entering.

xxii) No naked light or flame or hot work such as welding, cutting and soldering should be permitted inside a confined space or area unless it has been made completely free of the flammable atmosphere, tested and found safe by a competent person. Only non-sparking tools and flameproof hand lamps protected with guard and safety torches should be used inside such confined space or area for initial inspection, cleaning or other work required to be done for making the area safe.

xxiii) Communication should be always maintained between the worker and the attendant.

6.7 PROOF/PRESSURE TESTING

6.7.1 Review test procedure before allowing testing with water or air or any other fluid.

6.7.2 Provide relief valves of adequate size while testing with air or other gases.

6.7.3 Ensure compliance of necessary precautions, step wise loading, tightening of fasteners, grouting etc. before and during testing.

6.7.4 Inform all concerned in advance of the testing.

6.7.5 Keep the vents open before opening any valve for filling/draining of liquid used for hydrotesting. The filling/draining should not exceed the designed rate for pressure testing.

6.7.6 Provide separate gauges of suitable range for pressurising pump and the equipment to be tested.

6.7.7 Provide gauges at designated locations for monitoring of pressures.

6.7.8 Check the calibration of all pressurising equipment and accessories and maintain records.

6.7.9 Take readings at pre-defined intervals.

6.8 WORKING AT HEIGHTS

6.8.1 General Provision

i) While working at a height of more than 3 meters, ISI approved safety belt shall be used.

ii) While working at a height of more than 3 meters, permit should be issued by competent person before commencement of the job.

iii) Worker should be well trained on usage of safety belt including its proper usage at the time of ascending/descending.

iv) All tools should be carried in tool kits to avoid their falling.

v) If the job is on fragile/sloping roof, roof walk ladders shall be used.

vi) Provide lifeline wherever required.

vii) Additional safety measures like providing Fall Arrestor type Safety belt, safety net should be provided depending upon site conditions, job requirements.

viii) Keep working area neat and clean. Remove scrap material immediately.

ix) Don't throw or drop material/equipment from height.

x) Avoid jumping from one member to another. Use proper passageway.

xi) Keep both hands free while climbing. Don't try to bypass the steps of the ladder.

xii) Try to maintain calm at height. Avoid over exertion.

xiii) Avoid movements on beam.

xiv) Elevated workplaces including roofs should be provided with safe means of access and egress such as stairs, ramps or ladders.

6.8.2 Roof Work

i) All roof-work operations should be pre-planned and properly supervised.

ii) Roof work should only be undertaken by workers who are physically and psychologically fit and have the necessary knowledge and experience for such work.

iii) Work on roofs shouldn't be carried on in weather conditions that threaten the safety of workers.

iv) Crawling boards, walkways and roof ladders should be securely fastened to a firm structure.

v) Roofing brackets should fit the slope of the roof and be securely supported.

vi) Where it is necessary for a person to kneel or crouch near the edge of the roof, necessary precautions should be taken.

vii) On a large roof where work have to be carried out at or near the edge, a simple barrier consisting of crossed scaffold tubes supporting a tubing guardrail may be provided.

viii) All covers for openings in roofs should be of substantial construction and be secured in position.

ix) Roofs with a pitch of more than 10 should be treated as sloping.

x) When work is being carried out on sloping roofs, sufficient and suitable crawling boards or roof ladders should be provided and firmly secured in position.

xi) During extensive work on the roof, strong barriers or guardrails and toe-boards should be provided to stop a person from falling off the roof.

xii) Where workers are required to work on or near roofs or other places covered with fragile material, through which they are liable to fall, they should be provided with suitable roof ladders or crawling boards strong enough and when spanning across the supports for the roof covering to support those workers.

xiii) A minimum of two boards should be provided so that it is not necessary for a person to stand on a fragile roof to move a board or a ladder, or for any other reason.

6.8.3 Work on tall chimneys

i) For the erection and repair of tall chimneys, scaffolding should be provided. A safety net should be maintained at a suitable distance below the scaffold.

ii) The scaffold floor should always be at least 65 cm below the top of the chimney.

iii) Under the working floor of the scaffolding the next lower floor should be left in position as a catch platform.

iv) The distance between the inside edge of the scaffold and the wall of the chimney should not exceed 20 cm at any point.

v) Catch platforms should be erected over:

(a) the entrance to the chimney;
(b) Passageways and working places where workers could be endangered by falling objects.

vi) For climbing tall chimneys, access should be provided by:

(a) stairs or ladders;
(b) a column of iron rungs securely embedded in the chimney wall;
(c) Other appropriate means.

vii) When workers use the outside rungs to climb the chimney, a securely fastened steel core rope looped at the free end and hanging down at least 3 m should be provided at the top to help the workers to climb on to the chimney.

viii) While work is being done on independent chimneys the area surrounding the chimney should be enclosed by fencing at a safe distance.

ix) Workers employed on the construction, alteration, maintenance or repair of tall chimneys should not:

a) work on the outside without a safety harness attached by a lifeline to a rung, ring or other secure anchorage;
b) put tools between the safety harness and the body or in pockets not intended for the purpose;
c) haul heavy materials or equipment up and down by hand to or from the workplace on the chimney;
d) fasten pulleys or scaffolding to reinforcing rings without first verifying their stability;
e) work alone;
f) climb a chimney that is not provided with securely anchored ladders or rungs;
g) Work on chimneys in use unless the necessary precautions to avoid danger from smoke and gases have been taken.

x) Work on independent chimneys should not be carried on in high winds, icy conditions, fog or during electrical storms.

6.9 HANDLING AND LIFTING EQUIPMENT:

6.9.1 General Provisions

Following are the general guidelines to be followed with regard to all types of handling and lifting equipment in addition to the guidelines for specific type of equipments dealt later on.

i) There should be a well-planned safety programme to ensure that all the lifting appliances and lifting gear are selected, installed, examined, tested, maintained, operated and dismantled with a view to preventing the occurrence of any accident;

ii) All lifting appliances shall be examined by competent persons at frequencies as specified in "The Factories act".

iii) Check thoroughly quality, size and condition of all lifting tools like chain pulley blocks, slings, U-clamps, D-shackles etc. before putting them in use.

iv) Safe lifting capacity of all lifting & handling equipment, tools and shackles should be got verified and certificates obtained from competent authorities before its use. The safe working load shall be marked on them.

v) Check periodically the oil, brakes, gears, horns and tyre pressure of all moving equipments like cranes,

forklifts, trailers etc as per manufacturer's recommendations.

vi) Check the weights to be lifted and accordingly decide about the crane capacity, boom length and angle of erection.

vii) Allow lifting slings as short as possible and check packing at the friction points.

viii) While lifting/placing of the load, no unauthorised person shall remain within the radius of the boom and underneath the load.

ix) While loading, unloading and stacking of pipes, proper wedges shall be placed to prevent rolling down of the pipes.

x) Control longer jobs being lifted up from both ends.

xi) Only trained operators and riggers should carry out the job. While the crane is moving or lifting the load, the trained rigger should be there for keeping a vigil against hitting any other object.

xii) During high wind conditions and nights, lifting of heavy equipments should be avoided. If unavoidable to do erection in night, operator and rigger should be fully trained for night signaling. Also proper illumination should be there.

xiii) Allow crane to move on hard, firm and leveled ground.

xiv) When crane is in idle condition for long periods or unattended, crane boom should either be lowered or locked as per manufacturer's guidelines.

xv) Hook and load being lifted shall remain in full visibility of crane operators, while lifting, to the extent possible.

xvi) Don't allow booms or other parts of crane to come within 3 meters reach of overhead electrical cables.

xvii) No structural alterations or repairs should be made to any part of a lifting appliance, which may affect the safety of the appliance without the permission and supervision of the competent person.

6.9.2 Hoists

i) Hoist shafts should be enclosed with rigid panels or other adequate fencing at:

(a) ground level on all sides;
(b) all other levels at all points at which access is provided;
(c) all points at which persons are liable to be struck by any moving part.

ii) The enclosure of hoist shafts, except at approaches should extend where practicable at least 2mt above the floor, platform or other place to which access is provided except where a lesser height is sufficient to prevent any person falling down the hoistway and there is no risk of any person coming into contact with any moving part of the hoist, but in no case should the enclosure be less than 1mt in height.

iii) The guides of hoist platforms should offer sufficient resistance to bending and, in the case of jamming by a safety catch, to buckling.

iv) Where necessary to prevent danger, adequate covering should be provided above the top of hoist shafts to prevent material falling down them.

v) Outdoor hoist towers should be erected on firm foundations, and securely braced, guyed and anchored.

vi) A ladderway should extend from the bottom to the top of outdoor hoist towers, if no other ladderway exists within easy reach.

vii) Hoisting engines should be of ample capacity to control the heaviest load that they will have to move.

viii) Hoists should be provided with devices that stop the hoisting engine as soon as the platform reaches its highest stopping place.

ix) Winches should be so constructed that the brake is applied when the control handle is not held in the operating position.

x) It should not be possible to set in motion from the platform a hoist, which is not designed for the conveyance of persons.

xi) Winches should not be fitted with pawl and ratchet gears on which the pawl must be disengaged before the platform is lowered.

xii) Hoist platforms should be capable of supporting the maximum load that they will have to carry with a safety factor.

xiii) Hoist platforms should be equipped with safety gear that will hold the platform with the maximum load if the hoisting rope breaks.

xiv) If workers have to enter the cage or go on the platform at landings there should be a locking arrangement preventing the cage or platform from moving while any worker is in or on it.

xv) On sides not used for loading and unloading, hoist platforms should be provided with toe-boards and enclosures of wire mesh or other suitable material to prevent the fall of parts of loads.

xvi) Where necessary to prevent danger from falling objects, hoist platforms should be provided with adequate covering.

xvii) Counterweights consisting of an assemblage of several parts should be made of specially constructed parts rigidly connected together.

xviii) Counterweights should run in guides.

xix) Platforms should be provided at all landings used by workers.

xx) Following notices should be posted up conspicuously and in very legible characters:

(a) on all hoists:

- on the platform: the carrying capacity in kilograms or other appropriate standard unit of weight;
- on the hoisting engine: the lifting capacity in kilograms or other appropriate standard unit of weight;

(b) on hoists authorised or certified for the conveyance of persons:

- on the platform or cage: the maximum number of persons to be carried at one time;

(c) *on* hoists for goods only:

- on every approach to the hoist and on the platform: prohibition of use by persons.

xxi) Hoists intended for the carriage of persons should be provided with a cage so constructed as to prevent any person from falling out or being trapped between the cage and any fixed part of the structure when the cage gate is shut, or from being struck by the counterbalance weight or by articles or materials tailing down the hoistway.

xxii) On each side in which access is provided, the cage should have a gate fitted with devices which ensure that the gate cannot be opened except when the cage is at a landing and that the gate must be closed before the cage can move away from the landing.

xxiii) Every gate in the enclosure of the hoist shaft which gives access from a landing place to the cage should be fitted with devices to ensure that the gate cannot be opened except when the cage is at that landing place, and that the cage cannot be moved away from that landing place until the gate is closed.

6.9.3 Derricks

Stiff-leg derricks

i) Derricks should be erected on a firm base capable of taking the combined weight of the crane structure and maximum rated load.

ii) Devices should be used to prevent masts from lifting out of their seating.

iii) Electrically operated derricks should be effectively earthed from the sole plate or framework.

iv) Counterweights should be so arranged that they do not subject the backstays, sleepers or pivots to excessive strain.

v) When derricks are mounted on wheels:

a) a rigid member should be used to maintain the correct distance between the wheels;
b) they should be equipped with struts to prevent them from dropping if a wheel breaks or the derrick is derailed.

vi) The length of a derrick jib should not be altered without consulting the manufacturer.

vii) The jib of a scotch derrick crane should not be erected within the backstays of the crane.

Guy derricks

i) The restraint of the guy ropes should be ensured by fitting stirrups or anchor plates in concrete foundations.

ii) The mast of guy derricks should be supported by six top guys spaced approximately equally.

iii) The spread of the guys of a guy derrick crane from the mast should not be more than 45^0 from the horizontal.

iv) Guy ropes of derricks should be equipped with a stretching screw or turnbuckle or other device to regulate the tension.

v) Gudgeon pins, sheave pins and fool bearings should be lubricated frequently.

vi) When a derrick is not in use, the boom should be anchored to prevent it from swinging.

6.9.4 Gin poles

i) Gin poles should:

(a) be straight;
(b) consist of steel or other suitable metal;
(c) be adequately guyed and anchored;
(d) be vertical or raked slightly towards the load;
(e) be of adequate strength for the loads that they will be required to lift/move.

ii) Gin poles should not be spliced and if a gin pole is composed of different elements, they should be assembled in conformity with their intrinsic material strength.

iii) Gin poles should be fastened at their feet to prevent displacement in operation.

iv) Gin poles, which are moved from place to place and re-erected, should not be taken into use again before the pole, lifting ropes, guys, blocks and other parts have been inspected, and the whole appliance has been tested under load.

v) When platforms or skips are hoisted by gin poles, precautions should be taken to prevent them from spinning and to provide for proper landing.

6.9.5 Tower cranes

i) Where tower cranes have cabs at high level, persons, capable and trained to work at heights, should only be employed as crane operators.

ii) The characteristics of the various machines available should be considered against the operating requirements and the surroundings in which the crane will operate before a particular type of crane is selected.

iii) Care should be taken in the assessment of wind loads both during operations and out of service. Account should also be taken of the effects of high structures on wind forces in the vicinity of the crane.

iv) The ground on which the tower crane stands should have the requisite bearing capacity. Account should be taken of seasonal variations in ground conditions.

v) Bases for tower cranes and tracks for rail-mounted tower cranes should be firm and level. Tower cranes should only operate on gradients within limits specified by the manufacturer. Tower cranes should only be erected at a safe distance from excavations and ditches.

vi) Tower cranes should be sited where there is clear space available for erection, operation and dismantling. As far as possible, cranes should be sited so that loads do not have to be handled over occupied premises, over public thoroughfares, other construction works and railways or near power cables.

vii) Where two or more tower cranes are sited in positions where their jibs could touch any part of the other crane, there should be direct means of communication between them and a distinct warning system operated from the cab so that one driver may alert the other of impending danger.

viii) The manufacturers' instructions on the methods and sequence of erection and dismantling should be followed. The crane should be tested before being taken into use.

ix) The climbing operation of climbing tower cranes should be carried out in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. The free-standing height of the tower crane should not extend beyond what is safe and permissible in the manufacturers' instructions.

x) When the tower crane is left unattended, loads should be removed from the hook, the hook raised, the power switched off and the boom brought to the horizontal. For longer periods or at times when adverse weather conditions are expected, out of service procedures should be followed. The main jib should be slewed to the side of the tower away from the wind, put into free slew and the crane immobilised.

xi) A windspeed measuring device should be provided at an elevated position on the tower crane with the indicator fitted in the drivers' cab.

xii) Devices should be provided to prevent loads being moved to a point where the corresponding safe working load of the crane would be exceeded. Name boards or other items liable to catch the wind should not be mounted on a tower crane other than in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

xiii) Tower cranes should not be used for magnet, or demolition ball service, piling operations or other duties, which could impose excessive loading on the crane structure.

6.9.6 Lifting ropes

i) Only ropes with a known safe working capacity should be used as lifting ropes.

ii) Lifting ropes should be installed, maintained and inspected in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.

iii) Repaired steel ropes should not be used on hoists.

iv) Where multiple independent ropes are used, for the purpose of stability, to lift a work platform, each rope should be capable of carrying the load independently.

6.10 VEHICLE MOVEMENT

6.10.1 Park vehicles only at designated places. Don't block roads to create hindrance for other vehicles.

6.10.2 Don't overload the vehicle.

6.10.3 Obey speed limits and traffic rules.

6.10.4 Always expect the unexpected and be a defensive driver.

6.10.5 Drive carefully during adverse weather and road conditions.

6.10.6 Read the road ahead and ride to the left.

6.10.7 Be extra cautious at nights. Keep wind screens clean and lights in working condition.

6.10.8 All vehicles used for carrying workers and construction materials must undergo predictive/preventive maintenance and daily checks

6.10.9 Driver with proper valid driving license shall only be allowed to drive the vehicle

6.10.10 Routes shall be leveled, marked and planned in such a way so as to avoid potential hazards such as overhead power lines and sloping ground etc.

6.10.11 While reversing the vehicles, help of another worker should be ensured at all times

6.10.12 An unattended vehicle should have the engine switched off

6.10.13 Wherever possible one-way system shall be followed

6.10.14 Barriers/fixed stops should be provided for excavation/openings to prevent fall of vehicle

6.10.15 Load should be properly secured

6.10.16 The body of the tipper lorry should always be lowered before driving the vehicle off.

6.10.17 Signs/signals/caution boards etc. should be provided on routes .

6.11 ELECTRICAL

6.11.1 General Provisions

i) Only persons having valid licenses should be allowed to work on electrical facilities.

ii) No person should be allowed to work on live circuit. The same, if unavoidable, special care and authorisation need to be taken.

iii) Treat all circuits as "LIVE" unless ensured otherwise.

iv) Electrical "Tag Out" procedure "MUST" be followed for carrying out maintenance jobs.

v) Display voltage ratings prominently with "Danger" signs.

vi) Put caution/notice signs before starting the repair works.

vii) All electrical equipment operating above 250V shall have separate and distinct connections to earth grid.

viii) Proper grounding to be ensured for all switch boards and equipment including Portable ones prior to taking into service.

ix) Make sure that electrical switch boards, portable tools, equipments (like grinding machine etc.) don't get wet during their usage. If it happens, stop the main supply, make the tools dry and then only use them. Check proper earthing.

All temporary switch boards/ KIOSKS put up at work site should be suitably protected from rain and the level of same should be high enough to avoid contact with water due to water logging.

x) Don't work wet on electrical system.

xi) Don't overload the electrical system.

xii) Use only proper rated HRC fuses.

xiii) Industrial type extension boards and Plug sockets are only to be used.

xiv) ELCB for all temporary connections must be provided. Use insulated 3 pin plug tops.

xv) All power supply cables should be laid properly and neatly so that they don't cause hindrance to persons working and no physical damage also takes place to the cables during various construction activities.

xvi) All Power cables to be properly terminated using glands and lugs of proper size and adequately crimped.

xvii) Use spark-proof/flame proof type electrical fittings in Fire Hazard zones as per area classification under OISD-STD-113.

xviii) Check installations of steel plates/pipes to protect underground cables at crossings.

xix) Don't lay unarmored cable directly on ground, wall, roof or trees. All temporary cables should be laid at least 750 mm below ground and cable markers should be provided. Proper sleeves should be provided at road crossings. In case temporary cables are to be laid on wooden poles/steel poles, the minimum cable heights should be 4.5 M.

xx) Maintain safe overhead distance of HT cables as per Indian Electricity Rules and relevant acts.

xxi) Don't connect any earthing wire to the pipelines/structures.

xxii) Don't make any unsafe temporary connections, naked joints/wiring etc.

xxiii) Ensure that temporary cables are free from cuts, damaged insulation, kinks or improper insulated joints.

xxiv) Check at periodic intervals that pins of sockets and joints are not loose.

xxv) Protect electrical wires/equipments from water and naked flames.

xxvi) Illuminate suitably all the work areas.

xxvii) All switchboards should be of MS structure only and incoming source should be marked.

xxviii) Hand lamps should not be of more than 24V rating.

xxix) Fire extinguishers (DCP/CO_2/Sand buckets) should be kept near

temporary switch boards being used for construction purposes. Don't use water for fighting electrical fires.

xxx) Insulating mats shall be provided in the front and back end of switch boards.

xxxi) All parts of electrical installations should be so constructed, installed and maintained as to prevent danger of electric shock, fire and external explosion.

Periodic checking/certification of electrical safety appliances such as gloves, insulating mats, hoods etc. to be done/witnessed along with maintaining a register at site signed by competent authority.

xxxii) A notice displaying following, should be kept exhibited at suitable places:

a) prohibiting unauthorised persons from entering electrical equipment rooms or from handling or interfering with electrical apparatus;
b) containing directions as to procedures in case of fire, rescue of persons in contact with live conductors and the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock;
c) specifying the person to be notified in case of electrical accident or dangerous occurrence, and indicating how to communicate with him.

xxxiii) No other cables/pipes to be laid in trench used for electrical cables.

xxxiv) Utmost care should be taken while excavating Earth from cable trench to avoid damage or any accident.

xxxv) Sub-station floor cut-outs meant for switch board installations to be covered wherever installation is incomplete.

NOTE: A Residual Current Operated Circuit Breaker (RCCB) or Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker (ELCB), when installed, protects a human being to the widest extent. RCCB or ELCB should be provided as per Indian Electricity Rules.

6.11.2 Inspection and maintenance

i) All electrical equipment should be inspected before taking into use to ensure suitability for its proposed use.

ii) At the beginning of every shift, the person using the electrical equipment should make a careful external examination of the equipment and conductors, especially the flexible cables.

iii) Apart from some exceptional cases, work on or near live parts of electrical equipment should be forbidden.

iv) Before any work is begun on conductors or equipment that do not have to remain live:

a) the current should be switched off by a responsible authorised person;
b) precautions should be taken to prevent the current from being switched on again;
c) the conductors or the equipment should be tested to ascertain that they are dead;
d) the conductors and equipment should be earthed and short-circuited;
e) neighbouring live parts should be adequately protected against accidental contact.

v) After work has been done on conductors and equipment, the current should only be switched on again on the orders of a competent person after the earthing and short-circuiting have been removed and the workplace reported safe.

vi) Electricians should be provided with approved and tested tools, and personal protective equipment such as rubber gloves, mats etc.

vii) All conductors and equipment should be considered to be live unless there is a proof of the contrary.

viii) When work has to be done in dangerous proximity to live parts the current should be cut off. If for operational reasons this is not possible, the live parts should be fenced off or enclosed by qualified staff from the sub-station concerned.

6.11.3. Testing

i) Electrical installations should be inspected and tested and the results recorded.

ii) Periodic testing of the efficiency of the earth leakage protective devices should be carried out.

iii) Particular attention should be paid to the earthing of apparatus, the continuity of protective conductors, polarity and insulation resistance, protection against mechanical damage and condition of connections at points of entry.

6.12 OFFSHORE

6.12.1 General

The isolated nature of offshore installations are hazardous. They call for greater need for safety and survival at offshore. Safety at offshore is safety of installations and safety of personnel. Safety problems and accidents at offshore have high risks due to limited space, helicopter operation, sea transport etc. Following are the general safety guidelines to be followed in addition to the safety guidelines stipulated for specific jobs dealt later on:

i) Workers should be well trained to do their job independently with high degree of self-control and self-discipline.

ii) On arrival at offshore, everyone should be briefed about the safety rules to be followed at offshore, evacuation system etc. All personnel should wear overall (dangri), helmet and shoes for personnel protection.

iii) In case of emergency, workers should follow instruction of Field Production Superintendent (F.P.S.) In certain cases instructions may be given to abandon the offshore installation and evacuate the persons to safe location.

iv) To overcome above problems, offshore personnel must receive training for using life saving appliances and other personal survival techniques.

v) Any person working at offshore should have one person as standby for any eventuality.

6.12.2 Drilling Rigs

i) Location of jack up rigs should not be less than 5 Kms from shipping route. Orientation of the rig, wind direction etc are required for safe landing of helicopter. Information w.r.t. sea currents, wind speed, Hi-lo tide etc are required for mooring of supply vessels.

ii) Sea bed condition at every location should be ensured for safety of rig.

iii) Radio and other communication facilities should be such to maintain contact with base all times.

iv) During toeing of rig, the rig deck should be clear of load, toeing lines should be in good condition and tensions in various toeing lines should be constantly monitored.

v) Few steps during toeing are:

a) crane booms should be secured to their vesta,
b) all hatches and water tight doors should be closed,
c) number of personnel on board should be restricted,
d) evacuate in case of emergency and operation should be completed preferably in day light.

6.12.3 Drilling

i) In view of CO_2 and H_2S gas cut from well, effective ventilation should be provided where drilling is in progress.

ii) Safety alarm shall be checked in advance in view of failure of ventilation system.

iii) Suitable sensors for H_2S and Methane should be function tested time to time and suitable colour code should be given.

iv) Working areas of the crane should be illuminated during night to avoid accident.

v) Clear space should be available for despatch and receipt of load and, in particular, basket transfer of passengers. Persons engaged in loading/unloading of materials should be protected from falling into the sea.

vi) Signal light should be fitted at the top of the jib.

vii) Crane hook should be fitted with safety latches.

viii) Experienced person should be engaged in operation of specific equipment like winches, cranes etc.

ix) At least three cable turns shall always be there on the winch drum.

x) Adequate communication like walkie talkie, round robin phone should be available between the crane operator, supervisor and helper.

xi) Crane operation should be completely stopped during helicopter landing/taking off.

xii) Except for helicopter landing deck, all decks, platforms, bridges, ladders should have rigid and fixed guard rails atleast one meter high and should have one intermediate rail midway between the handrail and 100 mm toe board.

xiii) Wooden ladders shall not be used at offshore.

xiv) Flow sensor in the flow line should be ensured for safe working and to avoid blow out.

xv) Hydrogen sulphuide gas In offshore is of great risk and at 10 ppm (0.001%) concentration in air, a person should not be exposed for more than 8 hours, If concentration is more, then breathing apparatus should be used. Corrosion of equipment is also caused by H_2S.

xvi) Portable H_2S gas detector should be continously used.

6.12.4 Production Platforms

i) In case hydrocarbon Is released due to overpressure, leak, overflow, gas blow etc., shut down process to stop flow *of* hydrocarbon. Prevent ignition of released hydrocarbon and in case of fire shut in the process complex and follow emergency contigency plan.

ii) Sub surface safetv valve (SSSV)) below the well head should be actuated during uncontrolled well - flow and they should be regularly checked.

iii) Surface safety valve or SDV should be checked for no gas leakage from bleed port / flange etc., in the well head area. It should not be in "mechanical override" or bypassed from panel.

iv) High pressure gas lift lines - blowdown system should be O.K.

v) Auto actuation of SDVs in the inlet of pressure vessels should be O.K. and in "normal position" from shutdown panels. A record of status of switches normal/bypassed in auto-con* panels (PSH, PSL, LSL, ILSL) should be maintained.

* Shut Down Panels

vi) Welders rectifier set and electrical connections to it should be checked and approved by electrical-in-charge for proper electrical safely.

vii) “SCADA" telementry system if available should be operational for remote opening and closing of wells at unmanned platforms (through RPMC).

viii) Local ESD/FSD (near the work site) should be provided for jobs of very critical nature, so that the persons working can access it immediately in emergency for safety. Safety officer should judge the requirement & inform FPS for the same.

ix) Railings and Gratings etc. in and around work area should be O.K. and inspected to avoid slippage of man into sea.

x) Emergency shut down (ESD) system is initiated when an abnormal condition is detected. ESD should be checked once in six months.

xi) Platform should be manned round the clock.

xii) Welding and cutting work should be regulated by hot work permit.

xiii) All detectors should be calibrated as per recommendation of the manufacturer.

xiv) No system should be by-passed which affects the system of platform.

xv) In H_2S field platforms, due care shall be taken as per recommendations.

xvi) Follow the instructions of F.P.S. during stay at platform

6.12.5 Fire Prevention And Control

i) Provision be made for safe handling and storage of dirty rags, trash, and waste oil. Flammable liquids and chemicals applied on platform should be immediately cleaned.

ii) Paint containers and hydrocarbon samples, gas cylinders for welding and cutting should be stored properly. Cylinders should be transported in hand-cart.

iii) Smoking should be restricted and no smoking area should be identified.

iv) Special attention should be given to crude oil pump seals, diesel and gas engines which are potential source of ignition in the event of failure.

v) Fire and smoke detectors i.e. ultraviolet heat, thermal and smoke detector should be function tested once in three months.

vi) Fire is controlled in offshore by water spraying, Halon, CO_2 flooding, DCP and sprinkler system.

vii) Foaming agent is applied for controlling fire in liquid hydrocarbon. The system is not effective in gas fire.

viii) Light weight breathing system should be used.

ix) The fire control plan at offshore should reveal control station, fire alarms and fire detectors, deluge valves and sprinkler, fire extinguishing appliances, fireman outfit and ventilation system.

x) Fire fighting equipment should be maintained in ready to use condition.

6.12.6 Life Saving Appliances

i) Life boats with a speed of 6 knots and carrying capacity upto 50 persons are used in offshore.

ii) No. of life boats on one installation should have a capacity to accommodate twice the number of persons onboard installation.

iii) Launching appliances and life boat equipment should be checked every week.

iv) Boat landing areas should be adequately illuminated.

v) Life raft has no power and they rely on drift.

vi) Life jacket lifts the wearer after entering water.

vii) Life buoys are used to rescue persons if any person accidentally falls in the sea.

viii) All life saving appliances should be inspected by the MMD surveyor /sr. officials once a year.

ix) Every life boat shall be inspected once a week.

x) Every life boat and life raft should be serviced once a year by a competent authority,

6.12.7 Safety Precautions during Helicopter Transportation

i) Passenger briefing regarding safety rules while travelling in helicopter should be carried out before boarding the helicopter.

ii) Emergency procedure should be briefed to all the passenger In case helicopter is to ditch into the sea.

iii) Heli-pad should have a non-skid surface. Nylon rope net should be stretched on the deck.

iv) Proper drainage should be available on helideck.

v) There should be no obstruction on the helideck itself and within 3 meters of its parameter. Closest super structure above the helideck should have red obstruction light.

vi) While landing fire crew of two persons should be standby adjacent to helideck.

vii) Heli-deck should be properly illuminated for night landing.

viii) During switching off helicopter, persons should not be allowed to go out/ towards helicopter

6.13 DEMOLITION

6.13.1. General provisions

i) When the demolition of any building or structure might present danger to workers or to the public:

(a) necessary precautions, methods and procedures should be adopted, including those for the disposal of waste or residues;

(b) the work should be planned and undertaken only under the supervision of a competent person.

ii) Before demolition operations begin:

(a) structural details and builders' drawings should be obtained wherever possible;

(b) details of the previous use should be obtained to identify any possible contamination and hazards from chemicals, flammables, etc.;

(c) an initial survey should be carried out to identify any structural problems and risks associated with flammable substances and substances hazardous to health. The survey should note the type of ground on which the structure is erected, the condition of the roof trusses, the type of framing used in framed structures and the load-bearing walls;

(d) a method of demolition should be formulated after the survey and recorded in a method statement having taken all the various considerations into account and identifying the problems and their solutions;

iii) All electric, gas, water and steam service lines should be shut off and, as necessary, capped or otherwise controlled at or outside the construction site before work commences.

iv) If it is necessary to maintain any electric power, water or other services during demolition operations, they should be adequately protected against damage.

v) As far as practicable, the danger zone round the building should be adequately fenced off and sign posted. To protect the public a fence 2m high should be erected enclosing the demolition operations and the access gates should be secured outside working hours.

vi) The fabric of buildings contaminated with substances hazardous to health should be decontaminated. Protective clothing and respiratory devices should be provided and worn.

vii) Where plant has contained flammable materials, special precautions should be taken to avoid fire and explosion.

viii) The plant to be demolished should be isolated from all other plant that may contain flammable materials. Any residual flammable material in the plant should be rendered safe by cleaning, purging or the application of an inert atmosphere as appropriate.

ix) Care should be taken not to demolish any parts, which would destroy the stability of other parts.

x) Demolition activities should not be continued under adverse climatic conditions such as high winds, which could cause the collapse of already weakened structures.

xi) To prevent hazards parts of structures should be adequately shored, braced or otherwise supported.

xii) Structures should not be left in a condition in which they could be brought down by wind pressure or vibration.

xiii) Where a deliberate controlled collapse technique is to be used, expert engineering advice should be obtained, and:

(a) it should only be used where the whole structure is to come down because it relies on the removal of key structural members to effect a total collapse;

(b) it should only be used on sites that are fairly level and where there is enough surrounding space for all operatives and equipment to be withdrawn to a safe distance.

xiv) When equipment such as power shovels and bulldozers are used for

demolition, due consideration should be given to the nature of the building or structure, its dimensions, as well as to the power of the equipment being used.

xv) If a swinging weight is used for demolition, a safety zone having a width of at least one-and-a-half times the height of the building or structure should be maintained around the points of impact.

6.13.2. Demolition of structural steelwork

i) All precautions should be taken to prevent danger from any sudden twist, spring or collapse of steelwork, ironwork or reinforced concrete when it is cut or released.

ii) Steel construction should be demolished tier by tier.

iii) Structural steel parts should be lowered and not dropped from a height.

6.14 RADIOGRAPHY

6.14.1 All radiography jobs shall be carried out as per BARC Safety Regulations

6.14.2 During field radiography, nearby area around the radiation source should be cordoned off.

6.14.3 If the field radiography is to be done at the same location repeatedly, it is advisable to provide either a wire fencing around or a temporary brick enclosure.

6.14.4 Special permission/permit should be taken for radiography from area-in-charge.

6.14.5 As far as possible, field radiography should be done only during night time when there is little or no occupancy there.

6.14.6 Radiation warning signals should be pasted all along the cordoned off area.

6.14.7 Entry into the restricted area by unauthorised persons should be strictly prohibited during exposure.

6.14.8 The radiation level alongwith the cordon should be monitored by a suitable and well-calibrated radiation survey meter.

6.14.9 All personnel working with radiography sources should wear appropriate protective equipment and film badges issued by BARC.

6.14.10 Protection facilities such as manipulator rod, remote handling tongs, lead pots, radiation hazard placards and means of cordon off shall be available at each site.

6.14.11 The radiography source shall never be touched or handled directly with hands.

6.14.12 The package containing radiography cameras and sources should never be carried by public transport like bus, train etc.

6.14.13 Radiography sources and cameras, when not in use, should be stored inside a source pit with lock and key arrangement as approved by BARC. The storage room should preferably be located in an isolated area of minimum occupancy and radiation level outside the storage room should not exceed 0.25 mR/hr as per BARC Regulations.

6.14.14 In case of an accident (due to loss or of damage to radiography source), action should be taken in line with BARC Safety Rules/Guidelines.

6.15 SAND/SHOT BLASTING/ SPRAY PAINTING

6.15.1 Sand blasting should be used only after approval from competent person.

6.15.2 Air Compressor used for sand/shot blasting/painting should have guard and positioned away from the work place.

6.15.3 Exhaust of the prime mover, if IC engine is used, should be directed away from the work place.

6.15.4 In case of motor driven compressor, the body of the motor as well as the compressor to be properly earthed.

6.15.5 The hoses used for compressed air should be of proper quality, and health of the same to be ensured through regular check/ test.

6.15.6 The operator of sand/shot blasting/painting should wear suitable PPE's including mask.

6.15.7 Adequate measures to be taken to suppress dust/spray particle.

6.15.8 Sand used for sand blasting should be suitably covered & protected from to rain/moisture.

6.15.9 When these activities are done in confined places, adequate measure to be taken for proper ventilation.

6.16 WORK ABOVE WATER

6.16.1 General Provisions

i) Where work is done over or in close proximity to water & where possibility of drowning exists, provision should be made for:

a) Preventing workers from falling into water;

b) The rescue of workers in danger of drowning;

c) Safe and sufficient transport.

ii) Provisions for the safe performance of work over or in close proximity to water should include, where appropriate, the provision and use of suitable and adequate:

a) fencing, safety nets and safety harnesses;

b) lifebuoys, life jackets and manned boats;

c) protection against such hazards as reptiles and other animals.

iii) Gangways, pontoons, bridges, footbridges and other walkways or work places over water should:

a) possess adequate strength and stability;

b) be sufficiently wide to allow safe movement of workers;

c) have level surfaces free from tripping hazards;

d) be adequately lit when natural light is insufficient;

e) where practicable and necessary, to prevent danger, be provided with toe-boards, guard rails, hand ropes etc.

f) be secured to prevent dislodgment by rising water or high winds;

g) if necessary, be equipped with ladders which should be sound, of sufficient strength and length and be securely lashed to prevent slipping.

iv) All deck openings including those for buckets should be fenced.

6.16.2 Rescue & Emergency procedures

i) Persons who work over water should be provided with some form of buoyancy aid. Life jackets should provided sufficient freedom of movement, have sufficient buoyancy to bring persons to the surface and keep them afloat face upwards, be easily secured to the body, be readily visible by way of self luminous paint/strip.

ii) Nobody should work alone on or above water.

iii) Each worker should be trained in the procedure to be followed in the event of an emergency.

7.0 ADDITIONAL SAFETY PRECAUTION FOR UNITS WITH HYDROCARBONS

In addition to general safety precautions as outlined above for the activities in Clause 6.0, following additional safety precautions need to be taken for the sites within the operating area or nearby, where presence of Hydrocarbons cannot be ruled out.

i) No job shall be carried out without a valid permit. Permit should be in line with OISD-STD-105 "Work Permit System".

ii) Smoking should be prohibited in all places containing readily combustible or flammable materials and "No Smoking" notices be prominently displayed.

iii) In confined spaces and other places where flammable gases, vapours or dusts can cause danger, following measures should be taken:

(a) only approved type electrical installations and equipment, including portable lamps, should be used;

(b) there should be no naked flames or source of ignition;

(c) oily rags, waste and clothes or other substances liable to spontaneous ignition should be removed without delay to a safe place;

(d) ventilation should be provided.

iv) Regular inspections should be made of places where there are fire risks. These include the vicinity of heating appliances, electrical installations and conductors, stores of flammable and combustible materials, welding and cutting operations.

v) Welding, flame cutting and other hot work should only be done after issuance of work permit in line with the requirement of OISD-STD-105 after appropriate precautions, as required, are taken to reduce the risk of fire. For carrying out other jobs also, OISD-STD-105 should be followed strictly.

vi) Fire-extinguishing equipment should be well maintained and inspected at suitable intervals by a competent person. Access to fire-extinguishing equipment such as hydrants, portable extinguishers and connections for hoses should be kept clear at all times.

vii) All supervisors and a sufficient number of workers should be trained in the use of fire-extinguishing equipment, so that adequate trained personnel are readily available during all working periods.

viii) Audio means to give warning in case of fire should be provided where this is necessary to prevent danger. Such warning should be clearly audible in all parts of the site where persons are liable to work. There should be an effective evacuation plan so that all persons are evacuated speedily without panic and accounted for and all plant and processes shut down.

ix) Notices should be posted at conspicuous places indicating:

(a) the nearest fire alarm;
(b) the telephone number and address of the nearest emergency services.

x) The work site shall be cleared of all combustible materials, as Sparks and molten metal coming from the welding job can easily ignite combustible materials near or below the welding site. If the combustible materials cannot be removed from the area, the same shall be properly shielded.

xi) A dry chemical type fire extinguisher shall be made available in the work area. Also fire protection facilities like running hoses etc. as per permit should be complied with.

xii) Wherever required, welding screens shall be put up to protect other equipment in adjoining areas against flying sparks. Material used should be metal/asbestos/water curtain.

xiii) Welding or cutting of vessels/ equipments used in Hydrocarbon/ hazardous chemicals shall be done after proper gas freeing and verifying the same with the explosive-meter.

xiv) The confined space/equipment shall be gas freed and cleaned.

xv) Absence of any toxic gas and any flammable gas above explosion limit shall be ensured with the help of gas detection instrument and explosive meter respectively.

xvi) Used and hot electrode stubs shall be discarded in a metal bucket.

xvii) Use approved and certified flame arrestors for vehicles.

xviii) Work permit to be obtained, if construction work is carried out within existing operating area.

8.0 FIRST AID

First aid facilities should be provided in line with various statutory regulations like factory act etc. However following care should be taken:

i) First aid, including the provision of trained personnel should be ensured at work sites. Arrangement should be made for ensuring the medical attention of the injured workers. First aid box should be as per the Factory rules.

ii) Suitable rescue equipment, like stretchers should be kept readily available at the construction site.

iii) First-aid kits or boxes, as appropriate and as per statutory requirements, should be provided at workplaces and be protected against contamination by dust, moisture etc.

iv) First-aid kit or boxes should not keep anything besides material for first aid in emergencies.

v) First-aid kits and boxes should contain simple and clear instructions to be followed, be kept under the charge of a responsible person qualified to render the first aid and be regularly inspected and stocked.

vi) Where the work involves risk of drowning, asphyxiation or electric shock, first-aid personnel should be proficient in the use of resuscitation and other life saving techniques and in rescue procedures.

vii) Emergency telephone numbers of nearby Hospitals, Police, Fire Station and Administration should be prominently displayed.

9.0 DOCUMENTATION

The intention of keeping documentation of all types of accident(s) is to prevent recurrence of similar accident(s). All accidents should be reported as per OISD Guidelines (OISD-GDN-107) and Factories act, 1948.

All accidents (major, minor or near miss) should be investigated, analysed and recommendations should be documented along with implementation status.

All related data should be well-documented and further analysis highlighting the major cause(s) of accidents be done. This will help in identifying thrust areas and training needs for prevention of accidents.

10.0 SAFETY AWARENESS & TRAINING

Safety awareness to all section of personnel ranging from site-in-charge to workmen helps not only preventing the risk but also build up the confidence. Time and expenditures also get saved as a result.

Safety awareness basically seeks to persuade/inform people on safety besides supplementing skill also. Awareness programme may include followings:

i) **Poster:** Posters with safety slogan in humorous, gruesome demonstrating manner may be used to discourage bad habits attributable to accidents by appealing to the workers' pride, self-love, affection curiosity or human aspects. These should be displayed in prominent location(s).

ii) **Safety Sign Boards**: Different type of message of cautioning, attention, notice etc. should be displayed at the appropriate places for learning/ awareness of the workmen while working at site.

iii) **Films & Slides:** Film(s) narrating the accident including the causes and possible remedial ways of preventing the recurrence of a similar accident should be displayed at regular intervals. Slides consisting main points of the film show may also be shown to workers.

iv) **Talks, lectures & conferences:** The success of these events would depend much on audience's understandings of the speaker (s). The speakers are to be knowledgeable and good presenter. Speakers should know to hold the attention and to influence the audiences.

v) **Competitions:** Organise competition(s) between the different deptts/categories of workers. The sense of reward/recognition also will improve safety awareness and result in enhancing safety levels.

vi) **Exhibitions:** Exhibitions also make the workers acquainted with hazards and means of preventive measures.

vii) **Safety Publication:** Safety publications including pocket books dealing with ways of investigation and prevention in the field of safety and so on, may be distributed to workers to promote the safety awareness.

viii) **Safety Drives:** From time to time, an intensive safety drive by organising a safety day or a safety week etc. should be launched.

ix) **Training:** Training for covering the hazards for different trade should be imparted. Training should also include the specific hazards related

to a job in addition to the general safety training as has been dealt in various chapters and should include all workers. Reference may be drawn from OISD-STD-154.

11.0 REFERRENCES

i) *Factory Act, 1948*

ii) *Indian Electricity Rules*

iii) *Safety & Health in Construction by ILO*

iv) *The Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation, Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1996*

ANNEXURE I

LIST OF SAFETY CODES FOR CIVIL WORKS PUBLISHED BY BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Sr.no	Code No.	Title
01.	IS : 818	Code of Practice for Safety and Health Requirements in Electric and Gas Welding and Cutting Operations – First Revision.
02.	IS : 875	Code of practice for Structural safety of buildings: Masonry walls
03.	IS : 933	Specification for Portable Chemical Fire Extinguisher, Foam Type – Second Revision.
04.	IS : 1179	Specification for Equipment for Eye and Face Protection during Welding – First Revision.
05.	IS : 1904	Code of practice for Structural safety of buildings: Shallow foundations
06.	IS : 1905	Code of practice for Structural safety of buildings: Masonry walls
07.	IS : 2171	Specification for Portable Fire Extinguishers, Dry Powder Type – Second Revision.
08.	IS : 2361	Specification for Building Grips – First Revision.
09.	IS : 2750	Specification for Steel Scaffoldings.
10.	IS : 2925	Specification for Industrial Safety Helmets – First Revision.
11.	IS : 3016	Code of Practice for Fires Precautions in Welding and Cutting Operations – First Revision.
12.	IS : 3521	Industrial safety belts and harnesses
13.	IS : 3696 – Part I	Safety Code for Scaffolds and Ladders : Part I – Scaffolds.
14.	IS : 3696 – Part II	Safety Code for Scaffolds and Ladders : Part II – Ladders.
15.	IS : 3764	Safety Code for Excavation Work.
16.	IS : 4014 -Part I & II	Code of practice for Steel tubular scaffolding
17.	IS : 4081	Safety Code for Blasting and Related Drilling Operations.
18.	IS : 4082	Recommendations on staking and storage of construction materials at site
19.	IS : 4130	Safety Code for Demolition of Buildings – First Revision.
20.	IS : 4138	Safety Code Working in Compressed Air-First Revision
21.	IS : 4756	Safety code for Tunneling works
22.	IS : 4912	Safety requirements for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and toe Boards –First Revision.
23.	IS : 5121	Safety Code for Piling and other Deep Foundations.
24.	IS : 5916	Safety Code for Construction involving use of Hot Bituminous Materials.
25.	IS : 5983	Specification for Eye Protectors – First Revision.
26.	IS : 6922	Structures subject to underground blasts, criteria for safety and design of
27.	IS : 7155	Code of recommended practices for conveyor safety
28.	IS : 7205	Safety Code for Erection on Structural Steel Works.

Sr.no	Code No.	Title
29.	IS : 7069	Safety Code for Handling and Storage of Building Materials.
30.	IS : 7293	Safety Code for Working with Construction Machinery.
31.	IS : 7323	Guidelines for operation of Reservoirs
32.	IS : 7969	Safety code for handling and storage of building material
33.	IS : 8758	Recommendation for Fire Precautionary Measures in construction of Temporary Structures and Pandals.
34.	IS : 8989	Safety Code for Erection of Concrete Framed Structures.
35.	IS : 9706	Code of Practices for construction of Arial ropeways for transportation of material
36.	IS : 9759	Guidelines for de-watering during construction
37.	IS : 9944	Recommendations on safe working load for natural and man-made fibre roap slings
38.	IS : 10291	Safety code for dress divers in civil engineering works
39.	IS :10386 – Part I	Safety Code for Construction, Operation and Maintenance for River Valley Projects.
40.	IS :10386 – Part II	Safety Code for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of River Valley Projects.
41.	IS : 11057	Code of practice for Industrial safety nets
42.	IS : 13415	Code of Practice on safety for Protective barriers in and around building
43.	IS : 13416	Recommendations for preventive measures against hazards at working places

OISD – GDN – 207

FOR RESTRICTED
CIRCULATION ONLY

OCTOBER 2002

CONTRACTOR SAFETY

OISD – GUIDELINES – 207

Oil Industry Safety Directorate
Government of India
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

CONTRACTOR SAFETY

CONTENTS

CONTRACTOR SAFETY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Oil and Gas operations like Drilling, Production, Refining, Transportation and Distribution are inherently hazardous. A large number of contractor workforce is deployed to carry out construction, maintenance and other jobs. The analysis of the incidents in the Petroleum Sector indicates that a large number of incidents involved contractor workforce and have resulted in either casualty or injury besides leading to property damage and operational interruptions and environmental degradation.

In order to improve the safety levels of oil installations, the contractor safety is of utmost importance and there is a need to institute a good contractor safety system.

2.0 SCOPE

This standard covers broadly the guidelines on the management system for enhancing the safety levels of the contractor workforce deployed in construction, maintenance and operation activities in the hydrocarbon industry.

The safety precautions to be taken while carrying out different activities during construction / maintenance have separately been covered in OISD-GDN-192 on "Safety Practices during Construction".

3.0 DEFINITIONS

Work station/Work site

A place/unit where the job is carried out by contractor/executing agency in specified manner with safety, during construction phase or in operation phase.

Owner

Any physical or legal person/entity for whom prescribed job is carried out.

It shall also include owner's designated representative / consultant /nominee / agent, authorised from time to time to act for and on its behalf, for supervising / co-ordinating the activities of the contractor/execution agency.

Contractor / Executing Agency

A physical or legal person/entity having contractual obligation with the owner, and who deploys one or more worker on the site.

Contractor Worker

It covers all workmen who are either self-employed or employed through contractor, the casual workers and includes contractor's supervisor, working at a location / site employed directly by Owner or through their contractor.

Incident

An incident is an unplanned, uncontrolled, unintended or unforeseen event, caused by unsafe acts and / or unsafe conditions, resulting in or having the potential to result in personal injury and/or property damage.

Consultant

Consultant is a physical or legal person/entity engaged by owner to provide the consultancy services to owner for management of the contract on their behalf or as specified.

Designer

Designer is a physical or legal person / entity engaged by owner to provide design services of a work site.

Owner's Representative / Engineer In Charge

The Owner's representative/Engineer-in-charge is the one, who has been designated by the owner to manage the contract.

Owner's Safety Officer

A properly trained person designated by owner who ensures safety at work site.

4.0 DUTIES/ RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 OWNER

4.1.1 Owner's Management

The commitment to safety has to be emphasised by the owner by practice by its own management and employees at all levels. The duties and responsibilities of owner should include:

i) To institute a mechanism for identification and compliance of all applicable statutory rules & regulations (Refer Annexure I for a list of few important Bureau of Indian Standards & statutory regulations).

ii) To provide specific information to contractors and make workers aware on the hazards associated with job assigned.

iii) To provide information about Risk Mitigation measures available at the place of work.

iv) To provide the contractor with information on Owners Safety Plan & Regulations, Emergency Management Plan, lockout/ tag out procedure, confined space entry, work permit system, excavation/trench permit system etc.

v) To specify rules (e.g. for security including access arrangements) and safety rules such as fire protection, first aid arrangements, Work Permit systems etc.

vi) To provide comprehensive list of statutory regulations / standards and specification, to be complied with during execution of contract, in the tender document itself.

vii) To ensure training of the contractor workforce, medical examination, and proper usage of safety equipment.

viii) To specify the requirements of Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) (commensurate with the nature of job) in Pre- Qualification criteria.

ix) To designate Engineer-in-charge and safety officer.

x) To arrange for a multi-disciplinary safety audit team to conduct surprise / regular safety audits and monitor the implementation of the recommendations.

xi) To introduce suitable schemes for motivation of the contractor worker to adhere to safety guidelines.

xii) To review safety practices & their implementation through periodic surprise visit of the work sites and monthly review meeting.

xiii) To develop the HSE plans and incorporate the same in the tender document.

xiv) To liaise with external agencies like press, public etc and with law enforcement, regulatory, statutory agencies etc.

xv) To report to statutory agencies on safety compliance and accidents, if any.

4.1.2 Owner's Representative/Engineer-in-charge

The duties & responsibilities of engineer-in-charge should include:

i) To ensure that all Contract requirements including Health, Safety, Environment & Security are complied with.

ii) To ensure that contractor workforce deployed is adequately qualified, trained and in state of health to commensurate with the requirements of the job.

iii) To ensure that the Tools / Tackles and Machinery being used are properly

tested and are in sound working conditions and necessary resources proposed for providing safe place of work and necessary PPE are being used.

iv) To take the required necessary corrective action immediately upon noticing or receipt of a report on noncompliance or any such condition which poses a threat to health, safety or environment. If during the course of execution of the contract, any situation of non-compliance with the contractor's safety and health plan are noticed / reported, the same will be taken up with the contractor for correction. In the event of repeated non compliance, suitable action to be initiated as per the contract.

v) To ensure that the incidents are reported to all concerned within stipulated timeframe.

vi) To ensure submission of a plan for safe working (Method Statement) from contractor and approval of the same by competent person / department.

vii) To ensure that Work Permit System in line with OISD-STD-105 is adhered to.

viii) To ensure availability of all the documentation needed for the execution of contract.

ix) To ensure that the quality controls have been maintained during fabrication/erection and all jobs required for safe commissioning have been carried out.

x) To ensure safe dismantling of all temporary facilities/connections put up by the contractor, after completion of work.

xi) To compile a report on the safety performance (at the conclusion of each contract or periodically such as annually for renewable and long-term contracts), which is to be considered in future when selecting contractors.

xii) To ensure that the Consultant, contractor and sub-contractor employ / designate qualified & trained Safety Engineer / Officer commensurate with requirement of the job.

4.1.3 Owner's Safety Officer

The duties & responsibilities of the Owner's Safety Officer should include:

i) To assess the hazards associated with jobs in consultation with all concerned and establish safe working procedure including identification of the escape routes.

ii) To establish a written record of factors which can cause injuries and illnesses.

iii) To undertake routine/surprise inspections of all work sites and identify unsafe conditions & practices, if any. Check for compliance of the safety practices being followed with approved HSE Plan.

iv) To investigate promptly the incidents (including near-miss) in order to advise corrective and/or preventive action.

v) To maintain statistical information for use in analyzing all phases of incidents and events involving contract personnel.

vi) To provide the means for complying with the reporting requirements for occupational injuries and illnesses.

vii) To check whether the proposed working arrangements are safe and satisfactory, particularly at the interface between the contractor's planned work and owner’s existing facilities.

viii) To communicate to the Contractor the imposed restrictions which may affect the work/personnel such as the temporary closure of a corridor or electrical isolation of equipment.

ix) To review and monitor the contractor's adherence to approved HSE plan and all applicable environmental, health, and safety requirements.

x) To ensure that Consultant, Contractor's Managers, Supervisors and workmen at all levels (who will plan, monitor, oversee and carry out the work) undergo Health, Safety and Environmental training in their respective responsibilities with respect to conducting work safely and with due regard for the protection of the environment.

xi) To identify areas of operations where specialized training is required to deal with potential dangers.

xii) To document and to bring to the attention of the Owner's Supervisor and Contractor any non-compliance/violation of the safety norms against approved safety and health plan or safety and health requirements and also raise these issues in the Safety Committee Meetings.

xiii) To take part in Tool Box Meetings at random and to ensure maintenance of records.

4.2 CONTRACTOR

4.2.1 Contractor's Management

Duties & responsibilities of the contractor should include the following:

i) To implement safe methods and practices, deploy appropriate machinery, tools & tackles, experienced supervisory personnel and skilled work force etc. required for execution.

ii) To prepare a comprehensive and documented plan for implementation, monitoring and reporting of Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) and implement the same after its approval.

iii) To nominate qualified & trained Safety Engineers / Officers reporting to the Site in charge, for supervision, co-ordination and, liaison for the implementation of the safety plan.

Similar HSE Plan should be implemented at the sub- contractor's or supplier's site /office. However the compliance with the HSE Plan is to be the sole responsibility of the Contractor.

iv) To arrange suitable facilities in liaison with the owner for drinking water, toilets, lighting, canteen, crèche etc as applicable as per Laws/ Legislation at site and also arrange for workmen compensation insurance, third party liability insurance, registration under ESI / PF act etc as applicable.

v) To arrange for fire protection equipment as per the advice of owner.

vi) To ensure that its employees have completed appropriate health and safety training as required by the statute / regulation and also as per requirements of the Owner / Consultant. The documentation of such training imparted to all its employees should be maintained and produced for verification as required.

vii) To comply with all the security arrangements of owner.

viii) To ensure that the plant and equipment used on-site by him / his employees is correctly registered, controlled and maintained in sound working condition.

ix) To ensure availability of First Aid boxes and First Aid trained attendant.

x) To ensure that all incidents including near misses are reported to all concerned immediately.

In construction projects where sub-contractors are engaged, the contractor should set out the responsibilities, duties and safety measures that are expected of

the sub-contractor's workforce. These measures should include the provision and use of specific safety equipment, methods of carrying out specific tasks on safety and the inspection and appropriate use of tools.

The responsibilities indicated separately under contractor's Supervisor, Safety Officer and contract worker are contractually that of the Contractor and legally binding on the Contractor only. However the specific detailing as above has been given separately for guidance and operational convenience.

The selection of sub contractors, if employed, should be approved by the owner. Sub-contractor should comply fully with all safety rules and conditions applicable to the main contractor.

4.2.2 Contractor's Supervisor / Safety Officer

Duties & responsibilities of the Contractor's supervisor/Safety Officer should include the following:

i) To ensure strict compliance with work permit system by carrying out work only with appropriate work permits and after ensuring that all safety precautions / conditions in the permit are complied with and closing the same after job completion.

ii) To ensure that required guards and protective equipment are provided, used, and properly maintained.

iii) To ensure that tools and equipment are properly maintained and tested.

iv) To plan the workload and assign workers to jobs in commensuration with their qualification, experience and state of health.

v) To ensure that the workers understand the work to be done, the hazards that may be encountered, and the proper precautions/procedure for carrying out the work safely.

vi) To take immediate action to correct any violation of safety rules observed or reported.

vii) To ensure that the workers likely to be exposed to hazardous chemicals/materials have access to appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), wherever applicable, and provide necessary mitigation measures.

viii) To ensure inspection and certification of all tools (hand operated as well as mechanically operated) being used. Defective tools shall be immediately removed.

ix) To ensure that appropriate warning signboards or tags are displayed.

x) To ensure that workers have proper training for their job assignments, including use of appropriate PPE and first aid fire fighting equipment.

xi) To comply with all applicable safety and health standards, rules, regulations and orders issued by competent authority pertaining to the assigned activities.

xii) To ensure that sick and/or injured workers receive appropriate first aid and/or medical attention.

xiii) To report each incident and/or injury in accordance with established procedures and assist in investigation.

xiv) To take necessary action for correction of any unsafe act / condition at the workplace. However, in case the same is outside the limits of authority, it should be reported to Owner's Engineer-in-charge immediately.

xv) To conduct daily inspections to ensure compliance with safety standards, codes, regulations, rules and orders applicable to the work concerned.

xvi) To ensure that workers under their supervision are aware of their responsibilities.

xvii) To arrange daily tool box meeting and regular site safety meetings and maintain records in the required formats. (Refer Clause 5.9.1)

xviii) To arrange stand-by supervisor/ worker where situations so demand.

xix) To develop methods and display banners/posters to inculcate safety consciousness.

xx) To attend training and ensure participation of his workers for training as per schedule arranged by the Owner / Consultant and keeps himself updated.

xxi) To keep records of number of persons working at the site.

xxii) To keep a constant liaison with Engg-in-charge / owners' representative on safety issues.

xxiii) To maintain accident & nearmiss record in a register.

xxiv) To ensure that only PPE of the approved type by owner is used at site.

A separate Safety Officer should be assigned, where more than 100 workers are employed at site. For smaller jobs, the supervisor should assume the role of the safety officer also.

4.2.3 Contract workers

The duties & responsibilities of the contractor worker should include the following:

i) To perform work safely as per the job requirement and instructions.

ii) To inform all concerned regarding unsafe conditions/acts.

iii) To wear PPE as stipulated and necessary for the job.

iv) To inform promptly to their supervisor regarding all work related incidents resulting in personal injury, illness and/or property damage.

v) To take all necessary and appropriate safety precautions to protect themselves, other personnel and the environment.

4.3 CONSULTANT

The activities and responsibilities covered under the scope of the Owner may be delegated to the consultant in those cases as applicable, based on the respective contract conditions. The primary responsibility of Consultant is to ensure compliance with agreed HSE plan for the contract by the Contractor. However those responsibilities conferred on Owner as Principal employer cannot be delegated to consultant.

Where the consultant's scope involves Engineering and Design, those factors under **Designer** should also be applicable.

In all cases, the Consultant's scope should include submission of latest HSE plans for work under his and Contractor's purview and implementing the same till job completion. It should conform to owner's overall HSE plan. This should include Guidelines and Implementation and Reporting Methodology to be followed with required report formats.

Adequate number of Safety Officers shall be provided by the Consultant with necessary skills required for the work to be performed.

The Consultant shall review the documents submitted by the contractor and advise owner on acceptance as well as advise suitability and number of Contractor's safety officers / supervisors.

4.4 DESIGNER

The Process Designer should identify all hazards and risks likely to be encountered during fabrication, erection including

dismantling, Pre-commissioning, commissioning and Performance run to meet the Guarantees and advise the risk mitigation measures.

All the hazards and safety measures to be adopted while handling Dangerous chemicals and Catalysts should be detailed by the Process Licensor and the same should be again included in the scope of the suppliers. Specific write ups/MSDS should be obtained from Patented single source suppliers also.

Designs should recognize, include and apply safe practice during preparation, construction and subsequent operational use and maintenance after completion of the Project.

All documents including drawings and calculations are to be originated, checked and approved in accordance with latest international codes, standards, specifications and design basis philosophy.

Preferred use of low risk materials, policy on hazardous substances, preferred use of low noise and dust-suppressed equipment etc. should be encouraged.

5.0 SAFETY MANAGEMENT

5.1 JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS (JSA)

Job safety analysis (JSA) provides a mechanism by which the contractor, safety officer or supervisor take a detailed look at how an individual task is performed and its inherent hazards and preventive measures. This procedure helps in integrating accepted safety and health principles and practices into a particular operation. In a JSA, each step of the job is examined to identify potential hazards and to determine the safest way to do the job.

A job safety analysis includes five steps as below:

- Select a job
- Break the job down into a sequence of steps
- Identify the hazards against each of these steps (based on knowledge of accident, causes of injuries and personal experience) and determine the preventive measures to overcome these hazards
- Apply the controls to the hazards
- Evaluate the controls

5.2 CRITERIA OF SELECTION OF A CONTRACTOR

“Contractor Safety” can be ensured to a large extent if competent agency for execution of assignment or job, based on HSE system agreed upon by owner, is selected. It is necessary to assess his capabilities and competencies to perform work safely.

A databank should be developed for all the contractors for their past performance on HSE aspects. An attempt should also be made to get similar data from other similar industries.

The data required will depend upon complexity involved in the job and type / size of resources required. Format needs to be suitably developed depending upon size, nature of the job & hazard associated therein. The format designed should also take care of the skill required to carry out the job.

Performance review is essential for all type of contractors. It helps in recording actual performance/experience with contractors while the contract is in progress. It is essential that resources agreed as per the contract are reviewed at mobilization stage for ensuring compliance from the day one and thorough effective supervision / monitoring system are at place.

This activity also helps in taking timely action in case of unsatisfactory performance to correct the situation and ensure safe work during execution period and deciding about suitability of the contractor for future jobs.

The periodicity of such performance review will depend upon size/type/complexity of contract. However, the performance should be reviewed at least at mobilisation stage and at the end of the contract.

5.3 SITE PLANNING AND LAYOUT

Before starting the construction/maintenance job at existing workplace in operation or green field locations, following should be ensured: -

i) Details regarding location of workshop/ fabrication yard, site office, stores, laboratory, electrical installations, placement of construction machinery, medical and welfare facilities, lighting underground and above ground piping route, cable route etc. should be decided prior to commencement of the work in consultation with owner / Consultants and implementation should be ensured. Layout should be displayed at strategic locations.

ii) The resources required to meet any emergency situations like fire fighting, first aid etc. should be planned and mobilized as per the job requirement.

iii) The sequence or order in which work to be done and any hazardous operations or processes should be identified.

iv) Free access to site shall be provided with clear roads, passage, gangways, staircases etc. Access to construction site should be leveled, open and free from any obstructions like construction material or scrap/waste, exposure to hazards such as falling materials, material handling equipment and vehicles. Any pit or ditch shall be covered or barricaded.

v) Arrangements should be made to maintain good housekeeping at site. Scrap and debris generated out of construction work should be removed/disposed off at a regular interval as directed. Emergency exit should be provided in case of blockade of primary exit.

vi) Suitable warning notices and also the routes to and from welfare facilities should be displayed prominently.

vii) Pedestrian pathways and routes for vehicular traffic (light/heavy vehicles including material handling equipment) should be earmarked.

viii) Artificial lighting to be provided at places where work continues or workers pass by after sunset or in case natural light is insufficient like confined spaces.

ix) Keep all equipment /machines under cover to prevent them from dust, rain/flood water, heat etc. and follow storage instructions as applicable for each of them.

5.4 GATE ENTRY PROCEDURE

Gate entry at any site / workplace / unit is to be restricted to ensure entry of only authorised persons / vehicles.

5.4.1 Entry procedure for all contractor worker should be as follows:

A. Issuance of Pass

i) The passes are to be issued after the owner's representative/engineer-in-charge forwards the application of the contractor providing complete details of the workers being engaged. The contractor may be asked to submit Character & Antecedents (C&A) verification of individual worker from concerned authorities.

ii) With regard to issuance of passes for all vehicles including material handling equipment, owner's representative / engineer-in-charge should forward the application only after ensuring that all documents pertaining to the fitness of the vehicle/equipment and valid driving license of the driver etc. are available.

iii) The passes should be serially numbered with address, contractor name, identification mark, signature of the worker etc.

iv) Special colour code for passes should be used for persons entering different

areas like Administrative Block, Unit area, Project Area (wherever applicable).

v) Contractor workers engaged on routine basis for long periods should be provided with monthly photo pass.

vi) Special permit is required separately for working beyond normal working hours and holidays.

B. Gate Entry

i) Entry of the contractor's employees should be permitted with valid gate passes only.

ii) Entry of contractor's workers should be allowed in presence of authorized representative of contractor.

iii) Records of persons at the time of entry/exit should be maintained.

iv) At the entry gate of the location, a physical checking for non-carrying of lighter, matchboxes, explosives etc. should be carried out.

v) Gate passes/Identity Cards should be displayed on persons at all the times.

vi) For Mega-projects at existing / operating installations, it is preferable to have a separate gate for entry of contractor workers and also the project areas should be segregated fencing from operational area by fencing / other physical means.

vii) No vehicle should be allowed to enter in an operational area without proper flame arrestor.

viii) Awareness on Safety through training / posters etc. highlighting Do's and Don'ts should be spread within entire contractor workforce. Video/Audio tapes on Safety Topics should be played preferably.

ix) For occasionally engaged labourers such as for material handling etc., spot photograph may be preferably taken with two copies (one for preparing the pass and other for attachment with gate register). Specific advice and recommendation of User Department may be given due cognizance. Relevant details are to be written. The pass should be collected back at the gate after day's work.

5.4.2 Tank Truck Loading (TTL) Operation :

At the loading / unloading location, a large no. of Tank Trucks of petroleum products enter the installation. Crew members are generally not regular entrants. The procedure should be as follows:

i) The gate pass should be issued to the individual crew members on written request of the transporter mentioning TT registration nos., License and certificate of training as per MV rule 9.

ii) Character & Antecedent (C & A) verification of the TTL crew through local police is to be done preferably and record maintained.

iii) For loading/unloading purpose, register entry at security gate is made before allowing entry into the premises with recording of names of crew members, time of entry, pass Sr. No., TT no. etc.

iv) For loading/unloading, crew is allowed entry alongwith TT only, after checking of TT from explosive/security point of view.

v) Out time, invoice no., Destination etc., are recorded while TTs go out of the security gate.

5.5 TRAINING

Training is to educate contractor workforce on various hazards associated with the job/workplace and on the respective preventive / mitigation measures to avoid untoward incidents.

i) Workers should be adequately and suitably:

(a) informed of potential safety and health hazards to which they may be exposed to at their workplace;

(b) instructed and trained in the measures available for the prevention, control and protection against those hazards.

ii) No person should be employed in any work at a workplace unless that person has received the necessary information, instruction and training so as to be able to do the work competently and safely. The competent authority should, in collaboration with employers, promote training programs to enable all the workers to read and understand the information / instructions related to safety and health matters.

iii) The information, instruction and training should be given in a language understood by the worker and written, Oral, visual and participative approaches should be used to ensure that the worker has assimilated the information.

iv) Every worker should receive instruction and training regarding the general safety and health measures common to the workplace. This should include:

(a) general rights and duties of workers at the workplace;

(b) means of access and egress both during normal working and in an emergency;

(c) measures for good housekeeping;

(d) location and proper use of welfare amenities and first aid facilities provided;

(e) proper use and care of the items of personnel protective equipment and protective clothing provided to the worker;

(f) general measures for personal hygiene and health protection;

(g) fire precautions to be taken;

(h) action to be taken in case of an emergency;

(i) requirements of relevant safety and health rules and regulations.

Copies of the relevant safety and health rules, regulations and procedures should be available to workers upon the commencement of and upon any change of employment.

5.5.1 Training Techniques

a) Lectures

This technique should be applied when it is required to transfer information in local language to a large contractor workforce with controlled content and time.

b) Case Study

This is an effective technique based on the presentation of case of real events by Trainer to highlight probable causes like Human Error, ignorance about the job etc.

c) Videos

Videos, an effective technique of communication, should be used to display the right techniques of performing a task in a safe manner and hazards associated with a job.

d) Demonstration at site

Right way to do a job should invariably be demonstrated to workers at the site itself. The right way is also a safe way. Hazards due to wrong procedures, short cuts and their adverse effects etc. should also be highlighted.

5.5.2 Training/Awareness Module and Frequency

A. General Safety Training to all categories of contractor employees should be imparted before induction and annually thereafter. No person should be allowed to enter the installation without undergoing this training. This training program may cover:

i) Mandatory uses of PPE like Cotton clothes, Helmet, Safety Shoes, Safety Belts etc.

ii) Probable Hazards

iii) Important Telephone No / Escape route

iv) First Aid

v) Use of Fire extinguisher

The contractor workers, if engaged in operation of the plants/facilities, should be trained in line with Clause No. 4.6 of OISD-GDN-206 on "Safety Management System". For other categories of contractor workers, training modules for different category employees are as follows:

B. Contractor Supervisor

Contractor Supervisor should be trained in accordance with the provision of clause no. 5.1.1.2, 5.2.7, 5.3.10, 5.6.12 and 5.7.8 of OISD-STD-154 on 'Safety Aspects in Functional Training'

C. Contractor Worker

Yearly training programme should be carried out for contractor worker and the records should be maintained. The training programme should cover at least the following:

i) Worker responsibility for safety of himself and work area.

ii) Associated hazards with the job and job area including electrical shock hazards.

iii) Importance of First Aid fire fighting equipment, their use & operations

iv) Communication system at the installation

v) Fire / Accident Reporting procedure

vi) General Safety rules

vii) Safety Measures during execution of job such as:

- Welding / Cutting / Grinding
- Working at height
- Confined space entry
- X ray / radiation
- Erection / Dismantling of scaffolding
- Tank construction and repairs
- Handling of chemicals etc.

viii) Importance & use of PPE

ix) Emergency Routes

x) Assembly Points

xi) Job Specific Training

D. Consultant / Contractor

Awareness program should be carried out for Consultant / Contractor at the time of induction. This program should cover at least the following:

i) Responsibility of contractor for safety of their personnel and work area

ii) Hazardous property of Petroleum products and chemical used

iii) Communication system

iv) Fire / Accident Reporting procedure

v) Medical facility available

vi) Statutory requirements

vii) Importance of First Aid equipment and required at the site

viii) Work Permit system

ix) Direct/ Indirect losses due to accident

x) Safety Measures while executing the jobs such as:

- Welding / Cutting / Grinding
- Working at height
- Confined space entry
- X ray / radiation
- Erection / Dismantling of scaffolding
- Tank construction and repairs
- Handling of chemicals etc.
- electrical jobs

xi) Safety training needs of their supervisors and workers

xii) Importance & Use of PPE at the site

xiii) General Safety rules at the installation

E Security Personnel

Training program should be carried out for Security personnel at the time of induction and annually thereafter and the records should be maintained. The training program should cover at least the following:

i) Layout of Plant and Facilities
ii) Vulnerable locations
iii) Safety regulations (Statutory and in company)
iv) Fire Protection Facilities and Locations
v) Role in case of Fire / Disaster
vi) Emergency Procedure and Drills
vii) Industrial First Aid
viii) Use of Personnel Protective Equipment
ix) Disaster Management Plan

5.6 INSPECTION / AUDIT

Inspection / Audit is a tool to evaluate compliance of all safety requirements. Most of the information could be gathered through site inspection using ready-made check lists to ensure that contractors / agencies abide by the safety rules and norms while working at operating / construction sites.

A checklist, while carrying out different type of jobs, should be developed based on hazards associated with the job being performed and requirements as per OISD-GDN-192 on "Safety Practices during Construction". Typical format is enclosed at Annexure II, which should be modified to suit the requirement of the site / job to be done.

Before starting the work and at regular intervals thereafter, Contractor's Supervisor/safety Officer and Owner's representative / Engineer-in charge/safety Officer should inspect as per the checklist so prepared to ensure that contractor has prepared to start the work with all safety precaution required for safe execution of job.

5.7 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Financial or other type of penalties like seizure of gate passes, stoppage of work for a limited period etc. may be levied on the contractors or their workers for non-compliance of safety rules. A provision of suitable accident severity based penalty clause for contractor may be incorporated to ensure adherence of systems and procedures. A few of the usual non-compliance are as follows:

-- Non-usage of PPEs like Safety helmet / Safety shoes / Safety goggles / Respiratory protection etc. by the contractor personnel

-- Non-usage of the safety belt and life line by the workers while working at height

-- Non-provision of basic safety requirement such as 24 V lamp for working in confined space, uncertified / non standard lifting tools, earth leakage protection & earthing connections for electrical appliances as per Indian Electricity Rules, emergency isolation switches etc.

-- Violation of Safety Permit conditions like Fire fighting equipment

-- Non-barricading of area while rigging, digging etc.

-- Working without valid work permit

-- Unauthorised road closure/blockage

5.8 INCIDENT REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION SYSTEM

All the incidents including near-miss should be reported immediately by contractor's Supervisor to Contractor and owner's Supervisor/Engineer-in-charge, who should inform to Owner's Safety Officer and owner's Management. Owner's Safety Department will be required for onward reporting as per OISD, Statutory requirements.

All accidents regardless of the extent of injury or damage should be investigated in order to find probable causes, lessons learnt thereof and remedial measures required to prevent its recurrence.

The incident investigation should be done as per provision of clause no. 4.12 of OISD-GDN-206 on 'Safety Management System' . All the recommendations of investigation / Enquiry Report need to be monitored closely for its implementation. A proper record needs to be maintained to ensure implementation of all the recommendations and same should be reviewed from time to time.

5.9 SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Following three type of safety committee meetings should be held aiming at raising the level of safety consciousness at the site:

5.9.1 Toolbox meeting

To maintain awareness, update training and convey important safety and health information, contractor supervisors should conduct tool box meetings at least weekly and also prior to start of any work. All the contractor workers should attend this meeting. The owner's supervisor/Engineer-in-charge and safety officers should also attend these meetings on random basis. Tool box meeting should be conducted more frequently depending upon circumstances. Record of the same can be maintained in the following typical format.

TOOLBOX MEETING FORM

SUBJECT :
PRESENTER :
DATE :
TIME : From….. To…..
CONTENT IN BRIEF :

Participant's Name	Signature
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5.9.2 Site Safety Committee Meeting

Primary purpose of this safety committee is to enable owner, contractor and workers to work together to monitor the site safety and health plan so as to prevent accidents and improve working condition on site. Its size and membership will depend on the size and nature of job.

The safety committee should include representatives of owner, consultant, contractor identified as safety officer/supervisor. It should be headed by Engineer-in-charge.

The safety committee should have regular and frequent meetings, atleast fortnightly, to discuss the safety and health program on site and to make suggestions for improvement. The meetings should be documented with a time bound action plan. The functions carried out by safety committee should include:

i) Review compliance of pending items of last Safety meetings.

ii) Consideration of the reports of safety personnel.

iii) Discussion of accident/near-miss and illness reports in order to make appropriate recommendation for prevention.

iv) Examination/evaluation of suggestions made by workers.

v) Dissemination of acquired knowledge through training programs and information sharing sessions.

vi) Discussion & review of Fire Prevention & Disaster Management Plan.

vii) To send recommendation to Apex Body for consideration/approvals.

5.9.3 Safety Review Meeting by Location Head

This meeting should be headed by the Location head and attended by Owner's Supervisor/Engineer-in-charge, owner's safety Officer and all concerned department heads. Prime purpose of this review is to ensure that all the recommendations of various committees are being complied with and to take decisions on critical points raised. This meeting should take place at least once in every quarter. All the investigation reports/ audit findings with status of implementation of recommendations should be discussed.

5.10 SAFETY EQUIPMENT / PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The type of safety equipment to be used is decided based on the job requirement. Selection should be made based on OISD-GDN-192, OISD-STD-155 (Part I & II) and the job requirement. Safety equipment / Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be of approved make. Contractor shall provide necessary training to each employee regarding proper usage and upkeep of PPE including its limitation.

A register showing stock and issue of PPE should be maintained by the contractor at site and must be available for inspection.

6.0 REFERENCES

1) OISD-GDN-206 on "Safety Management System"

2) OISD-GDN-192 on "Safety During Construction"

3) OISD-STD-155 Part(I&II) on "Personnel Protective Equipment"

4) Building & Other Construction workers (Regulation of Employment & Condition of Service) Act 1996

ANNEXURE I

LIST OF SAFETY CODES FOR CIVIL WORKS PUBLISHED BY BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Sl.no.	Code No.	Title
1	IS: 818	Code of Practice for Safety and Health Requirements in Electric and Gas Welding and Cutting Operations – First Revision.
2	IS: 875	Code of practice for Structural safety of buildings: Masonry walls
3	IS: 933	Specification for Portable Chemical Fire Extinguisher, Foam Type – Second Revision.
4	IS: 1179	Specification for Equipment for Eye and Face Protection during Welding – First Revision
5	IS: 1904	Code of practice for Structural safety of buildings: Shallow foundations
6	IS: 1905	Code of practice for Structural safety of buildings: Masonry walls
7	IS: 1989 – Part II	Leather Safety Boots and shoes for heavy metal industry
8	IS: 2171	Specification for Portable Fire Extinguishers, Dry Powder Type – Second Revision
9	IS: 2361	Specification of Building Grips – First Revision
10	IS: 2750	Specification for Steel Scaffoldings
11	IS: 2925	Specification for Industrial Safety Helmets – First Revision
12	IS: 3016	Code of Practice for Fires Precautions in Welding and Cutting Operations – First Revision
13	IS: 3521	Industrial Safety Belts and harnesses
14	IS: 3696 – Part I	Safety Code for Scaffolds and Ladders: Part I – Scaffolds
15	IS: 3696 – Part II	Safety Code for Scaffolds and Ladders: Part II – Ladders
16	IS: 3764	Safety Code for Excavation Work
17	IS: 4014 – Part I & II	Code of Practice for Steel Tubular Scaffolding
18	IS: 4081	Safety Code for Blasting and Related Drilling Operations
19	IS: 4082	Recommendations on stacking and storage of construction materials at site
20	IS: 4130	Safety Code for Demolition of Buildings – First Revision
21	IS: 4138	Safety Code for working in compressed air – First Revision

22	IS: 4756	Safety Code for Tunneling works
23	IS: 4912	Safety requirements for Floor and Wall openings, Railings and toe boards – First Revision
24	IS: 5216 – Part I & II	Recommendations on safety procedures and practices in electrical work
25	IS: 5121	Safety code for piling and other deep foundations
26	IS: 5916	Safety Code for Construction involving use of Hot Bituminous materials
27	IS: 6994 – Part I	Specifications for safety gloves: Part I – Leather and Cotton gloves
28	IS: 5983	Specification for Eye Protectors – First Revision
29	IS: 6922	Criteria for safety and design of structures subject to underground blasts
30	IS: 7155	Code of recommended practices for conveyor safety
31	IS: 7205	Safety Code for Erection on Structural Steel Works
32	IS: 7069	Safety Code for Handling and Storage of Building Materials
33	IS: 7293	Safety Code for Working with Construction Machinery
34	IS: 7323	Guidelines for operation of Reservoirs
35	IS: 7969	Safety Code for handling and storage of building materials
36	IS: 8758	Recommendation for Fire Precautionary Measures in construction of Temporary Structures and Pandals
37	IS: 8989	Safety Code for Erection of Concrete Framed Structures
38	IS: 9706	Code of Practices for construction of Arial ropeways for transportation of material
39	IS: 9759	Guidelines for de-watering during construction
40	IS: 9944	Recommendations on safe working load for natural and manmade fibre rope slings
41	IS: 10667	Guide for selection of industrial safety equipment for protection foot and leg
42	IS: 10291	Safety Code for dress divers in civil engineering works
43	IS: 10386 – Part I	Safety Code for Construction, Operation and Maintenance for River Valley Projects
44	IS: 10386 – Part II	Safety Code for Construction, Operation and Maintenance for

		River Valley Projects
45	IS: 11057	Code of Practice for Industrial Safety Nets
46	IS: 13415	Code of Practice on safety for Protective barriers in and around building
47	IS: 13416	Recommendations for preventive measures against hazards at working places

Statutory Regulations

Latest Statutory Acts and Rules, as given below, may be referred:-

1. The Petroleum Acts 1934 and Petroleum Rules 2002
2. The Factory Act, 1948 (As amended by Factory Amendment Act 1987) and concerned Factory Rules
3. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 & Rules 1975
4. The Environment (Protection) Act 1986
5. The Manufacturing, Storage and Import of Hazardous Rules 1989
6. The Hazardous Wastes Management (Management & Handling) Rules 1989
7. The Indian Electricity Act 1901 and Rules 1956
8. The Indian Explosive Acts, 1884 & The Indian Explosive Rules 1983
9. The Gas Cylinder Rules 1981and the static & Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules 1981
10. The Indian Boiler Act 1923 and Regulations 1950
11. The Public Liability Act 1991 as amended in 1992
12. The Motor Vehicle act 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle rules 1989
13. Building & Other Construction workers (Regulation of Employment & Condition of Service) Act 1996

In addition to above, various other statutory acts like EPF, ESIS, Minimum wage act and other local statutory requirements shall also be complied with.

ANNEXURE II

CHECK LIST FOR SAFETY INSPECTION / AUDIT

Job _____ Location _____ Date of Audit_____Frequency _____

Inspected by _____ Contractor (s) _____

Sl.no.	ITEM	YES	NO	NA	REMARKS / ACTION
1.0	**PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):** Are following PPEs being used as per the job requirements?				
1.1	Safety Helmets				
1.2	Safety Shoes				
1.3	Gum Boots				
1.4	Safety Belts with life line				
1.5	Gloves				
1.6	Ear Plug				
1.7	Goggles				
1.8	Shield Glass				
1.9	Face Protection				
1.10	Breathing Apparatus				
1.11	Canister Mask				
1.12	Hand wash / Eye wash/ Respirating filter / cloth				
1.13	Boiler Suit				
1.14	Others				
2.0	**HOUSE KEEPING**				
2.1	Whether Waste Bins are provided / used				
2.2	Are Passageways / Walkways clear?				
2.3	Is General neatness O.K.?				
2.4	Is the Ground free from oil, grease etc. and is not found to be slippery?				
2.5	Others				

3.0	**EXCAVATION**				
3.1	Whether soil stability is checked?				
3.2	Whether proper shoring for the excavation is provided to prevent cave-in for side of slope >45 Degree?				
3.3	Whether proper precautions have been taken if the excavation is adjoining to heavy structure like building, street and roadways?				
3.4	While excavating whether proper slope usually 45^0 & suitable benches of 0.5 m width at each 1.5 m depth are provided?				
3.5	Whether barricading of 1m height with glowing caution board is provided for excavation beyond 1.5m depth?				
3.6	Whether excavating earth is placed beyond 1m of the edge of the trench?				
3.7	Whether heavy vehicle movement is restricted to come too close to the excavating area?				
3.8	Whether necessary precaution is taken for underground pipes, sewers, cables by contractors?				
3.9	Whether excavation hot work permit is taken?				
3.10	Whether extra precaution is taken for bailing out water properly while excavating?				
3.11	During rains whether the excavation is done with extra precaution to prevent caving in?				
3.12	Whether two separate entry/ exit points with necessary ladders / steps, as per requirement, have been provided?				
3.13	Whether one person is available at all the time to communicate any hazards noticed with workers working in deep trenches or excavation?				
3.14	Whether necessary precautions like				

	regular gas testing are being taken in areas having hydrocarbons and LPG so that no gas accumulation takes place in the trenches.				
3.15	Whether IS: 4081-1986 & Indian Explosive act & rules for storage, handling & carrying of explosive material and execution of blasting operation is followed?				
3.16	Whether in case of mechanised excavation, caution board is provided for do's and don'ts like 'Nobody to enter' within one meter of the extreme reach?				
3.17	Whether the following are inspected during excavation work :- a) Boulder formation encountered b) Collapsing / development of cracks of sides c) Marked damage to support d) Unexpected fall of ground e) Inspection of site after each blast.				
3.18	Others				
4.0	**PERMITS**				
4.1	Whether valid work permit is issued to start any work?				
4.2	Whether all conditions of the permit are fulfilled before starting the job?				
4.3	As noted in the permit, whether compliance of all the recommendations are ensured?				
4.4	Whether permits are available at work site all the times?				
4.5	Whether hot work permit registered in fire station?				
4.6	Whether permits are being closed after the completion of job?				
4.7	Others				
5.0	**SAFETY IN CUTTING / WELDING/GRINDING**				
5.1	Whether LPG / Oxygen / Acetylene/ Gas				

	cylinders are kept outside only while working in confined space?				
5.2	Are Acetylene /LPG cylinders kept in upright position and secured at designated places under shed – wet gunny bags wrapped around it if the same is under sun at designated place?				
5.3	Check cylinder and cylinder valves for any kind of damage?				
5.4	Whether protective valves are kept on cylinder while not in use?				
5.5	Whether proper means and method for transportation of cylinders to avoid dropping and rolling are being adopted / followed?				
5.6	Whether gas cylinders, regulators are kept away/free from oil and grease?				
5.7	Whether all hoses were found to be free of any damage or crack?				
5.8	Whether oxygen and acetylene cylinders are stored separately?				
5.9	Whether color coding is being used for easy identification of different type of cylinders and hoses?				
5.10	Whether cylinder keys are available near the cylinder?				
5.11	Whether gas torches with NRV with flash back arrestor of approved make are only being used?				
5.12	Whether pressure gauges are in working condition and checked from time to time?				
5.13	Whether welding shields are used while welding?				
5.14	Whether proper earthing for welding machines are provided?				
5.15	Whether power is taken from approved sources (welding receptacles)?				
5.16	Whether welding receptacles are properly grounded?				

5.17	Whether welding cables are maintained in good condition and without any joints/ cuts?				
5.18	Whether to avoid short circuit, welding machines are protected against rain?				
5.19	Whether earth connectors are securely connected to the job and not to the adjoining pipeline or structure?				
5.20	Whether flame arrestor of DG set is of approved make and quality?				
5.21	Others				
6.0	**SAND / SHOT BLASTING**				
6.1	Whether sand blasting is used only after getting approval from competent authority?				
6.2	Whether air compressor used for sand / shot blasting are positioned away from work place?				
6.3	Whether exhaust of the prime mover is directed away from the work place?				
6.4	Whether in case of motor driven compressor, the body of the motor as well as the compressor is properly earthed?				
6.5	Whether line operator of sand/shot blasting wear suitable PPEs including mask?				
6.6	Whether adequate measures are adopted to confine dust/spray particles?				
6.7	Whether adequate measures are taken for proper ventilation while the work is done in confined space?				
6.8	Others				
7.0	**SAFETY WHILE WORKING AT HEIGHTS / SCAFFOLDING / LADDERS**				
7.1	Whether work permit is obtained to take up work at height above 3 mts?				
7.2	Whether steel pipes scaffoldings are used in unit/off site areas?				

7.3	Whether provision for suitable platform with all scaffoldings are made? Whether its construction is as per specification with toe board and railing?				
7.4	Whether the area below working at height is cordoned?				
7.5	Whether suitable platform is provided?				
7.6	Whether ISI approved quality and good condition safety belts are used while working at heights?				
7.7	Whether life line of safety belt is Anchored to an independent secured support capable of withstanding load of a falling person?				
7.8	Whether the area around the scaffold is cordoned off to prohibit the entry of unauthorized person?				
7.9	Whether ropes used are of good condition and adequate strength free of defects?				
7.10	Whether ladder is placed at secured and leveled surface?				
7.11	Whether it is extended 1.5 Mts. Above the landing point?				
7.12	Whether ladder used are of adequate length and tying short ladder is avoided?				
7.13	Whether metallic ladders are placed away from electrical system?				
7.14	Whether tools or materials are removed after completion of the day's job at heights?				
7.15	Whether a valid permit is obtained before taking up work on asbestos or fragile roof?				
7.16	Whether sufficient precaution is taken while working on fragile roof?				
7.17	Whether provision is made to arrange duck ladder, crawling board for working at fragile roof?				
7.18	Whether scaffolding has been erected on rigid / firm / levelled surfaces only?				

7.19	Whether scaffold has been inspected by competent person prior to being put in use?				
7.20	Whether the scaffolding has been designed for the load to be borne?				
7.21	Whether the erection and dismantling of the scaffolding is being done only by trained persons and under supervision?				
7.22	Whether safety net with proper working arrangement and life line has been provided?				
7.23	Others				
8.0	**SAFETY IN CONFINED SPACE**				
8.1	Whether a permit is obtained to enter a confined space?				
8.2	Whether gas test for hydrocarbon, toxic gas, oxygen level is obtained before entering any confined space?				
8.3	Whether adequate oxygen level is ensured in confined space before entering? If not, whether all precaution like using of Breathing Apparatus set is ensured?				
8.4	Whether, in case of chance of ingress of hydrocarbon gases / toxic gases, Personnel Monitoring System (PMS) is used or not?				
8.5	Whether only in presence of a supervisor, worker enters in confined space?				
8.6	Whether provision of sufficient means of entry and exit is available?				
8.7	Whether provision of ventilation to remove welding fumes, dust, exhaust gases are made?				
8.8	Whether provision of 24V (Hand lamps with cage as per OISD-STD-155) light for working inside space is made?				

8.9	Is it strictly ensured that a stand-by trained person is standing outside before a person enters a confined space and communication is being maintained all the time with workers working inside?				
8.10	Whether life belt with one end under control of stand-by person outside is kept while working in confined space?				
8.11	Whether Personnel protective Equipment are in good condition as specified in the permit?				
8.12	Whether absence of Hydrogen Sulfide, CO or other toxic gas is ensured before entering into a confined space? If yes, whether proper required PPE like BA, Gas Mask are used.				
8.13	Whether boxing up is being done only as per the approved procedures and by competent persons?				
8.14	Whether all the safety precautions listed in OISD-GDN-192 are taken while working in sewers, OWS etc.?				
8.15	Whether proper house keeping is being maintained inside the confined space?				
8.16	Whether training has been provided to workers working in the confined space and the workers only of sound health are being asked to work in the confined space?				
8.17	Others				
9.0	**SAFETY IN MATERIAL HANDLING**				
9.1	Whether all lifting tools, tackles, machines, chains, ropes etc. are of sound construction, made of sound material and maintained in good condition?				
9.2	Whether safe working load, date of testing visibly marked/painted on the equipment?				
9.3	Whether lifting tools, tackles are of adequate strength for the load to be handled?				
9.4	Whether all parts including the working gears fixed or movable of every lifting machine, chain, rope, tackles specify the				

	following condition: a) Thoroughly examined by competent person at least once a year or such interval as required by statutory authority. b) Document of such examination are maintained and produced to owner supervisor before use of particular equipment?				
9.5	Whether chain blocks and cables are inspected before each use to assure their sound condition?				
9.6	Whether hoist and lift if used are: a) Properly maintained and thoroughly examined by competent authority at least once in every year. b) A register to be maintained to record particulars of such examination in prescribed forms and shall be produced to the owner supervisor before use.				
9.7	Whether area below the movement of boom of crane is cleared to avoid injury from falling objects?				
9.8	Whether it is ensured that crew of truck leave the truck in crane handling area before starting loading / unloading, if not involved in rigging operation?				
9.9	Whether transporting material from one place to another is done by suitable means?				
9.10	Whether carrier with sufficient capacity without projecting parts is used for transporting materials?				
9.11	Whether riggers engaged are well trained and conversant with signaling procedures including night signalling if required?				
9.12	Whether permission of authorized person is obtained before working on or near an overhead crane?				
9.13	Whether trained riggers are available all the time along with crane?				

9.14	Whether barricading has been done to ensure no unauthorised person enters in the working area of the crane?				
9.15	Whether lifting plan has been prepared and approved before start of the work?				
9.16	Whether route of crane movement has been planned before the crane moves out of the garage?				
9.17	Whether it has been ensured that no electrical cable come within 3 metres or safe distance from the boom of the crane?				
9.18	Whether boom is being kept in the horizontal position or locked while idling?				
9.19	Whether material is being stacked / destacked in trucks with the help of wedges to ensure no slippage while loading / unloading takes place?				
9.20	Whether the forklift / crane is being operated only by trained person?				
9.21	Others				
10.0	**ELECTRICAL SAFETY**				
10.1	Has the Electrical Line Clearance procedure been followed involving electrical and other concerned Dept. and filling of formats?				
10.2	Have Danger Signs with Voltage rating/ Men at work signboards been displayed at both Sub Station as well as the work site?				
10.3	Has the contractor worker understood the electrical circuit on which he is going to work with probable electrical hazards and mitigation measures to be adopted?				
10.4	Whether contractor has engaged electrician (s) having valid electrical licence in line with provisions in Indian Electricity Rules?				

10.5	Have all checks prior to switching operation been carried out and authorisation of owner/ user section obtained subsequently?				
10.6	Have all earthing links on electrical conductors removed before charging the line/ apparatus?				
10.7	Have PPE as prescribed under Indian Electricity Rules been in place, kept healthy and used?				
10.8	Are earthing and bonding arrangement of non-current carrying metallic parts in line with provisions of Indian Electricity Rules – 1956 amended time to time as IS: 3043?				
10.9	Have electrical part of OISD-GDN-192 and Clause No. 9.0 for Temporary installations in OISD-173 been understood and followed wherever applicable?				
10.10	Are flexible wires having voltage of 240 volts above earth potential taken through PVC conduits?				
10.11	Whether portable hand lamps with a voltage rating of not more than 24 volts used with flameproof enclosures in confined spaces within columns, vessels etc?				
10.12	Have the Switches, MCBs, fuses etc. been inspected for proper ratings?				
10.13	Has Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker (ELCB) been used on the incoming side to protect against leakage of current? Is the device tested every time the work is started?				
10.14	Whether all portable appliances are provided with insulated Three pin Plugs and socket arrangement?				
10.15	Whether industrial type extension boards and plug sockets are used?				
10.16	Has the electrical equipment brought to site by contractor been inspected by owner's supervisor/ safety officer for damage/cuts/abrasion etc? Is record of				

	Insulation Resistance, wherever required , being kept?				
10.17	Have standard practices for termination of conductors/ cables been followed (e.g. use of proper lugs, crimping tool, cable glands etc)? Is cable armour in continuity from feeding point to load?				
10.18	Are the Contractor supervisor and workmen well acquainted with first aid for electrical shock?				
10.19	Are the wires/ cables identifiable along their route towards the load by using colour coding and/or markers?				
10.20	Others				
11.0	**ROAD WORK**				
11.1	Whether site is barricaded and provided with warning signs including night warning lamps/ self glowing markers at appropriate location for diversion of traffic?				
11.2	Whether mixing aggregates with bitumen is done with the help of batch mixing plants? If no, whether adequate precautions have been taken?				
11.3	Whether road rollers, bitumen sprayers, pavement finishers are driven by experienced drivers with valid driving licenses?				
11.4	Whether the worker handling hot bitumen sprayers or spreading bitumen aggregate mix or mixing bitumen with aggregate are provided with PVC hand gloves rubber shoes with pegging upto knee joints?				
11.5	Others				
12.0	**FORM WORK, REINFORCEMENT**				
12.1	Whether form work, shuttering, shoring etc. are adequately designed and provided to erect the structure and to support the expected load?				

12.2	Whether staging (support) for shuttering is designed for loads like worker movement, impact load and other incidental loads during construction?				
12.3	Whether workers use PPEs at work site?				
12.4	Whether all safety procedures are adopted while cutting rod?				
12.5	Whether proper staging and bundling is provided for supplying rods at height?				
12.6	Whether sufficient cross bracings are provided for high staging works at vulnerable points?				
12.7	Others				
13.0	**CONCRETING**				
13.1	Whether the concreting area is barricaded?				
13.2	Whether vibrator hoses, pumping concrete accessories are in healthy condition and mechanically strong?				
13.3	Whether it is ensured that no pipe line in concrete pumping system is attached to any temporary strut such as scaffolds etc.?				
13.4	Whether it is checked that safety guards around moving parts are provided in concrete mixer/ machines?				
13.5	Whether earthing of electrical mixers, vibrator etc. are checked?				
13.6	Whether entry of unauthorised person in the concreting area is restricted?				
13.7	Whether adequate lighting arrangement is made in the concreting area if working during night?				
13.8	Whether PPEs like gum boots, gloves and dust masks etc. are being used?				
13.9	For overhead or underground work, whether form work and shuttering have been checked so that the same do not collapse during concreting?				

13.10	Others				
14.0	**DEMOLISHING (DEMOLISHING BY BLAST NOT CONSIDERED)**				
14.1	Has the stability of structure been examined by competent person and found OK?				
14.2	Are non-sparking tools being used, if required?				
14.3	Is intermittent clearing operation being done to keep the area reasonably tidy and clean?				
14.4	Whether effective barricading has been provided?				
14.5	Whether Electrical and other facilities like water, oil, gas pipelines have been isolated/protected?				
14.6	Whether the plan of demolition (including sequence of activities) has been prepared and approved prior to start of the work?				
14.7	Others				
15.0	**RADIOGRAPHY**				
15.1	Are safety precautions for handling of source as per guidelines of BARC being followed?				
15.2	Is the potency of the source being used within acceptable limits as per the BARC regulations?				
15.3	Is the area being cordoned with proper signs during radiography?				
15.4	Does proper place exist as per BARC regulations for storage of source / Personnel safety equipment?				
15.5	Does the radiographer has valid certificate of radiography from competent authority (BARC)?				
15.6	Is radiographer using Exposure Meter / Dosi Meter?				
15.7	Whether minimum occupancy of the				

	premises / workplace is being ensured while radiography is in progress?				
15.8	Is permit system being followed?				
15.9	Others				
16.0	**ADDITIONAL SAFETY PRECAUTION FOR UNITS WITH HYDROCARBONS**				
16.1	Are jobs being carried out with a valid work permit only as per OISD-STD-105 "Work Permit System".				
16.2	Is smoking prohibited in all places containing combustible or flammable materials and "No Smoking" notices prominently displayed.				
16.3	Are only approved type electrical installations and equipment, including portable lamps, being used?				
16.4	Are oily rags, waste, wooden materials and clothes or other substances liable to spontaneous ignition being removed?				
16.5	Are the combustible materials properly shielded in case same cannot be removed from the area?				
16.6	Has welding screens (like metal/asbestos/ water curtain) been put up to protect other equipment / facilities/ OWS/ drains in adjoining areas against flying sparks, as may be required?				
16.7	Is Gas-testing being done with the means of a calibrated Gas detection Meter prior to start of Hot work and being done subsequently at regular intervals as per the requirement?				
16.8	Are regular inspections being done of places where there are fire risks like in the vicinity of heating appliances, electrical installations and conductors, stores of flammable and combustible materials, welding and cutting operations?				
16.9	Are fire-extinguishing equipment being placed at strategic locations and are kept well maintained and inspected at suitable intervals by a competent person.				
16.10	Are access to fire-extinguishing equipment such as hydrants, portable				

	extinguishers and connections for hoses kept clear at all times?				
16.11	Are all supervisors and a sufficient number of workers trained in the use of fire-extinguishing equipment?				
16.12	Are audio means, to give warning in case of fire provided, audible in all parts of the site where persons are liable to work?				
16.13	Is there an effective evacuation plan in place so that all persons are evacuated speedily without panic?				
16.14	Others				
17.0	**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**				
17.1	Is signaling / siren system effective?				
17.2	Is arrangement for rescuing affected person adequate?				
17.3	Are signs showing emergency exit route installed?				
17.4	Is emergency exit route clear of obstacles?				
17.5	Is communication system adequate?				
17.6	Whether emergency vehicle with driver has been provided to meet any emergency situation?				
17.7	Does any tie-up with hospitals or local doctors exist?				
17.8	Has the assembly point for workers in case of emergency been identified and earmarked?				
17.9	Has training been provided to a few workers for First Aid?				
17.10	Others				
18.0	**WELFARE FACILITIES**				
18.1	Is hygienic conditions prevailing at labour camps?				
18.2	Are First Aid facilities available?				

18.3	Does proper sanitation exist at site office and labour camps?				
18.4	Does any arrangement of medical facilities like tie ups with nearby hospital exist?				
18.5	Is proper drinking water facility available for workmen & staff?				
18.6	Are crèches provided for children (if applicable)?				
18.7	Is any proper place/canteen/restroom provided for eating food and taking rest?				
18.8	Is any place earmarked for storing / keeping clothing?				
18.9	Is Adequate washing facility available?				
18.10	Does proper ventilation at working place exist?				
18.11	Others				
19.0	**GENERAL**				
19.1	Are illumination levels at workplace and passages adequate?				
19.2	Is communication system adequate?				
19.3	Are display and caution boards provided at strategic locations?				
19.4	Are road barriers being used for blocking any roads/passage?				
19.5	Has the structure been adequately secured against storm/high winds during construction/ erection?				
19.6	Are the equipment properly earthed?				
19.7	Are vehicles being checked like brakes, oil, lights etc. on regular basis?				
19.8	Is compressed air being used only for its intended purpose and not for any other purpose?				
19.9	Are only proper clothes and not loose clothes being used while working around				

	machinery?				
19.10	Are nails or other sharp objects being removed or bent?				
19.11	Are machine guards over moving parts of machinery such as coupling, pulley, wheel etc. installed?				
19.12	Whether after maintenance of machinery the guards are securely fitted before putting into operation?				
19.13	Are working platforms / gangways provided with hand rails & toe guards?				
19.14	Are swing platforms provided with chains & secured adequately when not in use?				
19.15	Are the approaches to work sites being maintained & kept clear of obstacles?				
19.16	Whether engines of equipment entering into the operating area have exhaust and muffler system with approved spark arrestor?				
19.17	Whether vehicles/engine driven equipment, electrical equipment and tools used are certified?				
19.18	Whether contractors inform his workers about hazards and safe procedures?				
19.19	Whether sufficient care is taken so that spark do not go outside working enclosure & falls below?				
19.20	Whether contractor's qualified / trained supervisor is present?				
19.21	Whether all exhausts of engines are provided with approved type of flame arrestors and exhaust is not facing toward the place where the workers are working?				
19.22	Others				

Signature of the Auditor

SITE HSE PLAN FOR HPCL-VISAKHAPATNAM

HSE

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED

POWER SECTOR – EASTERN REGION

SITE HSE PLAN FOR HPCL-VISAKHAPATNAM

DOC NO. : **HSEP:PSER:14-HPCL-BHEL**	**REV NO. : 02**	**EFF DATE : 19.05.18**
PREPARED BY	**REVIEWED BY:**	**APPROVED BY**
ISSUED TO :		
COPY NO. :	**ISSUED BY**	
DATE OF ISSUE :	**(NAME, DESGN./DEPT.)** **(SIGN.)**	

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1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this HSE Plan is to provide for the systematic identification, evaluation, prevention and control of general workplace hazards, specific job hazards, potential hazards and environmental impacts that may arise from foreseeable conditions during installation and servicing of industrial projects and power plants.

1.2 This document shall be followed by BHEL and its sub-contractors at **HPCL-Visakhapatnam** site. This shall be read along with HSE plan of EIL, OISD standard-192 & 207. In case of any conflict of clauses, the more stringent one shall apply.

1.3 Although every effort has been made to make the procedures and guidelines in line with statutory requirements, in case of any discrepancy relevant statutory guidelines must be followed.

2.0 SCOPE

The document is applicable for HPCL-Visakhapatnam site within contractual scope of work

3.0 OBJECTIVES

The HSE Plan reflects that BHEL places high priority upon the Occupational Health, Safety and Environment at workplaces.

- Ensure the Health and Safety of all persons at work site is not adversely affected by the work.
- Ensure protection of environment of the work site.
- Comply at all times with the relevant statutory and contractual HSE requirements.
- Provide trained, experienced and competent personnel. Ensure medically fit personnel only are engaged at work.
- Provide and maintain plant, places and systems of work that are safe and without risk to health and the environment.
- Provide all personnel with adequate information, instruction, training and supervision.
- Effectively control, co-ordinate and monitor the activities of all personnel on the Project sites including sub-contractors in respects of HSE.
- Establish effective communication on HSE matters with all relevant parties involved in the Project works.
- Ensure that all work planning takes into account all persons that may be affected by the work.
- Ensure fitness testing of all T&Ps/Lifting appliances like cranes, chain pulley blocks etc. are to be certified by competent authority.
- Ensure timely provision of resources to facilitate effective implementation of HSE requirements.
- Ensure continual improvements in HSE performance
- Ensure conservation of resources and reduction of wastage.
- Capture the data of all incidents including near misses, process deviation etc. Investigate and analyze the same to find out the root cause.
- Ensure timely implementation of correction, corrective action and preventive action.

3.1 Goals and Targets -

- To achieve “Zero Loss Time Incident at Site”
- 100% compliance of all legal/statutory requirements related to EHS.
- 100% Health, Safety and Environmental Induction training attendance for all employees and sub-contractors.
- 100% High Risk activities to be carried out only after approved Method Statement, HIRA/JSA and Permit to Work are implemented.

- 100% PPEs compliance in high & medium risk activities.
- 100% incident reporting, recording and reviewing for corrective & preventive actions.
- A monthly review shall be scheduled and conducted to assess HSE program compliance and to close any recognized gaps to improve safety management and incident prevention.

4.0 BHEL POWER SECTORHEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Power Sector HSE Policy

We, at BHEL Power Sector, reaffirm our belief that the Health and Safety of our stakeholders and conservation of Environment is of utmost importance and takes precedence in all our business decisions. In pursuit of this belief and commitment, we strive to:

- ✓ **Ensure total compliance with applicable legislation, regulations and other requirements concerning Occupational Health, Safety and Environment.**
- ✓ **Ensure continual improvement in the Occupational Health, Safety and Environment Management System performance.**
- ✓ **Enhance Occupational Health, Safety and Environment awareness amongst employees, customers and suppliers by proactive communication and training.**
- ✓ **Review periodically and improve Occupational Health, Safety and Environment Management System to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness in a continuously changing business environment.**
- ✓ **Develop a culture of safety through active leadership and provide appropriate training at all levels to enable employees to fulfill their Health, Safety and Environmental obligations.**
- ✓ **Incorporate appropriate Occupational Health, Safety and Environmental criteria into business decisions for selection of plant, technology and services as well as appointment of key personnel.**
- ✓ **Ensure availability at all times of appropriate resources to fully implement the Occupational Health, Safety and Environmental policy of the company.**

This policy will be communicated to all employees and made available to interested parties.

Sd/-

Director (Power)

5.0 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

5.1 DEFINITIONS

5.1.1 INCIDENT

Work- related event(s) in which an injury or ill health (regardless of severity) or fatality occurred, or could have occurred.

5.1.2 NEAR MISS

An incident where no ill health, injury, damage or other loss occurs, but it had a potential to cause, is referred to as "Near-Miss".

5.1.3 MAN-HOUR WORKED

The total number of employee hours worked by all employees including sub-contractors working in the premises. It includes managerial, supervisory, professional, technical, clerical and other workers including contract labours. Man-hours worked shall be calculated from the payroll or time clock recorded including overtime. When this is not feasible, the same shall be estimated by multiplying the total man-days worked for the period covered by the number of hours worked per day. The total number of workday for a period is the sum of the number of men at work on each day of period. If the daily hours vary from department to department separate estimate shall be made for each department and the result added together.

5.1.4 FIRST AID CASES

First aids are not essentially all reportable cases, where the injured person is given medical treatment and discharged immediately for reporting on duty, without counting any lost time.

5.1.5 LOST TIME INJURY

Any work injury which renders the injured person unable to perform his regular job or an alternative restricted work assignment on the next scheduled work day after the day on which the injury occurred.

5.1.6 MEDICAL CASES

Medical cases come under non-reportable cases, where owing to illness or other reason the employee was absent from work and seeks Medical treatment.

5.1.7 TYPE OF INCIDENTS & THEIR REPORTING:

The three categories of Incident are as follows:

Non-Reportable Cases:
An incident, where the injured person is given medical help and discharged for work without counting any lost time.

Reportable Cases:
In this case the injured person is disable for 48 hours or more and is not able to perform his duty.

Injury Cases:

These are covered under the heading of non-reportable cases. In these cases the incident caused injury to the person, but he still continues his duty.

5.1.8 **TOTAL REPORTABLE FREQUENCY RATE**

Frequency rate is the number of Reportable Lost Time Injury (LTI) per one Million Man hours worked. Mathematically, the formula read as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Reportable LTI}}{\text{Total Man Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000$$

5.1.9 **SEVERITY RATE**

Severity rate is the Number of days lost due to Lost Time Injury (LTI) per one Million Man hours worked. Mathematically, the formula reads as:

$$\frac{\text{Days lost due to LTI}}{\text{Total Man Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000$$

5.1.10 **INCIDENCE RATE**

Incidence Rate is the Number of LTI per one thousand manpower deployed. Mathematically, the formula reads as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTI}}{\text{Average number of manpower deployed}} \times 1000$$

6.0 HSE ORGANISATION

The deployment matrix of HSE personnel is furnished below: The nos include those deployed by BHEL directly and those deployed by sub-contractors

No of workers deployed	Requirement of safety personnel for every shift		
	Safety Steward	Safety supervisor	Safety Officer
1-50	1	1	1
51-100			
101-150	2		
151-200			
201-250	3		
251-300		2	
301-350	4		
351-400			
401-450	5		
451-500			
501-1000	10	4	
1001-1500	15	6	2
1501-2000	20	8	

In case any of the safety personnel leaves job at the site, the same shall be intimated to the owner/ Consultant/ EIL. BHEL/ Sub-contractor shall recruit new personnel and fill up the vacancy.

6.1 QUALIFICATION FOR HSE PERSONNEL

a) Safety Steward/Observer

As a minimum, he shall possess class XII pass certificate and trained in fire-fighting as well as in safety/occupational health related subjects, with minimum two year of practical experience in construction work environment and should have adequate knowledge of the local language spoken by majority of the workers at the construction site.

b) Safety Supervisor

As a minimum, he shall possess a recognized graduation Degree in Science (with Physics & Chemistry) or a diploma in Engg. or Tech. with minimum Two years of practical experience in construction work environment and should possess requisite skills to deal with construction safety & fire related day-to-day issues.

c) Safety Officer / Safety Engineer

Safety officer/Engineer Should Possess following Qualification &Experience:

(i) Recognized degree in any branch of Engg. or Tech. or Architecture with practical experience of working in a building or other construction work in supervisory capacity for a period of not less than two years,

or

possessing recognized diploma in any branch of Engg. or Tech with practical experience of working in a building or other construction work in supervisory capacity for a period of not less than five years.

(ii) Recognized degree or diploma in Industrial safety

(iii) Preferably have adequate knowledge of the language spoken by majority of the workers at the construction site.

Alternately

(i) Person possessing Graduation Degree in Science with Physics & Chemistry and degree or diploma in Industrial Safety (from any Indian institutes recognized by AICTE or State Council of Tech. Education of any Indian State) with practical experience of working in a building, plant or other construction works (as Safety Officer, in line with Indian Factories Act, 1958) for a period of not less than five years, may be considered as Safety Officer.

d) HSE In-Charge

The HSE officer deployed by BHEL directly shall be designated as HSE In-Charge. Duties & responsibilities of such person shall be commensurate with that of relevant statute and primarily to coordinate with top management of Client and sub-contractors.

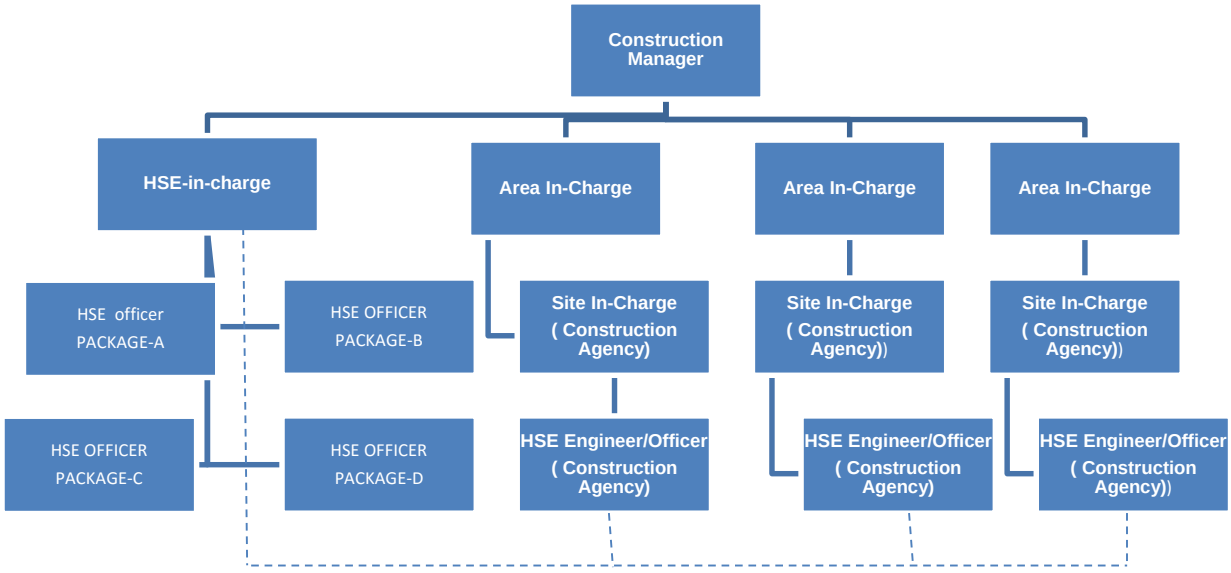
In case the statutory requirements i.e. State or Central Acts and / or Rules as applicable like the Building and Other Construction Workers' Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service- Act,1996 or State Rules (wherever notified), the Factories Act, 1948 or Rules (wherever notified), etc. are more stringent than above clarifications, the same shall be followed.

BHEL/Sub-contractors shall ensure physical availability of safety personnel at the place of specific work location, where Hot Work Permit is required/granted. No work shall be started at the project sites until above safety personnel & concerned Site Engineer of BHEL/Sub-contractor are physically deployed at site. BHEL shall verify & authenticate credentials of such safety

personnel and furnish Bio-Data/Resume/Curriculum Vitae of the safety personnel as above for EIL/Owner's approval, at least 1 month before the mobilization. BHEL, whenever required, shall arrange submission of original testimonials/certificates of their Safety personnel, to subsequently EIL/Owner (for Verification/scrutiny, etc.)

Imposition / Realization of penalty shall not absolve BHEL from responsibility of deploying competent safety officer at site. Adequate planning and deployment of safety personnel shall be ensured by BHEL so that field activities do not get affected because of non-deployment of competent & qualified safety people in appropriate numbers.

Tentative HSE organogram follows:



6.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

6.2.1 Construction Manager:

- To appoint HSE-in-charge.
- To chair monthly site HSE review Meetings.
- To define roles and responsibilities of the employees under their control with respect to HSE Management System implementation.
- To coordinate with MR for setting HSE objectives and targets in BSC.
- To formulate detailed schedule of activities for implementation of HSE programs.
- To implement Operational Control Procedures (OCPs).
- To arrange resources for implementation of HSE programs.
- To identify and arrange for provision of required training to employees as well as suppliers/ contractors.
- To ensure investigation into any significant incident or safety lapse.
- To ensure corrective action and preventive action for non- conformities / observations.

- To generate HSE performance reports and forwarding the same to MR.
- To communicate the feedback received from interested parties to MR and vice versa.
- To communicate to suppliers / sub-contractors regarding HSE issues pertaining to the activities / services provided by suppliers /sub- contractors and to ensure their training, if required.
- To ensure effective implementation of Emergency Preparedness Response Plans and periodical mock drills.
- To stop work as & when identified unsafe.
- To facilitate HSE promotion.

6.2.2 HSE-in-Charge

- Carry out safety inspection of Work Area, Work Method, Men, Machine & Material, P&M and other tools and tackles.
- Facilitate inclusion of safety elements into Work Method Statement.
- Highlight the requirements of safety through Tool-box / other meetings.
- Help concerned HOS to prepare Job Specific instructions for critical jobs.
- Conduct investigation of all incident/dangerous occurrences & recommend appropriate safety measures.
- Advice & co-ordinate for implementation of HSE permit systems, OCPs & MPs.
- Convene HSE meeting & minute the proceeding for circulation & follow-up action.
- Plan procurement of PPE & Safety devices and inspect their healthiness.
- Report to PS Region/HQ on all matters pertaining to status of safety and promotional program at site level.
- Facilitate administration of First Aid
- Facilitate screening of workmen and safety induction.
- Conduct fire and other emergency Drills and facilitate emergency preparedness
- Design campaigns, competitions & other special emphasis programs to promote safety in the workplace.
- Apprise PSER/HQ on safety related problems.
- Deploy safety wardens suitably.
- Notify site personnel non-conformance to safety norms observed during site visits / site inspections.
- Recommend to Site in charge, immediate discontinuance of work until rectification, of such situations warranting immediate action in view of imminent danger to life or property or environment.
- To decline acceptance of such PPE / safety equipment that do not conform to specified requirements.
- To stop work as & when identified unsafe.
- Encourage raising Near Miss Report on safety along with, improvement initiatives on safety.
- Shall work as interface between various agencies such customer, package-in-charges, sub-contractors on HSE matters

6.2.3 SECTION IN-CHARGE (RESPECTIVE PACKAGE IN CHARGE)

- Shall report to Construction Manager.

- Shall demonstrate the personal commitment of his subordinates towards implementation of HSE targets.
- Shall implement the requirements of the client and company safety policy and the HSE Plan.
- Shall manage supervisory structure within their respective sections to ensure that the detailed requirements of Health Safety and Environment Policy of the Customer/ Company is understood and implemented by all personnel engaged in their respective area of operation.
- Shall ensure that the persons working under him shall be competent to maintain the Safety Standards at their site.
- Shall continuously review HSE performance within his sections to ensure that performance targets are being achieved.
- Shall ensure that Induction Training and Tool Box talks are conducted at his site regularly.
- To stop work as & when identified unsafe.
- Shall conduct periodic HSE inspection and mock-drill.
- Shall ensure that specific Risk Assessments conducted by trained and competent personnel at the appropriate time and that the resultant control measures are communicated to the persons responsible for supervising and executing the work.
- Shall ensure that all management and supervisory personnel engaged within his section conduct routine HSE surveillance.

6.2.4 **ALL EMPLOYEES**

- To adopt safe working practices wherever they are undergoing.
- To take corrective action and preventive action in case any non-conformity is observed on product / process / system with respect to Occupational Health, Safety and Environment.
- To report all incidents including near miss to HSE officer or HSE coordinator (Site) / HOD (SOX).
- In case any particular activity / work has extremely high consequential risk or high environmental impact, the employee shall bring it to the notice of Site in charge before starting the work.
- To ensure that the workers are engaged by the sub-contractor for the job after undergoing induction training.
- To ensure that the persons engaged in his area follow the safety rules like using appropriate PPEs.
- To get involved in exercises like Job Safety Analysis and Work Permit System.
- To engage licensed electricians for site electrical works.
- To report any incident including near misses or safety lapses immediately to safety officer/HSE co-ordinator/RCM.
- To stop work as & when identified unsafe.
- To maintain & promote improved level of house-keeping all the time at site.
- To support/co-operate with audit team members as & when safety audits are carried out.
- To involve in investigation, if any incident occurs in his work area.
- To participate in safety promotional programmes.
- To attend the safety committee meeting, if he is a member/ invitee

- To ensure that only fit T&Ps and qualified persons are engaged.

6.2.5 **SITE IN -CHARGE OF SUB-CONTRACTOR**

- Shall sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for compliance to BHEL's HSE Plan for Site Operations as per clause 5.0
- Shall engage qualified safety officer(s) and steward (s) as per clause 7.0
- Shall adhere to the rules and regulations mentioned in this code, practice very strictly in his area of work in consultation with his concerned engineer and the safety coordinator.
- Shall screen all workmen for health and competence requirement before engaging for the job and periodically thereafter as required.
- Shall not engage any employee below 18 years.
- Shall arrange for all necessary PPEs like safety helmets, belts, full body harness, shoes, face shield, hand gloves etc. before starting the job. Shall ensure that no working men/women carry excessive weight more than stipulated in statutes
- Shall ensure that all T&Ps engaged are tested for fitness and have valid certificates from competent authorities.
- Shall ensure that provisions stipulated in contract Labour Regulation Act 1970, Chapter V C.9, canteen, rest rooms/washing facilities to contracted employees at site.
- Shall adhere to the instructions laid down in Operation Control Procedures (OCPs) available with the site management.
- Shall ensure that person working above 2.0 meter should use Safety Harness tied to a life line/stable structure.
- Shall ensure that materials are not thrown from height. Cautions to be exercised to prevent fall of material from height.
- Shall report all incidents (Fatal/Major/Minor/Near Miss) to the Site engineer /HSE officer of BHEL.
- Shall ensure that Horseplay is strictly forbidden.
- Shall ensure that adequate illumination is arranged during night work.
- Shall ensure that all personnel working under sub-contractor are working safely and do not create any Hazard to self and to others.
- Shall ensure display of adequate signage/posters on HSE.
- Shall ensure that mobile phone is not used by workers while working.
- Shall ensure conductance of HSE audit, mock drill, medical camps, induction training and training on HSE at site.
- Shall ensure full co-operation during HQ/External /Customer HSE audits.
- Shall ensure submission of look-ahead plan for procurement of HSE equipment's and PPEs as per work schedule.
- Shall ensure good housekeeping.
- Shall ensure adequate valid fire extinguishers are provided at the work site.
- Shall ensure availability of sufficient number of toilets /restrooms and adequate drinking water at work site and labour colony.

- Shall ensure adequate emergency preparedness.
- Shall be member of site HSE committee and attend all meetings of the committee

6.2.6 **HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT OFFICER OF SUB-CONTRACTOR**

- Carry out safety inspection of Work Area, Work Method, Men, Machine & Material, P&M and other tools and tackles.
- Facilitate inclusion of safety elements into Work Method Statement.
- Highlight the requirements of safety through Tool-box / other meetings.
- Help concerned HOS to prepare Job Specific instructions for critical jobs.
- Conduct investigation of all incident/dangerous occurrences & recommend appropriate safety measures.
- Advice & co-ordinate for implementation of HSE permit systems, OCPs & MPs.
- Convene HSE meeting & minute the proceeding for circulation & follow-up action.
- Plan procurement of PPE & Safety devices and inspect their healthiness.
- Report to PS Region/HQ on all matters pertaining to status of safety and promotional program at site level.
- Facilitate administration of First Aid
- Facilitate screening of workmen and safety induction.
- Conduct fire Drill and facilitate emergency preparedness
- Design campaigns, competitions & other special emphasis programs to promote safety in the workplace.
- Apprise PS– Region on safety related problems.
- Notify site personnel non-conformance to safety norms observed during site visits / site inspections.
- Recommend to Site In charge, immediate discontinuance of work until rectification, of such situations warranting immediate action in view of imminent danger to life or property or environment.
- To decline acceptance of such PPE / safety equipment that do not conform to specified requirements.
- Encourage raising Near Miss Report on safety along with, improvement initiatives on safety.
- Shall work as interface between various agencies such customer, package-in-charges, sub-contractors on HSE matters

7.0 **Award and Motivation Scheme**

- BHEL shall organize monthly safety day at the site involving all the persons working with BHEL. This shall be clubbed with National level programmes like National Safety Day/ Road Safety Week/ National Environment Day. On such occasions, various events shall be organized including a short lecture on theme of the month or the national programme. Mock-drills, fire drills etc shall also be organized. Various awards are also announced like Best Vendor, Best employees, Best Safety officers for the month. The winners get prizes. The winners are decided based on HSE performance only. Special prizes are also given to persons in recognition of their performance in responding to an emergency situation or eliminating/ minimizing a significant hazard or saving human lives/property from injury/damage.

- As such, there is no cash award system in vogue. However, a special monetary award is considered in case of outstanding HSE performance by vendors on case-to-case basis. If BHEL gets any monetary award from customer like safety bonus, the same shall be shared with the vendors.

8.0 HSE TRAINING & AWARENESS

8.1 HSE INDUCTION TRAINING

All persons entering into project site shall be given HSE induction training by the HSE officer of BHEL/subcontractor/customer at a specific location:
No employee shall be engaged without induction training

In-house induction training subjects shall include but not limited to:

- Briefing of the Project details.
- Safety objectives and targets.
- Site HSE rules.
- Site HSE major hazards & risks, aspects & impacts and mitigation measures related to the jobs to be performed by the person or group of person.
- First aid facility.
- Emergency Contact No.
- Incident reporting.
- Fire prevention and emergency response.
- Rules to be followed in the labor colony (if applicable)
- Use and maintenance of PPEs (i.e., Shoes/Helmets/Goggles/Leg guard/Apron etc.)
- Dress requirement- no loose dress/ ornaments
- No smoking/alcohol/drug abuse/gambling/fights/theft/damage to property
- General Traffic rules/pedestrian rules
- Cell phone use restrictions
- House keeping
- Security Compliance Requirements
- Environmental Compliance Requirement
- They must arrive fully dressed in safety wear & gear to attend the induction.
- Any one failing to conform to this safety wear& gear requirement shall not qualify to attend.

- On completing attending Contractor's in-house HSE induction, all employees shall be tested by asking questions orally or in writing and must pass the test with a 70% passing score, to find out if training input has been retained. Test scores shall be documented and each employee shall sign an induction training form **(format no. HSEP:13-F02)** to declare that he had understood the content and shall abide to follow and comply with safe work practices. They may only then be qualified to be issued with a personal I.D. card, for access to the work site.

8.2 HSE TOOLBOX TALK

- HSE tool Box talk shall be conducted by frontline foreman/supervisor of subcontractor to specific work groups prior to the start of work. The tool box is a forum for two-way communication between management and the employees. Pep talk is focused on a specific job. The agenda shall consist of the followings:
    - Details of the jobs being intended for immediate execution.

- The relevant hazards and risks involved in executing the job and their control and mitigating measures.
- Specific site condition to be considered while executing the job like high temperature, humidity, unfavorable weather etc.
- Recent non-compliances observed.
- Appreciation of good work done by any person.
- Feedback from employees
- Any doubt clearing session at the end.

- Record of Tool box talk shall be maintained as per **format no. HSEP:13-F11**
- Tool box talk to be conducted at least once a week for the specific work.

8.2.1 **PRE JOB BRIEFING**

A separate documented daily pre job briefing must be conducted at the actual job/work site location with the supervisor and work crew, to cover working environment/conditions, safe work practices for the activities to be carried out, required PPE and review of the work package, JSA and permit requirements. Each crew member and the supervisor will sign off on the pre job briefing form, and form will be submitted to the HSE department at the end of each shift.

8.4 **HSE TRAINING DURING PROJECT EXECUTION**

- HSE training shall be arranged by BHEL/sub-contractor as per the need of the project execution and recommendation of HSE committee of site.
- The topics of the HSE training shall be as follows but not limited to:

  - Work-at-height
  - Hazards identification and risk analysis (HIRA)
  - Work Permit System
  - Incident investigation and reporting
  - Fire fighting
  - First aid
  - T & Ps fitness and operation
  - Electrical safety
  - Welding, NDE & Radiological safety
  - Storage, preservation & material handling.
- A matrix shall be maintained to keep an up-to-date record of attendance of training sessions carried out.
- Skill labor (like fitter, electrician, rigger, scaffolder, carpenter etc.) will pass through the trade test (written and practical) conducted at site by the respective engineer & EHS officer. A pass sticker of qualified person to be marked on their ID Card/Gate Pass.

8.4.1 HSE Induction for Visitors: No visitors are allowed to visit the construction site without safety induction, mandatory PPEs, and designated escort.

8.4.2 Safety Induction for all (Staff/engineers/sub-Contractors officials/supervisors): It is compulsory to provide safety induction and briefing about the site HSE management systems, requirements and individual's roles & responsibility to carry out the activities is safe manner, before deploying them.

8.4.3 Monthly awareness programme on Health, Environment and those safety topics not covered in the above list for training shall be covered

9.0 HSE AUDIT

- There shall be HSE audit by External auditors at least on half-yearly basis. BHEL shall take necessary corrective actions, if called for, to the satisfaction of the auditors.
- BHEL shall also conduct internal audit by qualified Internal Auditors at an interval not more than 3 months. A detailed procedure is attached.

10.0 Meetings

- BHEL shall ensure participation of his top most executive at site i.e. Resident Construction Manager in Safety Committee/HSE Committee meetings arranged by EIL/ Owner usually on monthly basis or as and when convenedr. In case BHEL's top most executive at site is not in a position to attend such meeting, he shall inform Customer in writing before the commencement of such meeting indicating reasons of his absence and nominate his representative – failure to do so may invite very stringent penalization against BHEL, as deemed fit in Contract. The RCM of Sub-contractors shall attend HSE meeting convened BHEL at least once in a fortnight along with safety officers and package-in-charges under him. The obligation of compliance of any observations during the meeting shall be always time bound. The sub-contractors shall always assist BHEL to achieve the targets set by them on HSE management during the project implementation.
- Agenda of internal HSE meeting should broadly cover: -

a) Confirmation of record notes /minutes of previous meeting
b) Discussion on outstanding subjects of previous points / subjects, if any
c) Incidents / Accidents (of all types) at project site, if any
d) Current topics related to site activities / subjects of discussion
e) House keeping
f) Behavioral Safety
g) Information / views / deliberations of members / site,
h) Report from Owner / Client
i) Status of Safety awareness, Induction programs & Training programs
The time frame for such HSE meeting shall be religiously maintained by one and all

11.0 FIRST AID & MANAGEMENT:

11.1 FIRST-AID ROOM:
There shall be a First-aid room with a single bed and a stretcher. The First-aider shall be available in this room. An ambulance shall be provided if deployment exceeds 400 workmen

.

11.2 FIRST AIDER

- One Qualified First-aider shall be available throughout the working hours in a First-Aid room. Every injury shall be treated, recorded and reported. The first-aider shall refer the patient to a hospital/ Lab/Doctor for further treatment/ investigation, if he considers so.

- Refresher course on first aid shall be conducted as necessary.
- List of Qualified first aiders and their contact numbers should be displayed at conspicuous places.

11.3 FIRST AID BOX

- The First-aid boxes shall have items as listed in Appendix-B. If need arises, First-aider has to carry the First-aid box to place of any incident. Inventory of these items has to be monitored clearly and replenishment of stock shall be done expeditiously.
- Medical waste shall be disposed as per prevailing legislation (Bio-Medical Waste –Management and Handling Rules, 1998)

12.0 SUB-CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT:

Sub-contractors shall be engaged for various parts of the scope of work known, each part being called a package. A team of BHEL officials shall oversee various aspects of jobs associated including HSE related activities. The Sub-contractor shall be informed of the HSE requirements thru a document prepared based on HSE Plan issued by EIL document no:6-82-0001 Rev7. Compliance of the aforesaid HSE plan by sub-contractors shall be ensured through daily observation of activities, recording deviations, conveying to the concerned subcontractor, getting the deviations corrected within a time frame and initiating appropriate administrative actions against workmen/ sub-contractor, if so called for or counselling the concerned to prevent its recurrence by BHEL team.

There shall be a review of HSE at least once in a fortnight with the sub-contractors.

12.1 **GENERAL DISCIPLINE:**

- Workmen under influence of liquor or drug or any other intoxication shall not be permitted to work and sent out of the work area. They shall not be permitted to carry cigarettes, lighter, tobacco powder, drugs, intoxicating drinks etc
- Workmen shall not be permitted to smoke in work area- smoking in designated space shall be permitted, if provided.
- None shall be permitted to carry any arms or firearms.
- The workmen shall report to work on time and follow supervisor's instruction.
- Use of cell phone particularly in hazardous jobs shall be discouraged like height work, crane operation etc.
- Horseplay, willful violation of rules shall be dealt with suitable disciplinary action including suspension and termination. They shall be subjected to physical frisking or alcohol/drug test at random by security and security shall be authorized to take appropriate disciplinary action against any delinquent employee like throwing out of the gate for the day and so on. If any such employee returns to work, he shall be put through induction training once again.

13.0 HSE Incidents Monitoring and Management:

Every incident including near-misses or injury of any kind and at any level of severity shall be immediately reported by BHEL employees or the contractor's workmen in their work area to the safety officer/ HSE –in-charge, site engineer or RCM. The site HSE –in-charge shall be the nodal person for this purpose.

For any reportable injury to any employee or to the contractor 's workmen, the safety officer/ HSE-in-charge shall report the incident in incident/ incident report, to EIL/Owner in format HSE-2. Non-reportable incidents like near-miss shall be reported in format HSE-4.

In the case of serious injury requiring hospitalization or fatality, communication shall be made to customer through telecom immediately with submission of incident report within 24 hrs and detail investigation report may be forwarded in INCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT FORMAT-HSE-3 within 3 days.

Investigations into serious or potentially serious incidents shall be conducted using accepted Root Cause Analysis (RCA) methodology cause and effect, 5 why's, etc., to determine the Physical, Human and Latent Root Causes for these type accident/incidents.

The site shall maintain record of incidents / incidents at site, and shall be available for inspection by representatives of statutory agencies / officials visiting site from customer The Safety Officer/ HSE coordinator shall maintain these records.

13.1 Incident Investigation Procedure:

The purpose of the investigation procedure is to find out root cause of accidents / incidents & not to find out faults, so as to avoid recurrences, in future and share lessons learned.

RCM shall constitute a committee of at-least 2 site engineers within 24 hours of such incidents. The investigation shall aim at finding out the basic unsafe acts / conditions that have caused the incidents. Immediately after all appropriate emergency measures, first aid and damage containment measures have been taken, every effort shall be made by the committee to:

- Preserve physical evidence
- Take photographs
- Take statement from incident victim(s) and eyewitnesses and anyone who may have knowledge of possible cause(s) of incidents

The committee shall also recommend corrective measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents

13.2 Initial Incident Response:

In the event of an accident/incident, the supervisor and employees at the work site must:

- Stop work and make the work area safe (mitigate or remove the exposure to the hazard)
- Provide first aid and activate other emergencies e.g. Ambulance/ emergency vehicle, fire or security, as required,
- Ensure the injured worker is transported to Hospital/HPCL medical facilities for medical attention if necessary,
- Secure the site to ensure the protection of employees and the public and to aid with the investigation,
- Report the incident immediately to BHEL-RCM.

13.3 Incident **Investigation Report:**

The investigation committee on completion of the all investigations shall prepare and submit the report to the RCM. The report shall also include corrective measures with assigned responsibility to be taken at site to prevent similar incidents in future. The RCM shall forward the copy of the investigation report to customer

13.4 Data Analysis

The site HSE team shall maintain the records and incident data shall be analyzed at regular interval so as to check the trend which will, in turn, trigger corrective measures

14.0 House-keeping:

BHEL shall ensure the following points subject space availability at the site and the approach to the site**:**

- Proper housekeeping to be maintained at work place and the following are to be taken care of on daily basis.
- All surplus earth and debris are removed/disposed of from the working areas to identified locations.
- Unused/Surplus cables, steel items and steel scrap lying scattered at different places/elevation within the working areas are removed to identified locations.
- All wooden scrap, empty wooden cable drums and other combustible packing materials, shall be removed from workplace to identified locations. Sufficient waste bins shall be provided at various work area locations
- Different work places for easy collection of scrap/waste. Scrap chute shall be installed to remove scrap from high location.
- Access and egress (stair case, gangways, ladders etc.) path should be free from all scrap and other hindrances.
- Workmen shall be educated through tool box talk about the importance of housekeeping and encourage not to litter.
- Labour camp area shall be kept clear and materials like pipes, steel, sand, concrete, chips and bricks, etc. shall not be allowed in the camp to obstruct free movement of men and machineries.
- Fabricated steel structures, pipes & piping materials shall be stacked properly.
- No parking of trucks/trolleys, cranes and trailers etc. shall be allowed in the camp, which may obstruct the traffic movement as well as below LT/HT power line.
- Utmost care shall be taken to ensure over all cleanliness and proper upkeep of the working areas

14.1 WASTE MANAGEMENT

During construction, there will be generation of wastes- some hazardous, some non-hazardous.

These waste generated shall be collected from area of generation and moved to a scrap yard. Bins shall be placed at all areas of generation with labels –hazardous or non-hazardous.

Hazardous wastes: Waste oil, Empty chemical containers, soaked clothes, Batteries, waste wool, chemicals (if not neutralized) etc.

Non-hazardous Wastes: Packing wood, cuts & bits of M.S. Plates, used papers/stationaries etc.

The Hazardous wastes shall be kept under shed and on a cemented flooring so that there is leaching of soil.

15.0 HSE Measures

15.1 Permit to Work Procedure

15..1.1 Type of PERMITS:

- General Permit to Work
- Hot work
- Confined Space Work
- Work at Height
- Excavation permit
- Radiation Work
- Critical Lift
- Log Out Tag Out (LOTO)

15.1.2 GENERAL:

A Permit to Work (PTW) shall be applied by trained and authorized person (permit receiver) and approved by authority (permit issuer) from BHEL/EIL/Owner before the start of work for all identified hazardous works.
All persons required to work under this procedure shall be trained in their roles and responsibilities.

HSE officers shall
- Confirm the precautions and safety methods on the Permit to Work by Signing off the Permit to Work.
- Monitor the onsite activities of assigned contractors;
- Confirm and monitor the execution performance of Permit to Work Procedure and report to Project/Construction Management.
- Withdraw the Permit when work condition changed, or nonconformance to Permit Requirement was found.

15.1.3 **PTW Training**

PTW Awareness Training will be integrated into the PROJECT Safety Induction Course. HSE Department will provide the specific PTW training to all construction supervisors, engineer or other site employees as needs.

15.1.4 Permit to Work Guidelines

Applicant

The Applicant is the responsible person for the work to be conducted under the PTW. The Applicant may be the responsible construction supervisor or PTW Recipient. A PTW will not be authorized for any work unless the Applicant is physically present during all phases of the proposed work.
Should the PTW require two or more responsible persons, then the nominated responsible persons are to be included in the Applicant's request, and are to participate in the Desktop Review and followed preparation activities.

15.1.5 Request for PTW by Applicant

The Applicant shall prepare the PTW request and all supporting documentation. The package shall contain the following:
- BHEL Permit to Work Form
- Hazard identification and risk assessment Document
- Safe Work Method Statement
- Marked up Plot and Isometric Drawings if applicable.

No matter the area is defined as green field or revamping area, the applicant should apply BHEL permit and the PTW shall be firstly signed by the Authorized person on completion of his review and physical walk around when necessary.
The request for a PTW will include all details of the work to be completed. The PTW and request package shall be pre-approved by Construction Management and HSE Management before the submittal to BHEL Approving Authorities.

15.1.6 Hazard Analysis Document

- For high risk and dangerous work identified, the Applicant shall complete and submit a Hazard Analysis Document together with the PTW request. It will be a JSA (Job Safety Analysis) or Preliminary Hazard Analysis Checklist. And it shall be reviewed and approved by respective Construction and HSE Representatives.
- Issues such as work interface, coordination, drawings, toolbox meetings and work type/duration shall be detailed and included with supporting documentation for the Applicant's request for PTW.
- If applicable, Hazard Analysis Document shall be used as the foundation for development of Safe Work Method statement. Each hazard identified shall be addressed in the Safe Work Method Statement and be submitted as part of the Applicant's submittal package.

Gas Testing (For Confined Space)

For the operations need to perform the Gas Testing, the test shall be conducted prior to approving all permits by the Authorized person's and confirmed by Applicant or representing party unless otherwise instructed. During the risk assessment the duration and frequency of gas tests will be defined and stated on the permit. Once the PTW is approved the Applicant is responsible for conducting the stated gas testing in accordance with the Authorizing Party's instruction and comments.

Isolation

The Authorized Person shall confirm that all the necessary isolations are in place, have been tagged with an OUT OF SERVICE/DO NOT OPERATE tag and locked where appropriate. The isolation procedure shall be strictly followed.

Personal Danger Tags and Personal Locks

Each Recipient must attach his/her own Personal Danger tags/locks after confirming all isolation before signing Permit and commencing work. Personal Danger tags and locks shall stay in place only while the individual owning them is actively working on the specific job.
All Personal Danger tags/locks must be removed at completion.
Lock out/tag out system should be strictly followed.

PTW Numbering
A unique numbering system shall be used to identify each PTW. All PTW shall be filed properly then the numbering should be provided.

Physical Inspection
After the review of PTW request, all parties will physically inspect the proposed PTW work environment. All parties will identify and assess the following:
- The equipment to be worked on
- The area to be worked in and the risk assessment
- The surrounding contractors' proposed schedules during the intended work period
- The Safe Work Method Statement
- Any additional or relevant procedures such as electrical isolations etc.

On completion of the physical inspection and acceptance of the Safe Work Method Statement the Authorized person's may sign the PTW.

Safety Materials and Equipment
Generally the Applicant shall provide all safety materials and equipment. In exceptional circumstances, the Authorized person may provide safety materials and equipment.

PTW Approved
After review of PTW and physical inspection of the area to be worked, the PTW will be signed by the Authorized person's and the Applicant. In general, the duration of an approved PTW may not exceed one shift (exact approved duration shall be clearly stated on the PTW Sheet by Authorizing Party)
The agreed time frame will be clearly stated on both the PTW and Safe Work Method Statement and be the PTW be signed over during each subsequent shift/work crew change over by both the Authorized person and the Applicant. Once authorized to commence work, the Applicant must brief the surrounding areas' responsible persons. This ensures that the surrounding work and personnel are aware of the work to be undertaken and plan their work accordingly. Documented proof of this brief is to be included with the PTW at the work location. Once all surrounding/affected parties have been briefed, the work must be completed in accordance with the PTW conditions and Safe Work Method Statement.
All authorized Permit to Work shall be registered into the Work Permit Register as quick reference.

PTW Not Approved
At any stage during the review of PTW and physical inspection the PTW may be given a non-approval. Should this occur, the issue identified as being unacceptable must be addressed, The Applicant must then submit documentation supporting the mitigation of the issue with a revised PTW request in accordance with this procedure.

PTW Cancelled
At any time the Applicant and/or the Authorized person/OPGCL may cancel the PTW. This may occur for a vary of reasons. However, should this occur the Applicant is to stop work, make the area safe and report to the Area In charge immediately informing them of the reasons why the PTW was cancelled.
Once cancelled, a PTW cannot be reused (shall be properly closed-out) and subsequent requests for a PTW by the applicant must be made in accordance with this procedure.

Completion of Work
On completion of work the Applicant shall sign off the PTW as being closed and return the PTW for final signature and Closer.
In the event that work is not completed in the time frame specified by the PTW, the Applicant is to request a time extension for the PTW. PTW's will not be extended past the time frame specified without written authority from the Authorized person for the issuing the permit.

Both the Applicant and Authorizing person's will re-inspect the work area to verify that all required safety previsions are still in place and that work area conditions have not changed.
Any new safety requirements (such as lights for night work) shall be noted on the request.
Once the new requirements are in place, the Applicant and Authorized person will sign off the extension section on the PTW form.

15,2 **Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs)**

- BHEL workmen shall be permitted entry inside the project premises only with proper PPEs.
- BHEL shall ensure that all their staff, workers and visitors including their BHEL(s) have been issued (records to be kept) & wear appropriate PPEs like nape strap type safety helmets preferably with head &sweat band with ¾" cotton chin strap (made of industrial HDPE), safety shoes with steel toe cap and antiskid sole, full body harness (CЄ marked and conforming to EN361), protective goggles, gloves, ear muffs, respiratory protective devices, etc. All these gadgets shall conform to applicable IS Specifications/ CE or other applicable international standards. BHEL shall implement a regular regime of inspecting physical conditions of the PPEs being issued / used by the workmen of their own & also its sub-agencies and the damaged / unserviceable PPEs shall be replaced forthwith.
- BHEL shall use the color scheme for Helmets as detailed in a table below
- Fluorescent jackets with BHEL logo to be worn by BHEL workmen with different color coding for categories like supervisor and workmen – Green for supervisory and above cadre, Red for workmen (Pl see pic below)
- For shot blasting, the usage of protective face shield and helmets, gauntlet and protective clothing is mandatory. Such protective clothing should conform relevant IS Specification.
- For off-shore jobs/contracts, BHEL shall provide PPEs (new) of all types to EIL & Owner's personnel, at his (BHEL's) cost. All personnel shall wear life jacket at all time.
- An indicative list of HSE standards/codes is given under **Appendix-A**.
- BHEL shall ensure procurement & usage of following safety equipment's/ accessories (conforming to applicable IS mark / CE standard) by their staff, workmen & visitors all through the span of project construction / pre-commissioning/ Commissioning: according to hazards associated with their jobs. **List is not exhaustive**.

a. PPEs (Helmet with company name/logo, Spectacle, Ear-muff, Face shield, Hand gloves, Safety Shoes, Gum boot)
b. Barricading tape / warning signs
c. Rechargeable Safety torch (flame-proof)
d. Safety nets (with tie-chords)
e. Fall arresters
f. Portable ladders (varying lengths)
g. Life-lines (steel wire-rope, dia not less than 8.0 mm)
h. Full body harness (double lanyard)
i. Lanyard
j. Karabiner
k. Retractable fall arresters (various length)
l. Portable fire extinguishers (DCP type) – 5 kg capacity
m. Portable Multi Gas detector
n. Sound level meter

o. Digital Lux meter
p. Fire hoses & flow nozzles
q. Fire blankets / Fire retardant cloth (with eyelets)

Proposed colour codes of helmets and coverall / jackets to be implemented at VRMP

Sl. No	Designation	Helmet	Reflective Jacket
1	Staffs / Visitors / Vendors	White (For visitors/vendors " VISITOR" to be stencilled with RED, both on front & back side)	Green
2	HSE Personnel	Green	Green
3	Workers	Orange	Yellow
4	Riggers	Orange ('RIGGERS' to be stencilled in RED on back side)	Orange
5	Electrician	Red	Red
6	Scaffolding Inspector	Orange (with Green strap on both side)	Orange
7	Housekeeping Personnel	Purple	Orange

Sample to be approved by customer

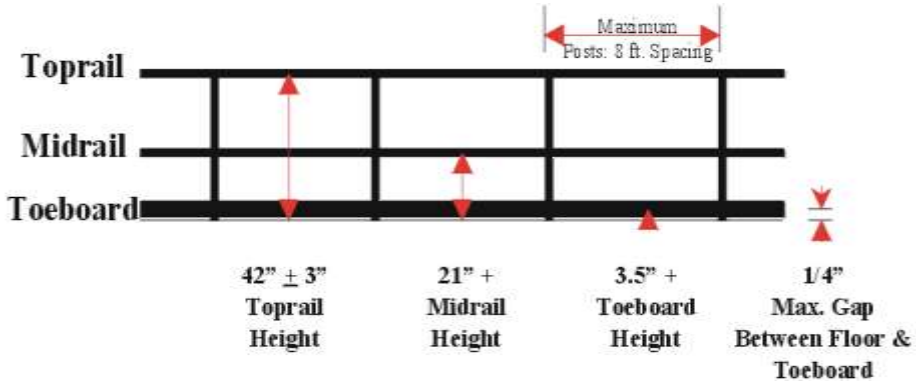
15.3 Working at height

- BHEL shall issue permit for working (PFW) at height after verifying and certifying the checkpoints as specified in the attached permit (Format No. HSE-6). He shall also undertake to ensure compliance to the conditions of the permit during the currency of the permit including adherence of personal protective equipment's. BHEL's Safety Officer and subsequently BHEL's safety officer shall verify compliance status of the items of permit document after implementation of action is completed by BHEL's &BHEL's execution / field engineers at work site. HIRAC for specific works at height

duly commented by EIL/Owner, shall be kept attached with particular Permit for Work (PFW) at site for ready reference & follow-up.

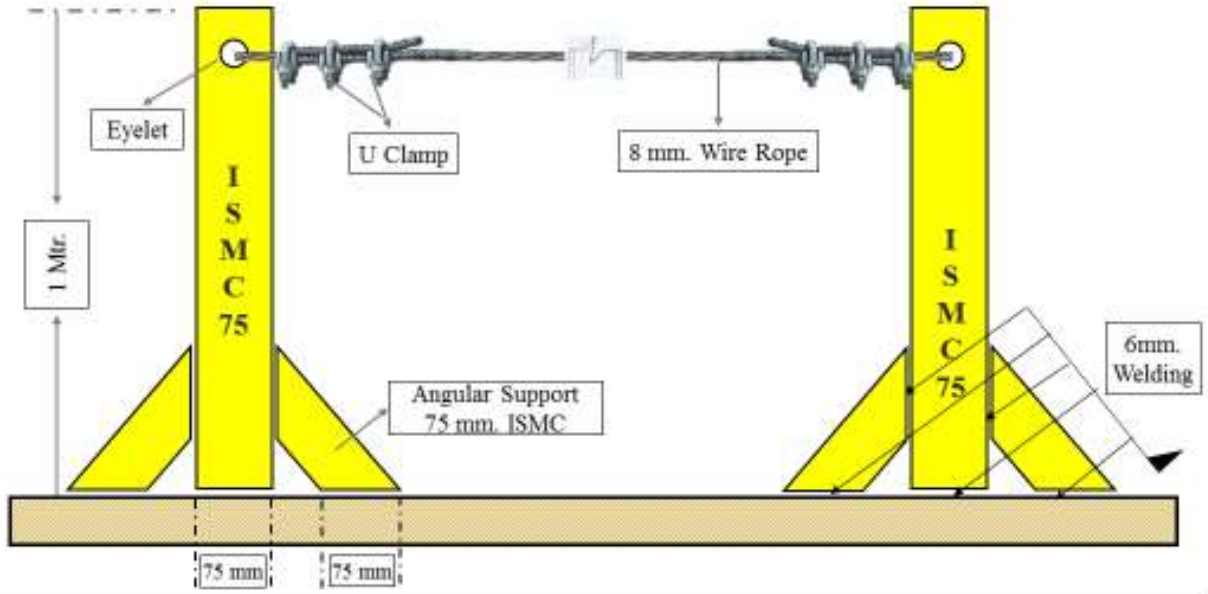
- Such PFW shall be initially issued for one single shift or expected duration of normal work and extended further for balance duration, if required. EIL/Owner can devise block-permit system at any specific area, in consultation with project specific HSE Committee to specify the time-period of validity of such PFW or its renewal. This permit shall be applicable in areas where specific clearance from Owner's Operation Deptt./ Safety Deptt. is not required. EIL / Owner's field Engineers/ Safety Officers/ Area Coordinators may verify and counter sign this permit (as an evidence of verification) during the execution of the job.
- All personnel shall be medically examined & certified by registered doctor, confirming their 'medical fitness for working at height. The fitness examination shall be done once in six months.
- In case work is undertaken without taking sufficient precautions as given in the permit, BHEL or EIL/ Owner Engineers may exercise their authority to cancel such permit and stop the work till satisfactory compliance/rectification is arranged made. BHEL shall maintain a register for issuance of permit and extensions thereof including preserving the used permits for verification during audits etc.
- BHEL shall arrange (at his cost) and ensure use of Fall Arrester Systems by his workers. Fall arresters are to be used while climbing/descending tall structures or vessels / columns etc. These arresters should lock automatically against the anchorage line, restricting free fall of the user. The device is to be provided with a double security opening system to ensure safe attachment or release of the user at any point of rope. In order to avoid shock, the system should be capable of keeping the person in vertical position in case of a fall.
- BHEL shall ensure that Full body harnesses conforming EN361 and having authorized CЄ marking is used by all personnel while working at height. The lanyards and life lines should have enough tensile strength to take the load of the worker in case of a fall. One end of the lanyard shall be firmly tied with the harnesses and the other end with life line. The harness should be capable of keeping the workman vertical in case of a fall, enabling him to rescue himself.
- BHEL shall provide Roof Top Walk Ladders for carrying out activities on sloping roofs in order to reduce the chances of slippages and falls.
- BHEL shall ensure that a proper Safety Net System is used wherever the hazard of fall from height is present. The safety net, preferably a knotted one with mesh ropes conforming to IS 5175/ ISO 1140 shall have a border rope & tie cord of minimum 12mm dia. The Safety Net shall be located not more than 6.0 meters below the working surface extending on either side upto sufficient margin to arrest fall of persons working at different heights.
- In case of accidental fall of person on such Safety Net, the bottom most portion of Safety Net should not touch any structure, object or ground.
- Grade separators shall be provided in Pipe-rack/Tech-structures to arrest falling objects like welding spatters, welding rods, nuts, bolts, tools etc. and to facilitate U/G and A/G works simultaneously.
- Beam Clamps may be used for construction of localized temporary working platforms, sheds for welding booths etc. at height in all types of steel structure due to faster installation and requirement of less scaffolding materials.
- Hanging Platform, manufactured by Standard HSE equipment vendors must be encouraged for painting of Buildings etc.
- All the tools used at height (like spanner, screw driver etc.) shall be provided with securing arrangement like back-pack/waist pouch to prevent accidental slippage from worker hand.
- BHEL shall install temporary lightening arrester in tall structures during construction to save human life and to avoid damage to equipment & machineries.
- BHEL shall ensure positive isolation while working at different levels like in the pipe rack areas. The working platforms with toe boards & hand rails shall be sufficiently strong & shall have sufficient space to hold the workmen and tools & tackles including the equipment's required for executing the job. Such working platforms shall have mid-rails, to enable people work safely in sitting posture.

Guardrail system



ALL OPENINGS AT HEIGHT SHALL BE BARRIACDED BY PIPES OR STRUCTURALS. TAPE BARRICADE OR THOSE MADE WITH REBAR SHALL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

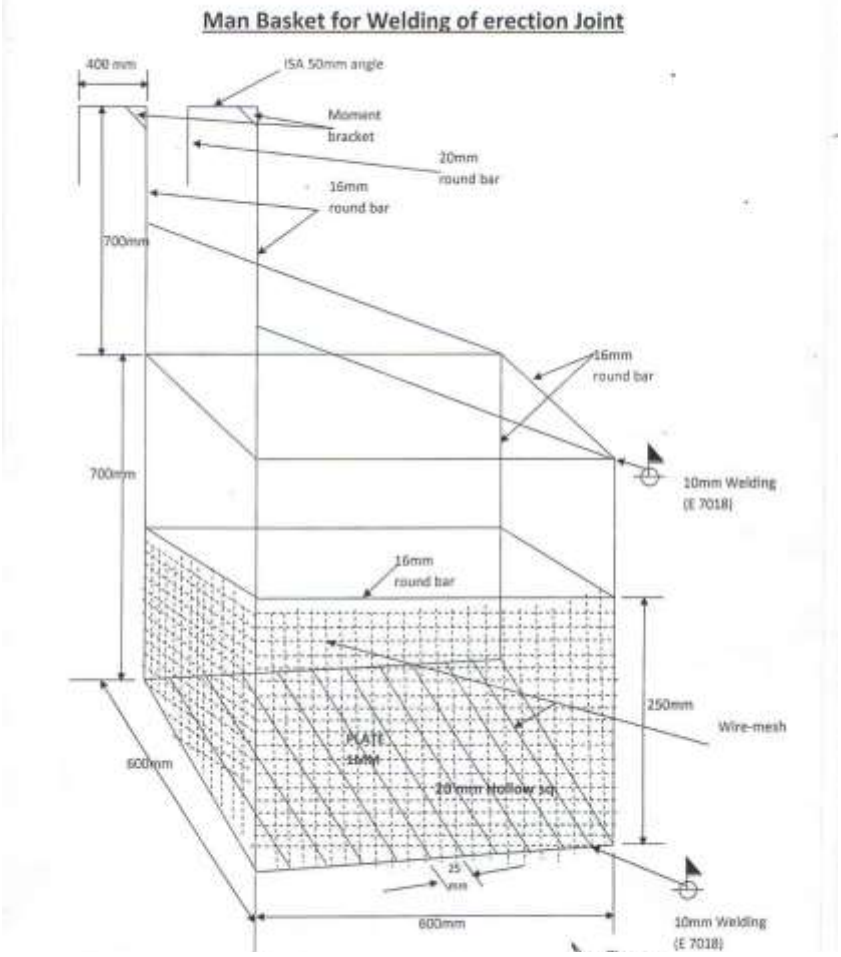
DIAGRAM : LIFELINE POST



- The Support at Vertical Post shall be fixed at End-to-End. The maximum length of one end to another end shall be 18 Mtrs.
- If the length of Lifeline is more than 18 Mtrs. then Intermediate Vertical Post(s) are to be used. Such Intermediate Post(s) will act as supports and the Lifeline Rope should simply pass through the eyelets (holes) of such supports without being anchored.
- The Lifeline need not be wrapped/clamped to any Intermediate Post.
- Such Intermediate Posts must be used at an interval of every 18 Mtrs.
- The Post(s) in which the horizontal Lifeline is to be installed should be capable of sustaining a tensile stress of 5000 Lbs.(2268 Kgs.).
- In a horizontal Lifeline installation maximum allowable sagging is 500-600 NM.
- For a Single Spun Lifeline no more than 2 persons are allowed to work; for more than two workmen another Lifeline should be installed.
- Horizontal Lifeline should be so installed that it does not impede safe movement of workers.
- All the installation work must be carried out by competent persons with adequate knowledge.

15.3.1 Personnel Lifts (Man-Basket): (To be treated as a T&P item)

A Personnel Man-Basket permit shall be completed prior to lifting any people, along with a rigging plan. Man-basket shall be used where access through ladders or scaffolding is not feasible. Man-baskets shall be designed and engineered by a manufacturer (job made man-baskets are not allowed, unless designed and tested by a certified engineer), and built robust with MS Angles and flats or plates or channels or round bar only .**REBAR not permitted at all**. Guard rails top and mid, must be in place and screened-in to avoid material from falling out of basket. The factor of safety shall be 200%. It shall have a door with double latches and shall open inside. Anchor points shall be identified within the man-basket. The man-basket shall be thoroughly inspected and load tested and a trial run performed without personnel before being put to job. It shall be treated as a lifting tool and shall undergo same certification cycle and inspection as other lifting equipments. An additional sling of required lifting capacity shall be fixed the man-basket main lifting point and attached to the crane above the ball or block. While lifting man-basket, the crane shall maintain a uniform speed of lift without any swing. Once man-basket reaches the destination, the lift brakes shall be locked as long as the basket remains at that point. The same care shall be taken in its descent. As for hanging man-basket, the same shall be hung off a rigid structure with help U-shaped handle welded to man-basket. This shall be tested once in a year by a competent person.



15.4 Scaffoldings& Barricading

- Suitable steel scaffoldings only shall be provided to workmen for all works that cannot be safely done from the ground or from solid construction except such short period work that can be safely done using ladders or certified (by 3rd party competent person) man-basket. When a ladder is used, an extra workman shall always be engaged for holding the ladder.

- BHEL shall ensure that the scaffolds used during construction activities shall be strong enough to take the designed load. BHEL shall always furnish duly approved construction-design details of scaffold & SWL (from competent designers) free of charge, before they are being installed / constructed at site. Owner/EIL and BHEL reserves the right to ask BHEL to submit certification and or design calculations from his Head office/ Design/ Engineering expert regarding load carrying capacity of the scaffoldings. All scaffolds shall be inspected by a competent Scaffolding Inspector of the sub-Contractor. He shall paste a GREEN tag (duly signed by competent Scaffolding Inspector) on each scaffold found safe and a RED tag (duly signed by competent Scaffolding Inspector) on each scaffold found unsafe. Scaffolds with GREEN tag only shall be permitted to be used and Scaffolds with RED ones shall immediately be made inaccessible. Work being found continuing on scaffolds with RED tag shall be considered unauthorized work by BHEL and may invite penalization from BHEL/EIL/Owner. For every 120-125 m2 /m3 area / volume or its parts there of minimum one TAG shall be provided.
- The sub-Contractor shall ensure positive barricading (indicative as well as protective) of the excavated, radiography, heavy lift, high pressure hydrostatic & pneumatic testing and other such areas. Sufficient warning signs shall be displayed along the barricading areas.
- Scaffolding shall be constructed using foot seals or base plates only.

15.5 Electrical installations

- All electrical installations/ connections shall be carried out as per the provisions of latest revision of following codes/standards, in addition to the requirements of Statutory Authorities and IE/applicable international rules& regulations:
- OISD STD 173 : Fire prevention & protection system for electrical installations
- SP 30 (BIS) : National Electric Code
- All electrical installations shall be approved by the concerned statutory authorities.
- All temporary electrical installations/ facilities shall be regularly checked by the licensed/ competent electricians of BHEL and appropriate records shall be maintained in format no: HSE-12" Inspection of temporary electrical booth/ installation at project construction site". Such inspection records are to be made available to EIL/Owner, whenever asked for.

15.5.1 BHEL shall meet the following requirements:

a. Shall make Single Line Diagram (SLD) for providing connection to each equipment's & machinery and the same (duly approved by EIL/Owner) shall be pasted on the front face of DBs (distribution boards) or JBs (Junction boxes) at every site. (A typical Switch Board Sketch is attached as Appendix -G).

b. Ensure that electrical systems and equipment including tools & tackles used during construction phase are properly selected, installed, used and maintained as per provisions of the latest revision of the Indian Electrical/ applicable international regulations.

c. Shall deploy qualified & licensed electricians for proper & safe installation and for regular inspection of construction power distribution system/points including their earthing. A copy of the license shall be submitted to EIL / Owner for records. Availability of at least one competent (ITI qualified) / licensed electrician (by State Elec. authorities) shall be ensured at site round the clock to attend to the normal/emergency jobs.

d. All switchboards / welding machines shall be kept in well-ventilated & covered shed/ with rain shed protection. The shed shall be elevated from the existing ground level to avoid water logging inside the shed. Installation of electrical switch board must be done taking care of the prevention of shock and safety of machine.

e. No flammable materials shall be used for constructing the shed. Also flammable materials shall not be stored in and around electrical equipment / switchboard. Adequate clearances and operational space shall be provided around the equipment.

f. Fire extinguishers and insulating mats shall be provided in all power distribution centers.

g. Temporary electrical equipment shall not be employed in hazardous area without obtaining safety permit.

h. Proper housekeeping shall be done around the electrical installations.

i. All temporary installations shall be tested before energizing, to ensure proper earthing, bonding, suitability of protection system, adequacy of feeders/cables etc.

j. All welders shall use hand gloves irrespective of holder voltage.

k. Multilingual (Hindi, English and local language) caution boards, shock treatment charts and instruction plate containing location of isolation point for incoming supply, name & telephone No. of contact person in emergency shall be provided in substations and near all distribution boards / local panels.

l. Operation of earth leakage device shall be checked regularly by temporarily connecting series test lamp (2 bulbs of equal rating connected in series) between phase and earth. ELCB tester /test meter shall be used for testing ELCBs. Inspection of installations for fitness of ELCB prior to start of job shall be ensured. (Ref. **Format HSE-12**).

15.5.2 The following features shall also be ensured for all electrical installations during construction phase by BHEL:

- Each installation shall have a main switch with a protective device, installed in an enclosure adjacent to the metering point. The operating height of the main switch shall not exceed 1.5 M. The main switch shall be connected to the point of supply by means of armoured cable.
- The outgoing feeders shall be double or triple pole switches with fuses / MCBs. Loads in a three phase circuit shall be balanced as far as possible and load on neutral should not exceed 20% of load in the phase.
- The installation shall be adequately protected against overload, short circuit and earth leakage by the use of suitable protective devices. Fuses wherever used shall be HRC type. Use of rewirable fuses shall be strictly prohibited. The earth leakage device shall have an operating current not exceeding 30 mA.
- All connections to the hand tools / welding receptacles shall be taken through proper switches, sockets and plugs.
- All single phase sockets shall be minimum 3 pin type only. All unused sockets shall be provided with socket caps.

- Only 3 core (P+N+E) overall sheathed flexible cables with minimum conductor size of 1.5 mm2 copper shall be used for all single phase hand tools.
- Only metallic distribution boxes with double earthing shall be used at site. No wooden boxes shall be used.
- All power cables shall be terminated with compression type cable glands. Tinned copper lugs shall be used for multi-strand wires / cables.
- Cables shall be free from any insulation damage.
- Minimum depth of cable trench shall be 750 mm for MV & control cables and 900 mm for HV cables. These cables shall be laid over a sand layer and covered with sand, brick & soil for ensuring mechanical protection. Cables shall not be laid in waterlogged area as far as practicable. Cable route markers shall be provided at every 25 M of buried trench route.
- When laid above ground, cables shall be properly cleated or supported on rigid poles of at least 2.1 M high. Minimum head clearance of 6 meters shall be provided at road crossings.
- Underground road crossings for cables shall be avoided to the extent feasible. In any case no underground power cable shall be allowed to cross the roads without pipe sleeve.
- All cable joints shall be done with proper jointing kit. No taped/temporary joints shall be used.
- An independent earthing facility should preferably be established within the temporary installation premises. All appliances and equipment shall be adequately earthed. In case of armoured cables, the armour shall be bonded to the earthing system.
- All cables and wire rope used for earth connections shall be terminated through tinned copper lugs.
- In case of local earthing, earth electrodes shall be buried near the supply point and earth continuity wire shall be connected to local earth plate for further distribution to various appliances. All insulated wires for earth connection shall have insulation of green colour.
- Separate core shall be provided for neutral. Earth / Structures shall not be used as a neutral in any case.
- ON/OFF position of all switches shall be clearly designated / painted for easy isolation in emergency.

15.6 Welding/ Grinding/ Gas cutting

- BHEL shall ensure that flash back arrestors conforming to BS:6158 or equivalent are installed on all gas cylinders as well as at the torch end of the gas hose, while in use.
- All cylinders shall be mounted on trolleys and provided with a closing key. Empty & filledup gas cylinders shall be stored separately with TAG, protecting them from direct sun or rain. Minimum 2 nos. of Portable DCP type fire extinguishers (10 kg) shall be maintained at the gas cylinder stores. Stacking & storing of compressed gas cylinders shall be arranged away from DG set, hot works, Elect. Panels / Elec. boards, etc.
- The burner and the hose placed downstream of pressure reducer shall be equipped with Flash Back Arrester/ Non Return Valve device.
- The hoses for acetylene and oxygen cylinders must be of different colours. Their connections to cylinders and burners shall be made with a safety collar.
- At end of work, the cylinders in use shall be closed and hoses depressurized.

- Cutting of metals using gases, other than oxygen &acetylene, shall require written concurrence from Owner.
- Grinding activity shall not be carried out in confined spaces without a valid work permit.
- All grinding/cutting machines shall be guarded and fitted with Dead-Man switch and this shall not be bypassed any time.
- All welding/grinding machines shall have effective earthing at least at distinctly isolated two points.
- In order to help maintain good housekeeping, and to reduce fire hazard, live electrode bits shall be contained safely and shall not be thrown directly on the ground.
- The hoses of Acetylene and Oxygen shall be kept free from entanglement & away from common pathways / walkways and preferably be hanged overhead in such a manner which can avoid contact with cranes, hydra or other mobile construction machinery.
- Hot spatters shall be contained / restricted appropriately (by making use of effective fire-retardant cloth/fabric) and their flying-off as well as chance of contact with near-by flammable materials shall be stopped.
- BHEL shall arrange adequate systems & practices for accumulation / collection of metal & other scraps and remnant electrodes and their safe disposal at regular interval so as to maintain the fabrication and other areas satisfactorily clean & tidy.
- All gas cylinders must have a cylinder cap on at all times when not in use. Cylinders shall be kept in vertical position only with proper support and shall not be rolled/ dropped at all. It shall be stored in a covered and ventilated space. Steel cage shall be used to carry cylinders to and from height. Only industrial grade of gas shall be used.
- Grinding machines shall have wheel guards and the cutting wheels shall be within expiry date and free from crack or any defect.

15.7 Ergonomics and tools & tackles

- BHEL shall assign to his workmen, tasks commensurate with their qualification, experience and state of health. There shall be an experienced Lifting Supervisor/Signal Man deployed for lifting a load to a height. The rigger shall also be adequately experienced. BHEL shall provide sufficient **walky-talky** to the lifting supervisor and rigger at a height/distance where these persons cannot communicate clearly due to noise level/distance.
- All lifting tools, tackles, equipment, trailers, trucks/dumpers, accessories including cranes shall be tested periodically by statutory/competent authority for their condition and load carrying capacity. Valid test & fitness certificates from the applicable authority shall be submitted to BHEL & Owner/EIL for their review/acceptance before the lifting tools, tackles, equipment, trailers, trucks/dumpers, accessories and cranes are used. All the cranes and lifting tools & tackles shall be inspected on daily basis and as well as formal monthly by The last date of Third Party Inspection and the next Due date shall be conspicuously displayed on all cranes. A copy of certificate shall be pasted on operator's cabin of all the lifting equipment.
- Load testing of Cranes must be made mandatory after each modification/alteration of crane configuration/change in boom length.
- BHEL shall not be allowed to use defective equipment or tools not adhering to safety norms.
- BHEL shall arrange non-sparking tools for project construction works in operating plant areas / hydrocarbon prone areas.

- Wherever required BHEL shall make use of Elevated Work Platforms (EWP) or Aerial Work Platforms (mobile or stationary) to avoid ergonomical risks and workmen shall be debarred to board such elevated platform during the course of their shifting/ transportation.
- BHEL shall ensure installation of Safe Load Indicator (SLI) on all cranes (while in use) to minimize overloading risk. SLI shall have capability to continuously monitor and display the load on the hook, and automatically compare it with the rated crane capacity at the operating condition of the crane. The system shall also provide visual and audible warnings at set capacity levels to alert the operator in case of violations.
- BHEL shall be responsible for safe operations of different equipment's mobilized and used by him at the workplace like transport vehicles, engines, cranes, mobile ladders, scaffoldings, work tools, etc.
- BHEL shall arrange periodical training for the operators of hydra, crane, excavator, mobile machinery, etc. at site by utilizing services from renowned manufacturers.
- The manufacturer's instruction for maintenance shall also be followed. All safety measures shall be followed. All tools tackles, lifting appliances; material-handling equipment etc. used by the sub-contractor shall be of safe design and construction. The operators, slingers and signalers shall be qualified as per IS 13367 (part-1):2003 "Safe use of cranes- code of practices". There shall be a person responsible for co-ordination among cranes where multiple cranes are used, and lifting over 75% of the crane capacity to be avoided.

15.7.1 Color Coding Procedure

Inspections and tests shall be documented by means of color coding which shall verify that inspections or testing are current and that all receptacles, portable Power tools, Lifting Tools & Tackles have been inspected and tested as required.

Colour code of Inspection Tag

S. No	Months	Colour
1	January / July	RED
2	February / August	GREEN
3	March / September	ORANGE
4	April / October	YELLOW
5	May / November	BLUE
6	June / December	PINK

-
- The cycle of colors shall be Monthly. The color code tape / Sticker shall be clearly visible to designate the period for which the inspections and tests were conducted.
- Following the initial inspection, the equipment must be color-coded quarterly as per color-coding instructions that will be issued by the SUB-CONTRACTOR.
- Fire extinguisher with the current month color-coding inspection sticker must be provided and secured in the platform.
- All slings shall be regularly inspected in accordance with the requirement of the project for frequent and periodic inspections and removed from the job site if they fail to meet the minimum requirements of the project.
- The SUB-CONTRACTOR'S SFO shall ensure that all PPE is inspected prior to its issue. He is to ensure all SUBCONTRACTOR personnel are using safe and proper PPE equipment. Regular inspections on the PPE shall be carried out and personnel not adhering to those inspections shall be removed immediately from the SITE.

- A five (5) day interval period shall be given into each monthly color code change. During this five (5) day period either color shall be acceptable.

SAMPLE TAG:

15.8 Hazardous substances

- Hazardous, inflammable and/or toxic materials such as solvent coating, thinners, anti-termite solutions, water proofing materials shall be stored in appropriate containers preferably with lids having spillage catchment trays and shall be stored in a good ventilated area. These containers shall be labelled with the name of the materials highlighting the hazards associated with its use and necessary precautions to be taken. Respective MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) shall be made available at site & may be referred whenever problem arises.
- Where contact or exposure of hazardous materials are likely to exceed the specified limit or otherwise have harmful effects, appropriate personal protective equipment's such as gloves, goggles/face-shields, aprons, chemical resistant clothing, respirator, etc. shall be used.
- The work place shall be checked prior to start of activities to identify the location, type and condition of any asbestos materials which could be disturbed during the work. In case asbestos material is detected, usage of appropriate PPEs by all personnel shall be ensured and the matter shall be reported immediately to BHEL

15.9 Radiation exposure

- All personnel exposed to physical agents such as ionizing & non-ionizing radiation, including ultraviolet rays or similar other physical agents shall be provided with adequate shielding or protection commensurate with the type of exposure involved.
- For Open Field Radiography works, requirements of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)/ Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) shall be followed. There shall be requisite approval of the agency by BARC and the same shall be furnished to BHEL prior to requesting for work permit.
- BHEL shall implement an effective system of control (as described in the AERB regulations) at site for handling radiography-sources & for avoiding its misuse & theft.
- BHEL shall generate the Format No: HSE-8 "Permit for radiation work" before start of work.
- Radiography shall be carried out in night time only. In exceptional case, the radiography work has to be carried out at day time, suitable methodology to be used so that other works, people are not affected.

15.10 Road Safety

- BHEL shall ensure adequately planned road transport safety management system.

- The vehicles shall be fitted with reverse warning alarms & flashing lights / fog-lights and usage of seat belts shall be ensured.
- BHEL shall also ensure a separate pedestrian route for safety of the workers and comply with all traffic rules & regulations, including maintaining speed limit of 20 KMPH or indicated by owner for all types of vehicles / mobile machinery. The maximum allowable speed shall be adhered to.
- In case of an alert or emergency, BHEL must arrange clearance of all the routes, roads, access. BHEL shall deploy sufficient number of traffic controllers at project site routes / roads/ accesses, to alert reversing movement of vehicles & machinery as well as pedestrians.
- Dumpers, Tippers, etc. shall not be allowed to carry workers within the plant area and also to & from the labour colony to & from project sites.
- **Hydras of model-F-15 or TRX or equivalent design** shall only be allowed for handling the materials at fabrication/ storage yards and in no case shall be allowed to transport the materials over project / plant roads.It shall be used only for loading and unloading of materials and marching shall be restricted to 10metre only. There shall be one FLAGMAN with Red and Green flags, attached to each crane. Back-hoe shall not be used for shifting/lifting of materials other than what it is meant for.
- BHEL shall not deploy any such mobile machinery / equipment, which do not have competent operator and / or experienced banks-man/ signal-man. Such machinery/ equipment shall have effective limit-switches, reverse-alarm, front & rear-end lights etc. and shall be maintained in good working order.
- BHEL shall not carry-out maintenance of vehicles / mobile machinery occupying space on project / plant roads and shall always arrange close supervision for such works.
- For pipeline jobs, BHEL shall submit a comprehensive plan covering transportation, loading / unloading of pipes, movement of side booms, movement of vehicles on the ROW, etc.
- BHEL shall arrange/ install visible road signs, diversion boards, caution boards, etc. on project roads for safe movement of men and machinery.

15.11 **Confined Space Entry**

A hazard assessment must be completed prior to any entry into a confined space. The hazard assessment must identify the sequence of work to be performed in the confined space, the specific hazards known or anticipated, and the control measures to be implemented to eliminate or reduce each of the hazards to an acceptable level. No entry must be permitted until the hazard assessment has been reviewed and discussed by all persons engaged in the activity. Personnel who enter confined spaces must be trained per role e.g. entrant (worker), confined space supervisor & attendant, and must be informed of known or potential hazards associated with the confined spaces to be entered. Number of persons entering shall be kept at minimum. All confined spaces must be inventoried at site and kept on file. Confined spaces must be posted at the entrance with similar type wording “DANAGER - Do Not Enter – Confined Space - Permit Required”.

BHEL shall generate a work permit (Format No. HSE -7) before entering a confined space. People, who are permitted to enter into confined space, must be medically examined & certified by registered doctor, confirming their 'medical fitness for working in confined space'. All necessary precautions mentioned therein shall be adhered to. An attendant shall be positioned outside a confined space for extending help during an emergency. Effective communication shall be maintained between personnel in confined space and outside by combination of visual/voice or portable radio. Compressed gas cylinders shall not be taken into confine space. Entry Register for confined space to be maintained with the name and time of entry/exit. All appropriate PPEs and air quality parameters shall be checked before entering a confined space. It shall be ensured that the piping of the equipment which has to be opened is pressure- free by checking that blinds are in place, vents are open and volume is drained. Inside confined space works, only electrical facilities/ installations of 24V shall be permitted. Contactor shall ensure usage of safe & suitable arrangement of oxygen supply for individual workmen (during the course of work in confined space), if oxygen concentration is found to be less than 19.5% (v/v) there.

The confined space shall be cleared off all cables, machines, cylinders, materials at the end of the day's work as far as possible.

Once the confined space work has been completed, the entry permit must be cancelled. A copy of the cancelled permit must be given to the HSE Manager.

15.12 Heavy Lifts

- BHEL shall submit detailed rigging studies plan for BHEL & EIL/ Owner approval prior to lifting equipment which cannot be erected with a crane of approx. 100 MT capacity due to constraints of its dimensions, location of foundation height, approach & weight.
- BHEL shall generate the format no:HSE-15 "Permit for heavy lift/critical erection"
- The Safe Working Load (SWL) and manufacturer's serial numbers shall be clearly marked on the slings and the lifting gears, either by tagging, stamping, engraving or embossing.
- Prior to actual lifting activities, BHEL shall check the validity of the crane inspection certificate issued by statutory/ competent authority. This requirement shall also apply to all rigging equipment's utilized for the job.
- BHEL shall, at all times, be responsible for all rigging activities.

- BHEL shall ensure medical fitness of all workmen who are engaged / involved in erection of equipment's, vessels etc. and such fitness checks shall be carried-out every six months interval with the help of a registered medical practitioner & record shall be maintained
- Adequate safety measures such as positive barricading, usage of appropriate PPEs, permit to work, etc. shall be taken during all heavy or critical lifts.
- For lifting any material (irrespective of shape, size or volume), at any height, it is always advisable to prepare a Plan of Erection (PoE) taking into consideration hazards & risks associated therein – this can enable people to put their own experiences of various natures & side-by-side establish a practical method for risk-free erection / lifts. BHEL shall prepare PoE & shall document the same, when risks are identified as "medium" or "high" and the same shall be approved by its competent / qualified engineer.

15.13 Civil works:

BHEL shall obtain permission from competent authorities prior to excavation wherever required.

BHEL shall locate the position of buried utilities (water line, cable route, etc.) by referring to project / plant drawing / in consultation with EIL/Owner. BHEL shall start digging manually to locate the exact position of buried utilities & thereafter use mechanical means.

BHEL shall keep soil heaps at least 1.5 M away from edge or a distance equal to depth of pit (whichever is more).

All excavated pits greater than 10 Sq.M plan area and depth more than 1.5M shall have at least two access routes for ingress and egress. Also, additional access routes shall be provided such that distance between any two access routes shall not be more than 20M.

BHEL shall maintain sufficient "angle of repose" during excavation – shall also provide slope or suitable bench as decided by EIL / Owner.

BHEL shall arrange "battering" or "benching" wherever required for preventing collapse of edge of excavations.

BHEL shall identify & arrange de-watering pump or well-point system to prevent earth collapse due to heavy rain / influx of underground water.

BHEL shall arrange protective fencing/ barricading with warning signal around excavated pits, trenches, etc. along with minimum 2 (two) entries, exits/ escape ladders.

BHEL must avoid "underpinning" / under-cutting to prevent collapse of chunk of earth during excavation

BHEL shall use "stoppers" to prevent over-run of vehicle wheels at the edge of excavated pits/ trenches.

BHEL shall arrange strengthening of "shoring" & "strutting" proactively to avoid collapse of earth/ edges due to vehicular movement in close proximity of excavated areas/ pits/ trenches, etc.

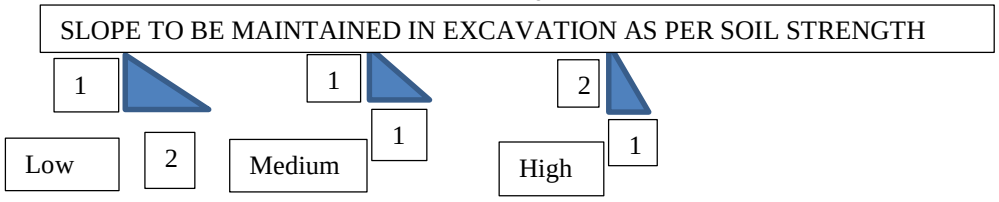
15.13.1 EXCAVATION

Excavation is the essential element of the construction process for making foundations, drainage work and site re-grading of all kinds.

In carrying out excavations the soil condition can vary widely, often in short distances. No soil whatever its nature can be relied upon to support its own weight for any length of time. Even a small fall of earth is capable of inflicting serious injury even if it does not kill. Unless and until the excavation is battered, the sides need supporting to prevent the possibility of collapse.

The following safety measures are to be ensured before and during excavation.

• Check for underground utilities like electrical / telephone cables, sewage, water lines and proper care has to be exercised to protect and prevent damage to it
• Proper and adequate slope is maintained while excavating
• Adequate shoring or sheeting is done wherever require to prevent soil sliding
• Safe access through ladder or steps for exit & entry to excavation
• No material /excavated soil is kept within one meter from the edge
• Safe way is planned and provided for movement of HEM /transport equipment near excavation
• Safety helmet and shoes/gum boots are provided and worn by the workmen at excavation works
• Hard Barricade using pipes or structural is provided around excavated pits
• Danger signs /Caution boards are displayed at work spot
• Dewatering arrangement is made where water seepage is prevailed.
• Stop blocks are provided to avoid vehicles reversing into the excavated trenches



15.13..2 Piling

It is the first and foremost activity of construction where load bearing capacity of soil is inadequate for foundation. The working condition of piling rig and other associated tackles is a significant contributing factor for prevention of equipment failure during operation.

Ensure the following precautionary measures before starting piling works

• Inspection of piling equipment by responsible person for its condition before initiating piling operation.
• Testing and its certification wire ropes, slings, D-shackles, chain pulley blocks using in the process of piling work by competent person
• Adequate support and secured foundation of the piling equipment to avoid toppling
• Hoses should be lashed and adequately secured
• Proper work platform is to be provided on piling frame
• Safe work procedures and close supervision to prevent unsafe acts of operators/any unsafe conditions that may arise
• Only experienced and trained operators are engaged for the piling operation
• Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) like safety shoes/gumshoes/safety helmet/safety belt etc. and its use by their workmen.
• Special care and precautions If work is near electrical live cables/ electrical equipment
• Cordoning of work area to prevent un authorized entry

• Guarding of revolving parts
• Specific measures to prevent over turning of pile driver/missing of hammer/ hammer movement out of range

16.0 Fire prevention, protection & preparedness -

The Fire Prevention, Protection and Preparedness Program is an integral part of the overall HSE Program. Effort and consideration must be given to safety, life and potential for delays in construction schedules and plant startup, as well as protection of property on a given project.

The purpose of which is to prevent -

- Inception of fire
- Loss of life or personal injury

- Loss of Property
- Interruption of operations

Site-in-charge / Safety Officer will make periodical review of the site Fire Protection, Prevention Preparedness Programme, Site conditions and available fire protection equipment. It is very imperative that the Sub-BHELs along with BHEL to establish good contact with Local fire station for availability of Fire tender in case of emergencies, in additionan to their own fire equipment.

Fire Protection, Prevention and Preparedness Inspections - BHEL will be required to make frequent fire prevention inspections of his work site and operating facilities. Deficiencies will be corrected at once.

Area where Hot work activities are carried out (Gas cutting / Welding/ any other spark producing work) above a working spot, a GI / fire-resistant non-asbestos sheet or suitable material shall be placed to prevent the fall of hot sparks. A bucket of water shall be kept nearby while doing hot work

- Hot work shall be preferably carried out in a designated area with a standing Hot Work Permit, to be renewed monthly. The designated area shall have fire extinguishers.
- Any hot work outside designated area shall require a Hot Work permit and fire watch.

No flammable material shall be stored within 35 feet from any fire load.

- Necessary fire extinguishers shall be kept at accessible area as per the chart below:

Fire Extinguisher Chart

Extinguisher		Type of Fire				
Colour	Type	Solids (wood, paper, cloth, etc)	Flammable Liquids	Flammable Gasses	Electrical Equipment	Cooking Oils & Fats
	Water	✓ Yes	✗ No	✗ No	✗ No	✗ No
	Foam	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No	✗ No	✓ Yes
	Dry Powder	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No
	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	✗ No	✓ Yes	✗ No	✓ Yes	✓ Yes

In addition, ABC type extinguisher also can be used for any of above types of fire

- Emergency telephone number to be displayed at all conspicuous places.

General flammable material storage requirements:

- All flammable material shall be stored in deigned areas and/or in flammable storage cabinets, as necessary.
- Fire extinguishers shall be located nearby and have unobstructed access.

17.0 Environment Protection

- BHEL shall ensure proper storage and utilization methodology of materials that are detrimental to the environment. Where required, BHEL shall ensure that only the environment friendly materials are selected and emphasize on recycling of waste materials, such as metals, plastics, glass, paper, oil & solvents. The waste that cannot be minimized, reused or recovered shall be stored in the area earmarked for such purpose. Disposal shall be as per instruction by BHEL.. In no way, toxic spills shall be allowed to percolate into the ground. BHEL shall not use the empty areas for dumping the wastes outside identified scrap yard. All hazardous material shall be kept in a covered and well ventilated space with cemented flooring so as to prevent leaching into soil. Wherever such liquid material is stored, a secondary containment shall be provided so that any spill is contained. There shall be sand buckets, cotton waste, cotton cloths in such storage area so that in case of any spillage, the same shall be promptly cleaned up and the used sand/ cloths soaked with the spill shall be treated as hazardous as well and stored/ disposed off accordingly.
- BHEL shall strive to conserve energy and water wherever feasible.
- BHEL shall ensure dust free environment at workplace by sprinkling water on the ground in its work area and also in common area, if so instructed by BHEL at frequent intervals. The air quality parameters for dust, poisonous gases, toxic releases, harmful radiations, etc. shall be checked by BHEL on daily basis and whenever need arises.
- BHEL shall not be allowed to discharge chemicals, oil, silt, sewage, sullage and other waste materials directly into the controlled waters like surface drains, streams, rivers, ponds. A discharge plan suggesting the methods of treating the waste before discharging shall be submitted to BHEL for approval.

17.1 Noise Mitigation

High noise is harmful to the human health and it can cause impairment if exposed for long duration at regular intervals, and also cause disruption in nearby communities.

- Noise monitoring shall be carried out in all construction locations periodically.
- Use of silent DG is allowed at site during construction.
- Low noise generation equipment's to be preferred
- Acoustic enclosure to be used in case noise level is high for particular equipment or system.
- Work areas where noise levels exceed the 85db shall be posted as hearing protection required.
- Use of PPEs / ear plug/ear muff for personnel entering into high noise area.
- Activities generation High noise will be planned in day shift.

Noise Level Chart

Parameter	Night Noise level dB	Daytime Noise Level dB
At 1-meter from each piece of equipment	85	85

At Property boundary	70	70

18.0 Key Performance Indicators

BHEL shall measure an activity in both leading & trailing indicators for statistical and performance measurement. The activities pertaining to key performance indicators are covered in Monthly HSE Report (Format No. HSE-5). BHEL shall try to achieve a statistically fair record and strive for its continual improvement.

Leading Indicators viz :-

- Number of Safety Inductions carried-out at site (for workmen & staff members)
- Number of HSE inspections carried out
- Number of “Safety Walk Through” carried-out by site-head.
- Number of HSE shortfalls / lapses identified per BHEL& closed-out in time.
- Number of Safety Meetings conducted (in-house / with BHELs)
- Number of HSE Audits made (internal & external) vis-à-vis non conformances raised
- Number of HSE Awareness / Motivational program conducted by BHELs
- Number of HSE Trainings conducted at site for supervisors & workmen
- Study of Near miss case reported
- Encouragements / Awards / Recognitions to workmen, job supervisors & field engineers.
- Suggestions for improvement

Trailing Indicators viz :-

- Calculation of HSE statistics viz frequency rate, severity rate, LTA free manhours, etc.
- Analysis of incidents / accidents (nature, severity, types etc.)
- Study of Incident / Accident with respect to :-
  - Variety
  - Period of the year / project span
  - Timings of the incident / accident
  - Age profile of victims
  - Body parts involved
  - Penalty levied for causing incident / accident

19.0 Tool Box Talks (TBT)

BHEL shall conduct daily TBT with workers prior to start of work and shall maintain proper record of the meeting. A suggested format is given below. The TBT is to be conducted by the immediate supervisor of the workers

BHEL shall conduct TBT before start of every morning or evening shift or night shift activities, for alerting the workers on specific hazards and their appropriate dos & don'ts. BHEL shall provide sufficient rests to the site workmen and their foremen to avert fatigue & thereby endangering their lives during the course of site works.

TOOLBOX TALK RECORDING SHEET		
Date & Time		
Work Location		
Subject (Nature of work)		
Presenter		
Hazards involved		
Precautions to be taken		
Worker's Name	Signature	Section
Remarks, in any		

The topics during TBT shall include

- Hazards related to work assigned on that day and precautions to be taken.
- Any forthcoming HSE hazards/events/instruction/orders, etc.

The above record can be kept in local language, which workers can read. These records shall be made available to EIL/ Owner whenever demanded.

20.0 HSE Promotion

BHEL shall encourage his workforce to promote HSE efforts at workplace by way of organizing workshops/ seminars/ training programmes, celebrating HSE awareness weeks, monthly Safety day &National Safety Day, conducting quizzes & essay competitions, distributing pamphlets, posters & material on HSE, providing incentives for maintaining good HSE practices and granting incentives / bonus for completing the job without any lost time accident. While BHELs are welcome to carryout HSE promotion independently, they shall have to participate in joint programmes as well. In this case, expenses shall be proportionately borne by BHELs.

21.0 Lock Out and Tag Out (LOTO) for Isolation of Energy Source

- BHEL shall follow the LOTO/ Isolation procedure of owner for all energy source isolations installed/under purview by/of owner i.e. "Brown field"
- For all the other energy source (not under purview of client/owner) i.e. "Green field" BHEL shall develop a system to ensure the isolation of equipments, pipelines, Vessel, electrical panels from the energy source covering following as minimum:-

- Identification of all energy source viz electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, thermal, gravitational, radiation and other forms of stored or kinetic energy.
- Establishing the energy isolation devices viz: manually operated electrical circuit breakers, disconnection switches, blind flanges, etc.
- Installation of Lock Out devices for preventing the inadvertent release of stored energy and Tag Out devices ("Danger", "Do Not operate" or Do not Remove" tags) to indicate that testing, maintenance or servicing is underway and the device cannot be operated until the tag out device is removed.
- Lock Out and Tag out log book
- Permit for isolation and de-isolation of energy source as per format NO: HSE-16
- Availability of competent persons like experienced operators at substations, pump house, units, etc, supervisors etc.

- BHEL shall ensure that all the sources are locked out and tagged properly before giving clearance to start the job.
- After the completion of job, BHEL shall ensure all tools and tackles are removed and nobody is present in the working area and signing on LOTO log book.
- Only on confirmation of above BHEL will remove their lock and tag from the isolation points and give instructions for energizing the same. Only the person carrying out the task shall himself carry the key for the lock in /Lock out.

22 RECORDS

At the minimum, BHEL/ contractor shall maintain/ submit HSE records in the following reporting formats:

- Safety Walk Through Report HSE-1
- Accident/ Incident Report HSE-2
- Supplementary Accident/ Incident Investigation report HSE-3
- Near Miss Incident Report HSE-4
- Monthly HSE Report HSE-5
- Permit for working at height HSE-5
- Permit for working in confined space HSE-7
- Permit for radiation work HSE-8
- Permit for demolishing/ dismantling HSE-9
- Safety checklist HSE-10
- Housekeeping Assessment & compliance HSE-11
- Inspection of temporary electrical booth/installation HSE-12
- Inspection for scaffolding HSE-13
- for erection/modification &dismantling of scaffolding HSE-14
- Permit for heavy lift/critical erection. HSE-15
- Permit for Energy isolation and de-isolation. HSE-16
- Permit for Excavation HSE-17
- Inspection reports of Equipment/tools/tackles *
- Report of Toolbox talks As indicated in specification
- PPE issue report/register *
- Site inspection reports *
- Training records *

(*) The formats shall be developed in consultation with EIL/Owner.

APPENDIX

THESE ARE PROVIDED BY CUSTOMER.

IN ADDITION, SOME MORE FORMATS/DOCUMENTS WILL BE AVAILBLE AT BHEL-SITE HSE TEAM FOR USE.

APPENDIX-A
(Sheet 1 of 2)

A. IS CODES ON HSE

SP: 53 Safety code for the use, Care and protection of hand operated tools.
IS: 838 Code of practice for safety & health requirements in electric and gas welding and cutting operations
IS: 1179 Eye & Face precautions during welding, equipment etc.
IS: 1860 Safety requirements for use, care and protection of abrasive grinding wheels.
IS: 1989 (Pt -II) Leather safety boots and shoes
IS: 2925 Industrial Safety Helmets
IS: 3016 Code of practice for fire safety precautions in welding & cutting operation.
IS: 3043 Code of practice for earthing
IS: 3764 Code of safety for excavation work
IS: 3786 Methods for computation of frequency and severity rates for industrial injuries and classification of industrial accidents
IS: 3696 Safety Code of scaffolds and ladders
IS: 4083 Recommendations on stacking and storage of construction materials and components at site
IS: 4770 Rubber gloves for electrical purposes
IS: 5121 Safety code for piling and other deep foundations
IS: 5216 (Pt-I) Recommendations on Safety procedures and practices in electrical works
IS: 5557 Industrial and Safety rubber lined boots
IS: 5983 Eye protectors
IS: 6519 Selection, care and repair of Safety footwear
IS: 6994 (Pt-I) Industrial Safety Gloves (Leather & Cotton Gloves)
IS: 7293 Safety Code for working with construction Machinery
IS: 8519 Guide for selection of industrial safety equipment for body protection
IS: 9167 Ear protectors
IS: 11006 Flash back arrestor (Flame arrestor)
IS: 11016 General and safety requirements for machine tools and their operation
IS: 11057 Specification for Industrial safety nets
IS: 11226 Leather safety footwear having direct moulded rubber sole
IS: 11972 Code of practice for safety precaution to be taken when entering a sewerage system
IS: 13367 Code of practice-safe use of cranes
IS: 13416 Recommendations for preventive measures against hazards at working place

APPENDIX-A
(Sheet 2 of 2)

B. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON HSE

Safety Glasses : ANSI Z 87.1, ANSI ZZ 87.1, AS 1337, BS 2092,
BS 1542, BS 679, DIN 4646/ 58311
Safety Shoes : ANSI Z 41.1, AS 2210, EN 345
Hand Gloves : BS 1651
Ear Muffs : BS 6344, ANSI S 31.9
Hard Hat : ANSI Z 89.1/89.2, AS 1808, BS 5240, DIN 4840
Goggles : ANSI Z 87.1
Face Shield : ANSI Z 89.1
Breathing Apparatus : BS 4667, NIOSH
Welding & Cutting : ANSI Z49.1
Safe handling of compressed:P-1 (Compressed Gas Association Gases in cylinders 1235
Jefferson Davis Highway,
Arlington VA 22202 - USA)
Full body harness : EN-361
Lanyard : EN-354
Karabiner : EN-362 and EN-12275

APPENDIX-B

DETAILS OF FIRST AID BOX

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1.	Small size Roller Bandages, 1 Inch Wide (Finger Dressing small)	6 Pcs.
2.	Medium size Roller Bandages, 2 Inches Wide (Hand & Foot Dressing)	6 Pcs.
3.	Large size Roller Bandages, 4 Inches Wide (Body Dressing Large)	6 Pcs.
4.	Large size Burn Dressing (Burn Dressing Large)	4 Pkts.
5.	Cotton Wool (20 gms packing)	4 Pkts.
6.	Antiseptic Solution Dettol (100 ml.) or Savlon	1 Bottle
7.	Mercurochrome Solution (100 ml.) 2% in water	1 Bottle
8.	Ammonia Solution (20 ml.)	1 Bottle
9.	A Pair of Scissors	1 Piece
10.	Adhesive Plaster (1.25 cm X 5 m)	1 Spool
11.	Eye pads in Separate Sealed Pkt.	4 pcs.
12.	Tourniqut	1 No.
13.	Safety Pins	1 Dozen
14.	Tinc. Iodine/ Betadin (100 ml.)	1 Bottle
15.	Polythene Wash cup for washing eyes	1 No.
16.	Potassium Permanganate (20 gms.)	1 Pkt.
17.	Tinc. Benzoine (100 ml.)	1 Bottle
18.	Triangular Bandages	2 Nos.
19.	Band Aid Dressing	5 Pcs.
20.	Iodex/Moov (25 gms.)	1 Bottle
21.	Tongue Depressor	1 No.
22.	Boric Acid Powder (20 gms.)	2 Pkt.
23.	Sodium Bicarbonate (20 gms.)	1 Pkt.
24.	Dressing Powder (Nebasulf) (10 gms.)	1 Bottle
25.	Medicinal Glass	1 No.
26.	Duster	1 No.
27.	Booklet (English& Local Language)	1 No. each
28.	Soap	1 No.
29.	Toothache Solution	1 No.
30.	Vicks (22 gms.)	1 Bottle
31.	Forceps	1 No.
32.	Note Book	1 No.
33.	Splints	4 Nos.
34.	Lock	1 Piece
35.	Life Saving/Emergency/Over-the counter Drugs	As decided at site

Box size: 14" x 12" x 4"

Note : The medicines prescribed above are only indicative. Equivalent medicines can also be used.
A prescription, in this regard, shall be required from a qualified Physician.

APPENDIX-C

TYPE OF FIRES VIS-À-VIS FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Fire Extinguisher → / Fire ↓	Water	Foam	CO_2	Dry Powder	Multi-purpose (ABC)
Originated from paper, clothes, wood	✔	✔	can control minor surface fires	can control minor surface fires	✔
Inflammable liquids like alcohol, diesel, petrol, edible oils, bitumen	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔
Originated from gases like LPG, CNG, H_2	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔
Electrical fires	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔

LEGEND : ✔ : CAN BE USED

✘ : NOT TO BE USED

Note: Fire extinguishing equipment must be checked atleast once a year and after every use by an authorized person. The equipment must have an inspection label on which the next inspection date is given. Type of extinguisher shall clearly be marked on it.

APPENDIX-D

List of Statutory Acts & Rules Relating to HSE

- The Indian Explosives Act and Rules
- The Motor Vehicle Act and Central Motor Vehicle Rules
- The Factories Act and concerned Factory Rules
- The Petroleum Act and Petroleum Rules
- The Workmen Compensation Act
- The Gas Cylinder Rules and the Static & Mobile Pressure Vessels Rules
- The Indian Electricity Act and Rules
- The Indian Boiler Act and Regulations
- The Water (Prevention & Control & Pollution) Act
- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act
- The Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act
- The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act
- The Atomic Energy Act
- The Radiation Protection Rules
- The Indian Fisheries Act
- The Indian Forest Act
- The Wild Life (Protection) Act
- The Environment (Protection) Act and Rules
- The Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules
- The Manufacturing, Storage & import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules
- The Public Liability Act
- The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of service) Act
- Other Statutory Acts like EPF, ESIS, Minimum Wage Act.

APPENDIX-E (Sheet 1 of 12)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
(A) EXCAVATION Pit Excavation upto 3.0m	Falling into pit	Personal injury	Provide guard rails/ barricade with warning signal. Provide at least two entries/ exits. Provide escape ladders.
	Earth Collapse	Suffocation/ Breathlessness Buried	Provide suitable size of shoring and strutting, if required. Keep soil heaps away from the edge equivalent to 1.5m or depth of pit whichever is more. Don't allow vehicles to operate too close to excavated areas. Maintain atleast 2m distance from edge of cut. Maintain sufficient angle of repose. Provide slope not less than 1:1 and suitable bench of 0.5m width at every 1.5m depth of excavation in all soils except hard rock. Battering/benching the sides.
	Contact with buried electric cables Gas/ Oil Pipelines	Electrocution Explosion	Obtain permission from competent authorities, prior to excavation, if required. Locate the position of buried utilities by referring to plant drawings. Start digging manually to locate the exact position of buried utilities and thereafter use mechanical means.
Pit Excavation beyond 3.0m	Same as above Plus Flooding due to excessive rain/ underground water	Can cause drowning situation	Prevent ingress of water. Provide ring buoys. Identify and provide suitable size dewatering pump or well point system.
	Digging in the vicinity of existing Building/ Structure	Building/Structure may collapse Loss of health & wealth	Obtain prior approval of excavation method from local authorities. Use under-pining method. Construct retaining wall side by side.
	Movement of vehicles/ equipment's close to the edge of cut.	May cause cave-in or slides. Persons may get buried.	Barricade the excavated area with proper lighting arrangements. Maintain at least 2m distance from edge of cut and use stop blocks to prevent over-run. Strengthen shoring and strutting.

APPENDIX-E: (Sheet 2 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
Narrow deep excavations for pipelines, etc.	Same as above Plus Frequent cave-in or slides	May cause severe injuries or prove fatal	Battering/ benching of sides. Provide escape ladders.
	Flooding due to Hydro- static testing	May arise drowning situation	Same as above plus Bail out accumulated water. Maintain adequate ventilation.
Rock by excavation blasting	Improper handling of explosives	May prove fatal	Ensure proper storage, handling & carrying of explosives by trained personnel. Comply with the applicable explosive acts & rules.
	Uncontrolled explosion	May cause severe injuries or prove fatal	Allow only authorized persons to perform blasting operations. Smoking and open flames are to be strictly prohibited.
	Scattering of stone pieces in atmosphere	Can hurt people	Use PPE like goggles, face mask, helmets etc.
Rock excavation by blasting (Contd.)	Entrapping of persons/ animals.	May cause severe injuries or prove fatal	Barricade the area with red flags and blow siren before blasting.
	Misfire	May explode suddenly	Do not return to site for atleast 20 minutes or unless announced safe by designated person.
Piling Work	Failure of piledriving equipment	Can hurt people	Inspect Piling rigs and pulley blocks before the beginning of each shift.
	Noise pollution	Can cause deafness and psychological imbalance.	Use personal protective equipments like ear plugs, muffs, etc.
	Extruding rods/casing	Can hurt people	Barricade the area and install sign boards. Provide first-aid.
	Working in the vicinity of 'Live-Electricity'	Can cause electrocution/ Asphyxiation	Keep sufficient distance from Live-Electricity as per IS code. Shut off the supply, if possible. Provide artificial/rescue breathing to the injured.
(B) CONCRETING	Air pollution by cement	May affect Respiratory system	Wear respirators or cover mouth and nose with wet cloth.
	Handling of ingredients	Hands may get injured	Use gloves & other PPE.
	Protruding reinforcement rods.	Feet may get injured	Provide platform above reinforcement for movement of workers or provide end caps for protection on reinforcement bars.

APPENDIX-E : (Sheet 3 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
	Earthing of electrical mixers, vibrators, etc. not done.	Can cause electrocution/ asphyxiation	Ensure earthing of equipments and proper functioning of electrical circuit before commencement of work.
	Falling of materials from height	Persons may get injured	Use hard hats. Remove surplus material immediately from work place. Ensure lighting arrangements during night hours.
	Continuous pouring by same gang	Cause tiredness of workers and may lead to accident.	Insist on shift pattern. Provide adequate rest to workers between subsequent pours.
	Revolving of concrete mixer/ vibrators	Parts of body or clothes may get entrapped.	Allow only mixers with hopper. Provide safety cages around moving motors. Ensure proper mechanical locking of vibrator.
Super-structure	Same as above plus Deflection in props or shuttering material	Shuttering/props may collapse and prove fatal	Avoid excessive stacking on shuttering material. Check the design and strength of shuttering material before commencement of work. Rectify immediately the deflection noted during concreting.
	Passage to work place	Improperly tied and designed props/planks may collapse	Ensure the stability and strength of passage before commencement of work. Do not overload and stand under the passage.
(C) REINFORCE MENT	Curtailment and binding of rods	Persons may get injured	Use PPE like gloves, shoes, helmets, etc. Avoid usage of shift tools.
	Carrying of rods for short distances/at heights	Workers may get injured their hands and shoulders.	Provide suitable pads on shoulders and use safety gloves. Tie up rods in easily liftable bundles. Ensure proper staging.
	Checking of clear distance/ cover with hands	Rods may cut or injure the fingers	Use measuring devices like tape, measuring rods, etc.
	Hitting projected rods and standing on cantilever rods.	Persons may get injured and fell down	Use safety shoes and avoid standing unnecessarily on cantilever rods. Avoid wearing of loose clothes.

APPENDIX-E: (Sheet 4 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
	Falling of material from height	May prove fatal	Use helmets. Provide safety nets.
	Transportation of rods by trucks/ trailers	Protruded rods may hit the persons	Use red flags/lights at the ends. Do not protrude the rods in front of or by the side of driver's cabin. Do not extend the rods 1/3rd of deck length or 1.5m whichever is less.
(D) WELDING AND GAS CUTTING	Welding radiates invisible ultraviolet and infra-red rays	Radiation can damage eyes and skin.	Use specified shielding devices and other PPE of correct specifications. Avoid thoriated tungsten electrodes for GTAW.
	Improper placement of oxygen and acetylene cylinders	Explosion may occur	Move out any leaking cylinder. Keep cylinders in vertical position. Use trolley for transportation of cylinders and chain them. Use flashback arrestors
	Leakage/ cuts in hoses	May cause fire	Purge regulators immediately and then turn off. Never use grease or oil on oxygen line connections and copper fittings on acetylene lines. Inspect regularly gas carrying hoses. Always use red hose for acetylene & other fuel gases and black for oxygen.
	Opening-up of cylinder	Cylinder may burst	Always stand back from the regulator while opening the cylinder. Turn valve slowly to avoid bursting. Cover the lug terminals to prevent short circuiting.
	Welding of tanks, container or pipes storing flammable liquids	Explosion may occur	Empty & purge them before welding. Never attach the ground cable to tanks, container or pipe storing flammable liquids. Never use LPG for gas cutting.

APPENDIX-E: (Sheet 5 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
(E) RADIOGRAPHY	Ionizing radiation	Radiations may react with the skin and can cause cancer, skin irritation, dermatitis, etc.	Ensure Safety regulations as per BARC/AERB before commencement of job. Cordon off the area and install Radiation warning symbols. Restrict the entry of unauthorized persons. Wear appropriate PPE and film badges issued by BARC/AERB.
	Transportation and Storage of Radiography source	Same as above	Never touch or handle radiography source with hands. Store radiography source inside a pit in an exclusive isolated storage room with lock and key arrangement. The pit should be approved by BARC/AERB. Radiography source should never be carried either in passenger bus or in a passenger compartment of trains. BARC/AERB has to be informed before source movement. Permission from Director General of Civil Aviation is required for booking radio isotopes with airlines.
	Loss of Radio Isotope	Same as above	Try to locate with the help of Survey Meter. Inform BARC/AERB (*)
(F) ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION AND USAGE	Short circuiting	Can cause Electrocution or Fire	Use rubberized hand gloves and other PPE. Don't lay wires under carpets, mats or door ways. Allow only licensed electricians to perform on electrical facilities. Use one socket for one appliance. Ensure usage of only fully insulated wires or cables. Don't place bare wire ends in a socket. Ensure earthing of machineries and equipments Do not use damaged cords and avoid temporary connections. Use spark-proof/ flame proof type field distribution boxes.

(*) Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB),
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)
Anushaktinagar, Mumbai – 400 094

APPENDIX-E: (Sheet 6 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
			Do not allow open/bare connections. Provide all connections through 30mA ELCB. Protect electrical cables/equipments from water and naked flames. Check all connections before energizing.
	Overloading of Electrical System	Bursting of system can occur which leads to fire	Display voltage and current ratings prominently with 'Danger' signs. Ensure approved cable size, voltage grade and type. Switch off the electrical utilities when not in use. Do not allow unauthorized connections. Ensure proper grid wise distribution of Power.
	Improper laying of overhead and underground transmission lines/cables	Can cause electrocution and prove fatal	Do not lay unarmoured cable directly on ground, wall, roof of trees. Maintain at least 3m distance from HT cables. All temporary cables should be laid at least 750 mm below ground on 100 mm fine sand overlying by brick soling. Provide proper sleeves at crossings/ intersections. Provide cable route markers indicating the type and depth of cables at intervals not exceeding 30m and at the diversions/ termination.
(G) FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION	Small fires can become big ones and may spread to the surrounding areas	Cause burn injuries and may prove fatal	In case a fire breaks out, press fire alarm system and shout "Fire, Fire". Keep buckets full of sand & water/ fire extinguishing equipment near hazardous locations Confine smoking to 'Smoking Zones' only. Train people for using specific type of fire fighting equipments under different classes of fire. Keep fire doors/ shutters, passages and exit doors unobstructed. Maintain good housekeeping and first-aid boxes (for details refer Appendix-B). Don't obstruct assess to Fire extinguishers. Do not use elevators for evacuation during fire. Maintain lightening arrestors for elevated structures. Stop all electrical motors with internal combustion.

APPENDIX-E: (Sheet 7 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
			Move the vehicles from dangerous locations. Remove the load hanging from the crane booms. Remain out of the danger areas.
	Improper selection of Fire extinguisher	It may not extinguish the fire	Ensure usage of correct fire extinguisher meant for the specified fire (for details refer Appendix-C). Do not attempt to extinguish Oil and electric fires with water. Use foam cylinders/ CO2/ sand or earth.
	Improper storage of highly inflammable substances	Same as above	Maintain safe distance of flammable substances from source of ignition. Restrict the distribution of flammable materials to only min. necessary amount. Construct specifically designed fuel storage facilities. Keep chemicals in cool and dry place away from heat. Ensure adequate ventilation. Before welding operation, remove or shield the flammable material properly. Store flammable materials in stable racks, correctly labeled preferably with catchment trays. Wipe off the spills immediately.
	Short circuiting of electrical system	Same as above Can cause Electrocution	Don't lay wires under carpets, mats or door ways. Use one socket for one appliance. Use only fully insulated wires or cables. Do not allow open/bare connections. Provide all connections through 30mA ELCB. Ensure earthing of machineries and equipments
(H) VEHICULAR MOVEMENT	Crossing the Speed Limits (Rash driving)	Personal injury	Obey speed limits and traffic rules strictly. Always expect the unexpected and be a defensive driver. Use seat belts/ helmets. Blow horn at intersections and during overtaking operations. Maintain the vehicle in good condition. Do not overtake on curves, bridges and slopes.
	Adverse weather condition	Same as Above	Read the road ahead and ride to the left. Keep the wind screen and lights clean. Do not turn at speed. Recognize the hazard, understand the defense and act correctly in time.

APPENDIX-E: (Sheet 8 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
	Consuming alcohol before and during the driving operation	Same as above	Alcohol and driving do not mix well. Either choose alcohol or driving. If you have a choice between hitting a fixed object or an on-coming vehicle, hit the fixed object. Quit the steering at once and become a passenger. Otherwise take sufficient rest and then drive. Do not force the driver to drive fast and round the clock. Do not day dream while driving.
	Falling objects/ Mechanical failure	May prove fatal	Ensure effective braking system, adequate visibility for the drives, reverse warning alarm. Proper maintenance of the vehicle as per manufacturer instructions.
(I) PROOF TESTING (HYDROSTATIC/ PNEUMATIC TESTING)	Bursting of piping Collapse of tanks Tanks flying off	May cause injury and prove fatal	Prepare test procedure & obtain EIL/ Owner's approval. Provide separate gauge for pressurizing pump and piping/equipment. Check the calibration status of all pressure gauges, dead weight testers and temperature recorders. Take dial readings at suitable defined intervals and ensure most of them fall between 40-60% of the gauge scale range. Provide safety relief valve (set at pressure slightly higher than test pressure) while testing with air/ nitrogen. Ensure necessary precautions, stepwise increase in pressure, tightening of bolts/nuts, grouting, etc. before and during testing. Keep the vents open before opening any valve while draining out of water used for hydro-testing of tanks. Pneumatic testing involves the hazard of released energy stored in compressed gas. Specific care must therefore be taken to minimize the chance of brittle failure during a pneumatic leak test. Test temperature is important in this regard and must be considered when the designer chooses the material of construction.

APPENDIX-E: (Sheet 9 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
			A pressure relief device shall be provided, having a set pressure not higher than the test pressure plus the lesser of 345 KPa (50 psi) or 10% of the test pressure. The gas used as test fluid, if not air, shall be nonflammable and nontoxic.
(J) WORKING AT HEIGHTS	Person can fall down	May sustain severe injuries or prove fatal	Provide guard rails/barricade at the work place. Use PPE like full body harness, life line, helmets, safety shoes, etc. Obtain a permit before starting the work at height above 3 meters. Fall arrest and safety nets, etc. must be installed. Provide adequate working space (min. 0.6 m). Tie/weld working platform with fixed support. Use roof top walk ladder while working on a slopping roofs. Avoid movement on beams.
		May hit the scrap/material stacked at the ground or in between	Keep the work place neat and clean. Remove the scrap immediately.
	Material can fall down	May hit the workers working at lower levels and prove fatal	Same as above plus Do not throw or drop materials or equipment from height i.e. do not *bomb* materials. All tools to be carried in a tool-kit Bag or on working uniform. Remove scrap from the planks. Ensure wearing of helmet by the workers working at lower levels.
(K) CONFINED SPACES	Suffocation/ drowning	Unconsciousness, death	Use respiratory devices, if reqd. Avoid over crowding inside a confined space. Provide Exhaust fans for ventilation Do not wear loose clothes, neck ties, etc. Fulfill conditions of the permit.

APPENDIX-E: (Sheet 10 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
			Check for presence of hydrocarbons, O2 level. Obtain work permit before entering a confined space. Ensure that the connected piping of the equipment which is to be opened is pressure free, fluid has been drained, vents are open and piping is positively isolated by a blind flange.
	Presence of foul smell and toxic substances	Inhalation can pose threat to life	Same as above plus Check for hydrocarbon and Aromatic compounds before entering a confined space. Depute one person outside the confined space for continuous monitoring and for extending help in case of an emergency.
	Ignition/ flame can cause fire	Person may sustain burn injuries or explosion may occur	Keep fire extinguishers at a hand distance. Remove surplus material and scrap immediately. Do not smoke inside a confined space. Do not allow gas cylinders inside a confined space. Use low voltage (24V) lamps for lighting. Use tools with air motors or electric tools with max. voltage of 24V. Remove all equipments at the end of the day.
(L) HANDLING AND LIFTING EQUIPMENTS	Failure of load lifting and moving equipment's	Can cause accident and prove fatal	Avoid standing under the lifted load and within the operating radius of cranes. Check periodically oil, brakes, gears, horns and tyre pressure of all moving machinery. Check quality, size and condition of all chain pulley blocks, slings, U-clamps, D-shackles, wire ropes, etc. Allow crane to move only on hard, firm and leveled ground. Allow lifting slings as short as possible and check gunny packings at the friction points. Do not allow crane to tilt its boom while moving. Install Safe Load Indicator. Ensure certification by applicable authority.

APPENDIX-E: (Sheet 11 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
	Overloading of lifting equipments	Same as above	Safe lifting capacity of derricks and winches written on them shall be got verified The max. safe working load shall be marked on all lifting equipment's Check the weight of columns and other heavy items painted on them and accordingly decide about the crane capacity, boom and angle of erection Allow only trained operators and riggers during crane operation.
	Overhead electrical wires	Can cause electrocution and fire	Do not allow boom or other parts of crane to come within 3m reach of overhead HT cables. Hook and load being lifted shall preferably remain in full visibility of crane operators.
(M) SCAFFOLDING FORMWORK AND LADDERS	Person can fall down	Person May sustain severe injuries and prove fatal	Provide guard rails for working at height. Face ladder while climbing and use both hands. Ladders shall extend about 1m above landing for easy access and tying up purpose. Do not place ladders against movable objects and maintain base at 1/4 unit of the working length of the ladder. Suspended scaffolds shall not be less than 500 mm wide and tied properly with ropes. No loose planks shall be allowed. Use PPE, like helmets, safety shoes, etc.
	Failure of scaffolding material	Same as above	Inspect visually all scaffolding materials for stability and anchoring with permanent structures. Design scaffolding for max. load carrying capacity. Scaffolding planks shall not be less than 50x250 mm full thickness lumber or equivalent. These shall be cleated or secured and must extend over the end supports by at least 150mm and not more than 300mm. Don't overload the scaffolds. Do not splice short ladders to make a longer one. Vertical ladders shall not exceed 6m.
	Material can fall down	Persons working at lower level gets injured	Remove excess material and scrap immediately. Carry the tools in a tool-kit bag only. Provide safety nets.

APPENDIX-E: (Sheet 12 of 12)

CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS, THEIR EFFECTS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES (…Contd.)

ACTIVITY	TYPE OF HAZARD	EFFECT OF HAZARD	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
(N) STRUCTURAL WORKS	Personal negligence and danger of fall	Can cause injury or casualty	Do not take rest inside rooms built for welding machines or electrical distribution system. Avoid walking on beams at height. Wear helmet with chin strap and full body harness while working at height. Use hand gloves and goggles during grinding operations. Cover or mark the sharp and projected edges. Do not stand within the operating radius of cranes.
	Lifting/ slipping of material	Same as above	Do not stand under the lifted load. Stack properly all the materials. Avoid slippage during handling. Control longer pieces lifted up by cranes from both ends. Remove loose materials from height. Ensure tightening of all nuts & bolts.
(O) PIPELINE WORKS	Erection/ lowering failure	Can cause injury	Do not stand under the lifted load. Do not allow any person to come within the radii of the side boom handling pipes. Check the load carrying capacity of the lifting tools & tackles. Use Safe Load Indicators (SLI) Use appropriate PPEs.
	Other	Same as above	Wear gum boots in marshy areas. Allow only one person to perform signaling operations while lowering of pipes. Provide night caps on pipes. Provide end covers on pipes for stoppage of pigs while testing/ cleaning operations.
(P) GRIT BLASTING	Pollution in neighboring area, hit by grits and high pressure air	Can cause personal injury	Ensure the blasting is done in enclosed shed. Keep safe distance while blasting operations. Wear positive pressure blast hood or helmet with view-window, ear-muff/plug, gloves, overall or leather coat /apron, rubber shoes.

APPENDIX-F

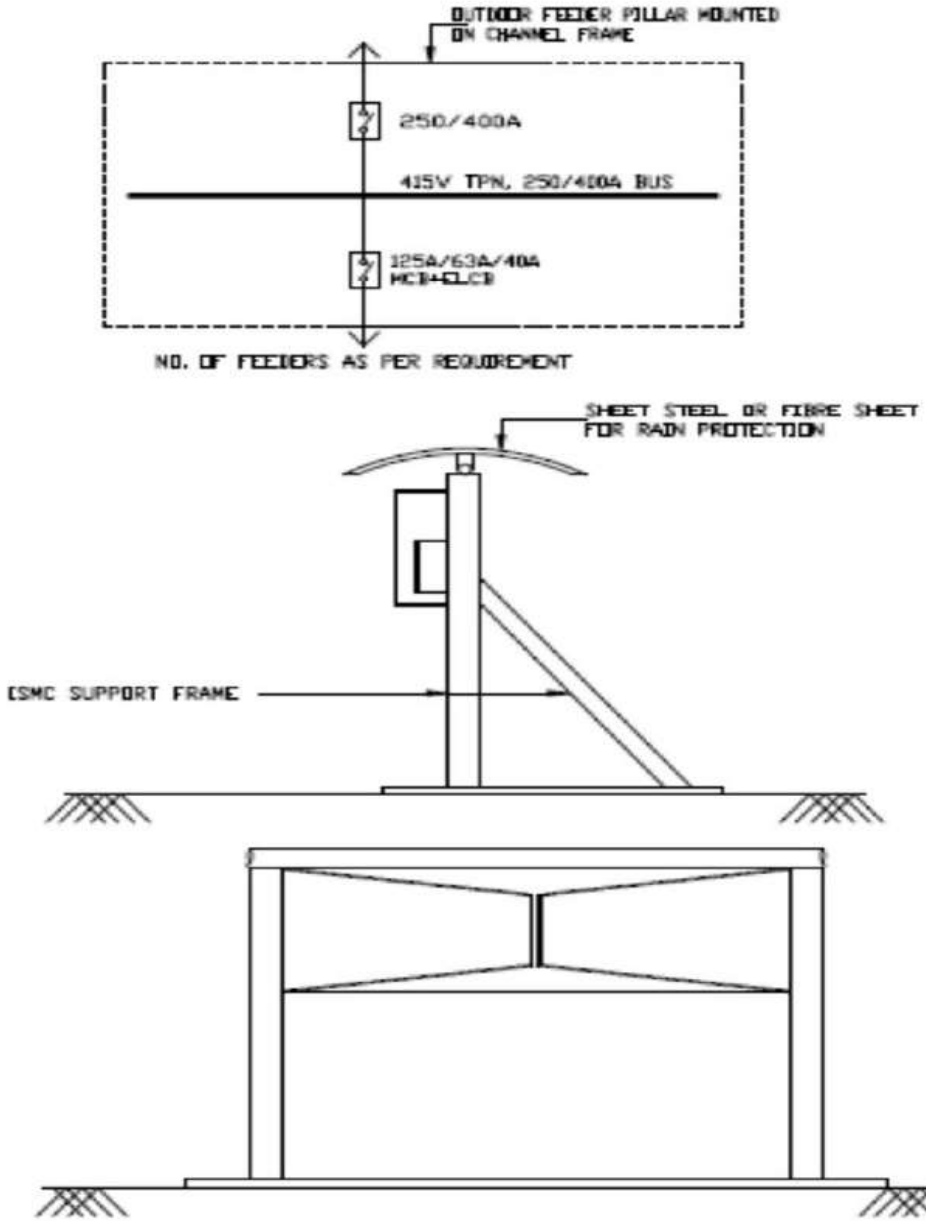
TRAINING SUBJECTS / TOPICS

(For contractors' personnel)

1. The Law & Safety – Statutory Requirement / Applicable statutes / Duties of employer / employee
2. Policy & Administration – Why HSE? / Duties & Responsibilities of Safety Personnel at project site / Effect of incentive on accident prevention
3. HSE & Supervision – Duties of Supervisor / HSE integrated supervision/ Who should be held responsible for site accidents?
4. Safety Budget / Cost of Accidents – Direct costs / Indirect costs
5. Hazard Identification / Type of hazards / HIRAC
6. Behavioural Safety & Motivation
7. Housekeeping – Storage / Stacking / Handling of materials / Hydra handling
8. Occupational Health in Construction sector
9. Personal Protective Equipments – Respiratory & Non- respiratory
10. Electricity & Safety – ELCB / Fuse / Powered tools / Project illumination
11. Handling of Compressed Gas – Transportation / Storage / FBAs / Fire prevention
12. Machine Safety – Machine guarding / Maintenance
13. Transportation – Hazards & risks in transp. of materials / ODC consignments
14. Cranes & Other Lifting machinery – Legal requirements vis-à-vis essential safety requirements.
15. Communication – HSE Induction/ TBTs/ Safety Committee/ Safety meeting/ Safety propaganda/ Publicity.
16. Excavation – Risks & Dangers / Safety measures
17. Working at Heights – Use of ladder / Work on roofs / Scaffolds / Double harness lanyards / Lifeline / Fall arrester / Safety Nets / Floor openings
18. Hazards in Welding & important safety precautions
19. Gas Cutting – Hazards & safety measures
20. Fire prevention & fire protection

APPENDIX - G

CONSTRUCTION POWER BOARD (typ.)



NOTES:-

1. CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL TEMPORARY CONST. POWER BOARD AS SHOWN IN THE DRG. ITS LOCATION SHALL BE EASILY ACCESABALE.
2. POWER DISTRIBUTION BOARD SHALL BE EARTHED AT TWO POINTS BY MINIMUM 40X5MM GI STRIP FROM THE AVILABLE GRID ORDIRECTLY CONNECTED TO TWO DIRECTLY DRIVEN EARTH ELECTRODES.
3. DISTRIBUTION BOARD SHALL BE FABRICATED BY USING 14MM CRCA SHEET STEELWITH HINGED DOORSAND ALL COMPONENT MOUNTED IN IT.
4. ALL INCOMING AND OUTGOING CABLESSHALL HAVE BOTTOM ENTRY.

FORMAT NO. : HSE-1 REV 0

(Sheet 1 of 6)

SAFETY WALK-THROUGH REPORT

(Name & signature of walk through performer to be inserted at the bottom of each page)

Project : _____ Report no. : _____

Date : _____ Contractor : _____

Inspection by :_____ Owner : _____

Frequency : Monthly Job no. : _____

Note : Write 'NA' wherever the item is not applicable

SL. NO.	ITEM	Satisfactory/ Yes	Non satisfactory/ No	Remarks	Action
1.	HOUSEKEEPING				
a)	Waste containers provided and used				
b)	Sanitary facilities adequate and Clean				
c)	Passageways and Walkways Clear				
d)	General neatness of working areas				
e)	Other				
2.	PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT				
a)	Goggles; Shields				
b)	Face protection				
c)	Hearing protection				
d)	Foot protection				
e)	Hand protection				
f)	Respiratory Masks etc.				
g)	Full body harness conforming to C€, EN 361				
h)	Hard hat (HDPE)				
i)	Other				
3.	EXCAVATIONS/ OPENINGS				
a)	Openings properly covered or barricaded				
b)	Excavations shored				
c)	Excavations barricaded				
d)	Overnight lighting provided				
e)	Other				

Safety walk-through performer (Name & Signature) .....

FORMAT NO. : HSE-1 REV 0

(Sheet 2 of 6)

SL. NO.	ITEM	Satisfactory/ Yes	Non satisfactory/ No	Remarks	Action
4.	WELDING & GAS CUTTING				
a)	Gas cylinders chained upright				
b)	Cables and hoses not obstructing				
c)	Screens or shields used				
d)	Flammable materials protected				
e)	Live electrode bits contained properly				
f)	Fire extinguisher (s) accessible				
g)	Other				
5.	SCAFFOLDING & BARRICADING				
a)	Fully decked platforms				
b)	Guard and intermediate rails in place				
c)	Toe boards in place				
d)	Adequate shoring				
e)	Adequate access				
f)	Positive barricading for critical activities				
g)	Installation of warning signs				
h)	Other				
6.	LADDERS				
a)	Extension side rails 1 m above				
b)	Top of landing				
c)	Properly secured				
d)	Angle + 70^0 from horizontal				
e)	Other				

Safety walk-through performer (Name & Signature) .....

FORMAT NO. : HSE-1 REV 0

(Sheet 3 of 6)

SL. NO.	ITEM	Satisfactory / Yes	Non satisfactory /No	Remarks	Action
7.	HOISTS, CRANES AND DERRICKS				
a)	Condition of cables and sheaves OK				
b)	Condition of slings, chains, hooks and eyes O.K.				
c)	Inspection and maintenance log-books maintained				
d)	Outriggers used				
e)	Reverse horn installed / active / coupled with gear				
f)	Signs/barricades provided				
g)	Signals observed and understood				
h)	Qualified operators				
i)	Other				
8.	MACHINERY, TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT				
a)	Proper instruction				
b)	Safety devices				
c)	Proper cords				
d)	Inspection and maintenance				
e)	Other				
9.	VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC				
a)	Rules and regulations observed				
b)	Inspection and maintenance				
c)	Licensed drivers				
d)	Other				

Safety walk-through performer (Name & Signature) .....

FORMAT NO. : HSE-1 REV 0

(Sheet 4 of 6)

SL. NO.	ITEM	Satisfactory / Yes	Non satisfactory /No	Remarks	Action
10.	TEMPORARY FACILITIES				
a)	Emergency instructions posted				
b)	Fire extinguishers provided				
c)	Fire-aid equipment available				
d)	Secured against storm damage				
e)	General neatness				
f)	In accordance with electrical requirements				
g)	Other				
11.	FIRE PREVENTION				
a)	Personnel trained & instructed to make use of facility				
b)	Fire extinguishers checked periodically & record maintained				
c)	No smoking in Prohibited areas.				
d)	Fire Hydrants not obstructed				
e)	Regular fire drill conducted				
12.	ELECTRICAL				
a)	Use of 3-core armored cables everywhere				
b)	Usage of 'All insulated' or 'double-insulated' electrical tools				
c)	All electrical connection are routed through ELCB				
d)	Natural Earthing at the source of power (Main DB)				
e)	Continuity and tightness of earth conductor				
f)	Effective covering of junction boxes, panels and other energized wiring places				
g)	Ground fault circuit interrupters provided				
h)	Prevention of tripping hazards maintained				
f)	DCP extinguishers arranged & licensed electrician engaged at site				

Safety walk-through performer (Name & Signature) .....

FORMAT NO. : HSE-1 REV 0

(Sheet 5 of 6)

SL. NO.	ITEM	Satisfactory/ Yes	Non satisfactory/ No	Remarks	Action
14.	HANDLING AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS				
a)	Safely stored or stacked				
b)	Passageways clear / free from obstructions				
c)	Fire fighting facility in place				
15.	FLAMMABLE GASES AND LIQUIDS				
a)	Containers clearly identified / protected from fire				
b)	Safe storage & transportation arrangement made				
c)	Fire extinguishers positioned nearby				
d)	Facilities kept away from electric spark, hot spatters & ignition source.				
16.	WORKING AT HEIGHT				
a)	Approved Erection plan and work permit in place				
b)	Safe access, Safe work platform & Safety nets provided				
c)	Life lines, Fall arrester, Full body harness with double lanyards used;				
d)	Health Check record available for workers going up?				
e)	Protective handrails arranged around floor openings				
17.	CONFINED SPACE				
a)	Work Permit obtained from requisite authority				
b)	Test for toxic gas and sufficient availability of oxygen conducted & status				
c)	Supervisor present at site & at least one person outside the confined space for monitoring deputed				
d)	Availability of safe means of entry, exit and ventilation (register for entry & exit maintained)				
e)	Fire extinguisher and first-aid facility ensured				
f)	Lighting provision made by using 24V Lamp				
g)	Proper usage of PPEs ensured				
18.	RADIOGRAPHY				
a)	Proper storage and handling of source as per BARC/ AERB guidelines (authorized radiographer available)				
b)	Work permit obtained				

Safety walk-through performer (Name & Signature).....

FORMAT NO. : HSE-1 REV 0

(Sheet 6 of 6)

SL. NO.	ITEM	Satisfactory / Yes	Non satisfactory /No	Remarks	Action
c)	Cordoning of the area done				
d)	Use of appropriate PPE's ensured				
e)	HSE training to workers/supervisors imparted during the fortnight (indicate topic)				
f)	Minimum occupancy of workplace ensured				
19.	HEALTH CHECKS				
a)	All Workers medically examined and found be fit for working at heights (slinging, rigging, painting etc.) in confined space in excavation / trenching in shot blasting				
b)	Availability of First Aid box with contents				
c)	Proper sanitation at site, office and labour camps				
d)	Arrangement of medical facilities.				
e)	Measures for dealing with illness at site & labour camps.				
f)	Availability of Potable drinking water for workmen & staff.				
g)	Provision of crèches for children.				
h)	Stand by vehicle / ambulance available for evacuation of injured				
20.	ENVIRONMENT				
a)	Chemical and Other Effluents properly disposed				
b)	Cleaning liquid of pipes disposed off properly				
c)	Seawater used for hydro-testing disposed off as per agreed procedure				
d)	Lubricant Waste/ Engine oils properly disposed				
e)	Waste from Canteen, offices, sanitation etc. disposed properly				
f)	Disposal of surplus earth, stripping materials, Oily rags and combustible materials done properly				
g)	Green belt protection				

Safety walk-through performer (Name & Signature) .....

FORMAT NO. : HSE-2 REV 0

(Sheet 1 of 3)

ACCIDENT / INCIDENT REPORT

(To be submitted by Contractor after every Incident / Accident within 24 hours to EIL/ Owner)

Report No.: _____ **Date**: _____

Project site: _____ **Name of work:** _____

Contractor's name: _____ Contractor's Job Engineer (name) _____

Non-disabling injury (Non-LTA)	Hospitalized but resumed duty before end of 48 hrs	
Disabling injury (other LTA)	Hospitalized & failed to resume duty within next 48 hrs	
Fatal (LTA):	Death / Expiry	
First Aid case (non LTA)	Resume duty after first aid	

Name of the injured: _____ Father's name of victim: _____

Sub Contractor's Name: .....

Gate Pass No.: ..... Age: _____Yrs. Victim's medical fitness exam. (Pre-empl.) date: _____

Date & time of Accident / Incident: _____

Names of Witnesses: (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

Profession of victim:

Bar bender		Carpenter		Meson	
Fitter		Helper		Gas cutter	
Grinder		Welder		Electrician	
Driver		Rigger		M/c. operator	
Engineer		Manager		Other/ specify	

Qualification

No formal education		Non-Matriculate		Matriculate	
Graduate		Post- grad		Other/specify	

Job Experience

NIL		Less than 2 yrs		2-5 yrs	
5-10 yrs		11-15 yrs		15 years and above	

Location where the incident happened: _____

_____

FORMAT NO. : HSE-2 REV 0

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Activity / Works that were continuing during incident / accident: -

Excavation		Demolition		Concrete carrying	
Concrete pouring		Transportation of materials (manually)		Transportation of materials (mechanically)	
Work on or adjacent to water		Work at height (+2.0 mts)		Scaffold preparation	
Scaffold dismantling		Piling works		Welding	
Grinding		Gas-cutting		Pipe fit-ups & fabrication	
Structural fabrications		Machine works		Hydro-testing works	
Electrical works		Erection activities		Other/specify	

What exactly the victim was doing just before the incident / accident? .....

.....

.....

Nature of injury:

Bruise or Contusion		Abrasion (superficial wound)		Sprains or strains	
Cut or Laceration		Puncture or Open wound		Burn	
Inhalation of toxic or Poisonous fumes or gases		Absorption		Amputation	
Fracture		Other/specify			

Parts of body involved in incident / accident

Head		Face		Eyes	
Throat		Arm (above wrist)		Hand (including wrist)	
Fingers		Truck (Abdomen / Back / Chest / Shoulder)		Throat	
Leg (above ankle)		Foot (incl. ankle)		Toes	
Multiple				Other/specify	

Accident type:

Struck against		Struck by		Fall from Elevation	
Fall on same level		caught in		caught under	
caught in between		Rubbed or abraded		Contact with (Electricity)	
Contact with (Temp./ extremes)		Contact with chemicals or oils		Vehicle accident	
Other/specify					

FORMAT NO. : HSE-2 REV 0

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Medical Aid provided:- (indicate specific aids / treatment etc.)

……

……..

Actions taken to prevent recurrence of similar incident / accident: ……

……

……

……

……

……

……..

Intimation to local authorities (Dist. Collector / Local Police Station / ESI authority): Yes / No / NA.

If yes, to whom ……..

Safety Officer
(Signature and Name)
Stamp of Contractor

Site Head / Resident Construction Manager
(Signature and Name)

To : Owner
: RCM/Site-in-charge EIL (3 copies)
→ Divisional Head (Constn.) through RCM
→ Project Manager, EIL, through RCM

FORMAT NO. : HSE-3 REV 0

(Sheet 1 of 5)

SUPPLEMENTARY INCIDENT / ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT
TICK THE APPROPRIATE ONE AS APPLICABLE (furnish within 72 hours)

Supplementary to Incident / Accident Report No: _____ (Copy enclosed)

Report No.: _____ **Date:** _____

Project site: _____ **Name of work:** _____

Contractor's name: _____ Contractor's Job Engineer (name) _____

Non-disabling injury (Non-LTA)	Hospitalized but resumed duty before end of 48 hrs	
Disabling injury (other LTA)	Hospitalized & failed to resume duty within next 48 hrs	
Fatal (LTA):	Death / Expiry	
First Aid case (non LTA)	Resume duty after first aid	

Name of the injured: _____ Father's name of victim: _____

Sub Contractor's Name: .....

Gate Pass No.:..... Age: _____Yrs. Victim's medical fitness exam. (Pre-empl.) date: _____

Date & time of Accident / Incident: _____

Names of Witnesses: (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

Profession of victim:

Bar bender		Carpenter		Meson	
Fitter		Helper		Gas cutter	
Grinder		Welder		Electrician	
Driver		Rigger		M/c. operator	
Engineer		Manager		Other/specify	

Qualification

No formal education		Non-Matriculate		Matriculate	
Graduate		Post- grad		Other/specify	

Job Experience

NIL		Less than 2 yrs		2-5 yrs	
5-10 yrs		11-15 yrs		15 years and above	

Location where the incident happened: _____

_____

FORMAT NO. : HSE-3 REV 0

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Activity / Works that were continuing during incident / accident: -

Excavation		Demolition		Concrete carrying	
Concrete pouring		Transportation of materials (manually)		Transportation of materials (mechanically)	
Work on or adjacent to water		Work at height (+2.0 mts)		Scaffold preparation	
Scaffold dismantling		Piling works		Welding	
Grinding		Gas-cutting		Pipe fit-ups & fabrication	
Structural fabrications		Machine works		Hydro-testing works	
Electrical works		Erection activities		Other/specify	

What exactly the victim was doing just before the incident / accident? .....

.....

.....

Particular of tools & tackles being used and condition of the same after incident/accident:

.....

.....

Description of Incident/Accident (How the incident was caused):

.....

.....

.....

Nature of injury:

Bruise or Contusion		Abrasion (superficial wound)		Sprains or strains	
Cut or Laceration		Puncture or Open wound		Burn	
Inhalation of toxic or Poisonous fumes or gases		Absorption		Amputation	
Fracture		Other/specify			

Parts of body involved in incident / accident

Head		Face		Eyes	
Throat		Arm (above wrist)		Hand (including wrist)	
Fingers		Truck (Abdomen / Back / Chest / Shoulder)		Throat	
Leg (above ankle)		Foot (incl. ankle)		Toes	
Multiple				Other/specify	

FORMAT NO. : HSE-3 REV 0

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Accident type:

Struck against		Struck by		Fall from Elevation	
Fall on same level		caught in		caught under	
caught in between		Rubbed or abraded		Contact with (Electricity)	
Contact with (Temp./ extremes)		Contact with chemicals or oils		Vehicle accident	
Other/specify					

Name & Designation of person who provided First-Aid to the victim: .....

Name & Telephone number of Hospital where the victim was treated _____

Mode of transport used for transporting victim – Ambulance / Private car / Tempo / Truck / Others

How much time taken to shift the injured person to Hospital _____

In case of FATAL incident, indicate clearly the BOCW Registration No. of the victim/ Company .....

Comments of Medical Practitioner, who treated / attended the victim/injured (attached / described here) _____

What actions are taken for investigation of the incident, please indicate clearly – (Video film / Photography / Measurements taken etc. .....)

Immediate cause (Please tick the right applicable) –

Hazardous methods or procedures inadequately guarded		Poor housekeeping		Inadequate or improper PPE	
Environmental hazards (excess noise/ space constraint/ inadequate ventilation)		improper illumination/ Moving on oval surface		Working on dangerous equipment	

FORMAT NO.: HSE-3 REV 0

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Failure to secure		Horse-play		Failure to use PPE	
Inattention to surroundings		Improper use of hands & body-parts		By-passing safety devices	
Unsafe mixing or placement of tools & tackles		Bypassing standard procedures		Failure in communication	
Operating without authority		Improper use of equipment or tools & tackles		drug or alcoholic influence	
excessive haste		Others(specify)			

Basic cause

Over confidence		Impulsiveness		over-exertion	
Faulty judgement or poor understanding		Failing to keep attention constantly		Nervousness & Fear	
Fatigue		Defective vision		Ill health or sickness	
Slow reaction		Others(specify)			

Root cause

Inadequate Engg		Improper Design		Inadequate Planning & organization	
Inadequate knowledge		Inadequate skill		Inadequate training	
Inadequate supervision		Improper work procedure		Inadequate compliance with standard	
Substandard performance		Inadequate maintenance		Improper inspection	
Others(specify)					

Loss of man days and impact on site works, (if any) –

_____

Remarks from Contractor's Safety Officer/ Engineer –

Was the victim performing relevant tasks for which he was engaged /employed? Yes / No

Was the Supervisor present on work-site during the incident? Yes / No

Have the causes of incident rightly identified? Yes / No

Cause of Accident was_____

FORMAT NO. : HSE-3 REV 0

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Remedial measures recommended by **Safety Officer of Contractor** for avoiding similar incident in future :

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.....

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Intimation to local authorities (Dist. Collector / Local Police Station / ESI authority): Yes / No / NA.

If yes, to whom .....

.....

Safety Officer
(Signature and Name)

Site Head / Resident Construction Manager
(Signature and Name)
Stamp of Contractor

To : Owner
: RCM / Site-in-charge of EIL (3 copies)
→ Divisional Head (Constn.) through RCM
→ Project Manager EIL, through RCM

FORMAT NO. : HSE-4 REV 0

NEAR MISS INCIDENT/ DANGEROUS OCCURRENCE SUGGESTED PROFORMA
(to be submitted within 24 hours)

- **Near Miss** : Human injury escaped & no damage to property, equipment or interruption to work.
- **Dangerous Occurrence**: Damage to property, equipment or interruption of work, but not resulting in personal injury/ illness, e.g. Fire incident, collapse of structure, crane failure, etc.

Report No.: _____

Name of Site: _____ Date: _____

Name of work: _____ Contractor: _____

Incident reported by :

Date & Time of Incident :

Location :

Brief description of incident

Probable cause of incident

Suggested corrective action

Steps taken to avoid recurrence Yes ☐ No ☐

To : Owner
: RCM/Site-in-charge EIL (3 copies)
→ Divisional Head (Constn.) through RCM
→ Project Manager EIL, through RCM

FORMAT NO. : HSE-5 REV 1

MONTHLY HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL (HSE) REPORT

(To be submitted by each Contractor)

Actual work start Date: _____ For the Month of: _____

Project: _____ Report No: _____

Name of the Contractor: _____ Status as on : _____

Name of Work : _____ Job No : _____

(Contractor in consultation with EIL shall generate the reports through web based package(www3.eil.co.in/eilhse)only.

ITEM		UPTO PREVIOUS MONTH	THIS MONTH	CUMULATIVE
1) Average number of Staff & Workmen (average daily headcount, not man days)				
2)Total Man-hours worked				
3) Number of Induction programmes conducted				
4) Number of HSE meetings organized at site				
5) Number of HSE awareness programmes conducted at site				
6) Number of Tool Box Talks conducted				
7) Number of Lost Time Accidents (LTA)	Fatal			
	Other LTA			
8) Number of Loss Time Injuries (LTI)	Fatalities			
	Other LTI			
9) Number of Non-Loss Time Accidents				
10) Number of First Aid Cases				
11) Number of Near Miss Incidents				
12) No. of unsafe acts/ practices detected				
13) No. of disciplinary actions taken against staff/ workmen				
14) Man-days lost due to accidents				
15) LTA Free man-hours i.e. LTA free man-hours counted from the Last LTA (enter date: .....)				
16) Frequency Rate (No. of LTA per 2 lacs man-hours worked)				
17) Severity Rate (No. of man days lost per 2 lacs man-hours worked)				
18) Loss Time Injury Frequency (No. of LTI per 2 lacs man-hours worked)				
19) No. of activities for which HIRAC completed				
20) No. of incentives/ awards given				
21) No. of occasions on which penalty imposed by EIL/ Owner				
22) No. of Audits conducted				
23) No. of pending NCs in above Audits				
24) Compensation cases raised with Insurance				
25) Compensation cases resolved and paid to workmen				
26) No of Vehicular Accident cases				
27) No of fire/Explosion cases				
28) Whether workmen compensation policy taken			Yes	No
29) Whether workmen compensation policy is valid			Yes	No
30) Whether workmen registered under ESI Act, as applicable			Yes	No
31) Whether HIRAC Register prepared and updated			Yes	No
32) Whether Environment Aspect Impact Register prepared and updated			Yes	No
33) Whether Legal Register prepared and updated			Yes	No
Remarks, if any				

Date:

Prepared by Safety Officer (Signature and Name)

Approved by Site Head / Resident Construction Manager (Signature and Name)

To : - OWNER

- RCM EIL (2 copies)

FORMAT NO. : HSE-6 REV 0

PERMIT FOR WORKING AT HEIGHTS (ABOVE 2.0 METER)

(In duplicate to be issued daily for site and for office)

Permit No…….. Name of Main Contractor……

Name of work executing agency / sub agency / vendor ……

Date…… Exact Location of work……

Nature of work …….. Duration of work (from) …… (to) ……

Number of workers covered within this permit ……

(*List enclosed with name & gate pass numbers.*)

Sl. No.	Items / Subjects	Status of compliance (Yes / No)	
1	Work areas / Equipments inspected		
2	Work area cordoned off		
3	Adequate lighting is provided		
4	Precautions against public traffic taken		
5	Concerned persons in & around have been alerted & cautioned		
6	Hazards / risks involved in routine / non-routine task assessed and control measures have been implemented at specific task		
7	ELCB provided for electrical connection & found working		
8	Ladder safely attached / fixed		
9	Scaffoldings are checked and TAGs are found used correctly		
10	Working platforms are provided and are found sound /safe for use		
11	Safe access & egress arrangements (e.g. ladders, fall arresters, life-lines etc.) are satisfactorily incorporated		
12	a. Openings on platform / floors are effectively cordoned / covered		
	b. Safety Nets are provided wherever required		
13	Use of following safety gadgets by people working at area under this permit, is checked and found satisfactory - Safety helmet Safety harness (full body) with double lanyard Safety Shoes Safety gloves Safety goggles		
14	Housekeeping of work area found satisfactorily tidy / clean & clear		
15	Adequate measures have been taken for works being continued at the ground level, when simultaneous works are permitted overhead at that very location.		
16	Materials are not thrown from heights on to ground		
17	Medical examination of workers are made & found satisfactory		
18	Responsible job engineer / supervisor found physically present at work spot for overall administration of work as well as safety of people.		

Above items have been checked & compliance has been found in place. Hence work is permitted to start / continue at the above-mentioned location. Work shall not start till identified lapses are rectified.

Additional Precautions, if any ……

……

Work Permit issued by
Contractor Engineer/ RCM

Verification By
Contractor Safety Officer

AT THE END OF THE DAY/WORK:

All works at height are completed & workmen have returned safely from work location at (time) …….. (date) ……

(Sig. Contractor Engineer)

FORMAT NO. : HSE-7 REV 0

CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PERMIT

Project site _____ Sr. No. _____
Name of the work _____ Date _____
Name of Contractor _____ Nature of work _____
Exact location of work _____

Safety Requirements POSITIVE ISOLATION OF THE VESSEL IS MANDATORY

(A) Has the equipment been ?

Y	NR		Y	NR		Y	NR	
☐	☐	Isolated from power/steam/air	☐	☐	water flushed &/or steamed	☐	☐	radiation sources removed
☐	☐	isolated from liquid or gases	☐	☐	Man ways open & ventilated	☐	☐	proper lighting provided
☐	☐	depressurized &/or drained	☐	☐	cont. inert gas flow arranged	☐	☐	
☐	☐	blanked/ blinded/ disconnected	☐	☐	adequately cooled	☐	☐	

(B) Expected Residual Hazards

☐	☐	lack of O_2	☐	☐	combustible gas/ liquid	☐	☐	H_2S / toxic gases
☐	☐	corrosive chemicals	☐	☐	pyrophoric iron / scales	☐	☐	electricity / static
☐	☐	heat/ steam / frost	☐	☐	high humidity	☐	☐	ionizing radiation
☐	☐		☐	☐		☐	☐	

(C) Protection Measures

☐	☐	gloves	☐	☐	ear plug / muff	☐	☐	goggles / face shield
☐	☐	protective clothing	☐	☐	dust / gas / air line mask	☐	☐	personal gas alarm
☐	☐	grounded air duct/ blower/ AC	☐	☐	attendant with SCBA/air mask	☐	☐	rescue equipment/ team
☐	☐	Fire fighting arrangements	☐	☐	safety harness & lifeline	☐	☐	communication equipment
☐	☐		☐	☐		☐	☐	

Authorization / Renewal (It is safe to enter the confined space)

	No. of persons allowed	Name of persons allowed	Signature			Time		Signature
			Contractor's Supervisor	Contractor's Safety Officer		From	To	Workman

Permit Closure :

(A) Entry ☐ was closed ☐ stopped ☐ will continue on .....

(B) ☐ Site left in a safe condition ☐ Housekeeping done

(C) Multilock ☐ removed ☐ key transferred
☐ Ensured all men have come out ☐ Man-ways barricaded

Remarks, if any:

FORMAT NO. : HSE-8 REV 0

RADIATION WORK PERMIT

Project :
Name of the work :
Name of site contractor :

Sr. No. :
Date :
Job No. :

Location of work :

Source strength :

Cordoned distance (m) :

Name of Radiography agency :

Approved by Owner/EIL ☐

No. of workers engaged :
(*List enclosed with name & gate pass numbers.*)

The following items have been checked &compliance shall be ensured during currency of the permit:

S. No.	Item description	Done
	Safety regulations as per BARC/AERB ensured while source in use/in transit & during storage	
	Area cordoned off / safe working platform provided	
	Lighting arrangements for working during nights ensured	
	Warning signs/ flash lights installed	
	Cold work permit taken (if applicable)	
	PPEs like film badges, dosimeters used	

Additional precautions, if any _____

(Radiography Agency's BARC/AERB authorized Supervisor)

Permission is granted.

Permit is valid from _____ AM/PM _____ Date to _____ AM/PM _____ Date

(Signature of permit issuing authority of site contractor)
Name: Designation: Date:

Permit renewal:

Permit extended upto		Additional precautions required, if any	Sign. of issuing authority with date (of site contractor)	
Date	Time			

Work completed/ stopped/ area cleared at _____ Hrs of Date _____
(Sign. of permit issuing authority)

Name & Signature of site contractor:

FORMAT NO. : HSE-9 REV 0

DEMOLISHING/DISMANTLING WORK PERMIT

Project : Sr.No. :
Name of the work : Date :
Name of contractor : Job No. :

Name of sub-contractor : No. of workers to be engaged:
(*List enclosed with name & gate pass numbers.*)

Line No./ Equipment No./ Structure to be dismantled :

Location details of dismantling/ demolition with sketch : (clearly indicate the area)

The following items have been checked &compliance shall be ensured during currency of the permit:

S. No.	Item description	Done	Not Applicable
	Services like power, gas supply, water, etc. disconnected	☐	☐
	Dismantling/ Demolishing method reviewed & approved	☐	☐
	Usage of appropriate PPEs ensured	☐	☐
	Precautions taken for neighbouring structures	☐	☐
	First-Aid arrangements made	☐	☐
	Fire fighting arrangements ensured	☐	☐
	Precautions taken for blasting	☐	☐

(Contractor's Supervisor) (Contractor's Safety Officer)

Permission is granted.

(Permit issuing authority)

Name :
Date :

Completion report :

Dismantling/ Demolishing is completed on _____ Date at _____ Hrs.

Materials/ debris transported to identified location ☐ Tagging completed (as applicable) ☐

Services like power, gas supply, water, etc. restored ☐

(Permit issuing authority)

CONTRACTOR's NAME

FORMAT NO. : HSE-10 REV 0

DAILY SAFETY CHECKLIST

(To make use of before start of day's work)

Project :
Name of the work :
Name of contractor :

Sr. No. :
Date :
Job No. :

Description of Job decided to perform : -

- **Use of PPE / Safety Gadgets**

Sl. No	PPEs	Compliance (Yes / No)	Sl. No	PPEs	Compliance (Yes / No)
1	Safety Helmets		6	Face Shield	
2	Safety Shoes		7	Full body harness	
3	Hand Gloves		8	Fall Arrest System	
4	Dust Musk		9	Safety net	
5	Safety Goggles		10	Horizontal life-line made of steel wire, (dia not less than 8.0 mm.)	

(Serial No. 1 & 2 are compulsory for everyone. Specify & ensure use of other safety gadgets as required for the job)

- **Identify following important unsafe conditions: -**

Sl. No	Conditions	Yes / No
1	Access to work site / emergency escape clear	
2	Soil / Loose earth kept away from excavated pit / slope / ladder provided	
3	Electrical wire / welding lead lying entangled on ground / welding m/c. booth accessible	
4	Elevated work platform / open ends are protected	
5	Ground area cordoned off before lifting works or erection at height / ground area checked & cordoned-off before start of height works	
6	Structural members / erected pipes / wooden boards/pieces etc. are safely anchored at heights and are not likely to fall down on people when working beneath	
7	Rope ladders tied-up on tall steel structures, long before are removed to get rid of their use	
8	Any Other	

- **Indicate actions taken, if status of any of the above items is found "No"**

  .....
  .....

- **Specific Safety guidelines / precautions, if any** (communicated thro' TBT)

  .....
  .....

- **Above conditions and PPE compliances are checked by undersigned and correct status are indicated after verification**

Inspected by
Contractor Engineer

Verification By
Contractor Safety Officer

FORMAT NO. : HSE-11 REV 0

(Sheet 1 of 2)

HOUSEKEEPING ASSESSMENT& COMPLIANCE

Project :
Name of the work :
Name of contractor :
Name of contractor : Fortnightly

Sr. No. :
Date :
Job No. :

Sl. No.	Subjects of Review	Satisfactory/ Yes	Non-satisfactory/ No	Remarks	Action
1.	Cleanliness at the Main entry / access of site				
2.	Ground condition / floor areas free from water-logging / oil spillage				
3.	Ground & elevated floors free from rubbish / wastes / accumulated debris / scraps.				
4.	Manholes / openings are covered / fenced				
5.	Trenches are barricaded / walkways are in place				
6.	Drains are cleaned / not choked / not occupied by dumped materials				
7.	Sufficient CAUTION boards / instructions displayed				
8.	Construction machinery are maintained & parked in orderly manner.				
9.	Movement of site people are not obstructed because of dumping / storing of construction materials				
10.	Access/ egress to Electrical Distribution Boards/ Panels clear from wires / cables / earth-strips etc.				
11.	Electrical panel rooms / sheds / MCC / Control rooms / Substations etc. are clean & tidy and not used for storing dress / clothes, tiffin-box or bicycles.				
12.	Passage behind Elec. panels are free for access				
13.	Fire extinguishers / fire-buckets are accessible without any difficulty.				
14.	Stair-steps, platforms & landings are clear & tidy				
15.	Sheds / rooms & work areas have got sufficient illumination as well as ventilation.				
16.	Cables / Wires / welding leads are routed / hanged appropriately & are not creating unsafe condition.				
17.	Stacking / storing of insulation materials or their packing.				
18.	Removal or cleanliness of left-over sand, concrete, brick-bats, insulation-materials, excess earth, wastes etc.				
19.	Storing / stacking of sand, metal chips, re-bars, steel pipes, valves, fittings etc.				
20.	One escape route at ground & minimum two escape routes at elevation available.				

FORMAT NO. : HSE-11 REV 0

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Sl. No.	Subjects of Review	Satisfactory/ Yes	Non-satisfactory/ No	Remarks	Action
21.	Captions / Posters / Slogans on various safety instructions are displayed legibly in local language				
22.	Cable trenches are water-free or regular arrangement for taking out accumulated water exists.				
23.	Windows of rooms / offices are regularly cleaned				
24.	Facilities for cycle sheds, drinking water, washing, rest-rooms etc. are maintained in tidy manner.				
25.	Toilet, Urinals, Canteen / kitchen / pantry etc. are maintained & free from obnoxious smell.				
26.	Construction tools / tackles are stored systematically - the items are tagged / tested / certified by competent third party.				
27.	Sufficient numbers of Dust-bins / Waste-bins found at site and are regularly emptied.				

Additional remarks, if any -

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.....

.....

Inspected by
Contractor Engineer

Verification By
Contractor Safety Officer

FORMAT NO. : HSE-12 REV 0

INSPECTION OF TEMPORARY ELECTRICAL BOOTH / INSTALLATION

Project :
Name of the work :
Name of contractor :
Sub Station No:/Booth No

Sr. No. :
Date :
Job No. :
Location:

SL NO	SUBJECTS	OBSERVATION (YES /NO)	ACTION TAKEN
1	Switchboards installed properly are in order and protected from rain & water-logging.		
2	Adequate illumination provided for switchboard operation during night hours & the lamps are protected from direct human contact.		
3	Voltage ratings, DANGER signs, Shock-Treatment-Chart displayed in the installation / booth		
4	Fire extinguisher (DCP or CO_2) & Sand Bucket kept in close vicinity of Switchboards		
5	Valid License & Competent Electrician / Wireman available & name/ license no. displayed at booth / installation.		
6	General housekeeping in & around booth / installation found in order.		
7	Cable-route-markers for U/G cables provided.		
8	Monthly inspection report of Electrical hand tools available in booth / installation.		
9	Insulated Mat provided in front of Elec. Panels.		
10	Rubber hand gloves available/ used by Electricians		
11	Availability of CAUTION boards for shutdown & / or repairing works.		
12	All incoming & outgoing feeders have proper MCCB / HRC fuses / Switches.		
13	Switchboards "earthed" at two distinctly isolated locations.		
14	Switchboards have adequate operating space at the front face & at the rear face too.		
15	All connections provided through 30mA ELCB.		
16	Testing records of all ELCBs available at site		
17	Only industrial type plugs & sockets are used.		
18	Temporary connections are 3-core double insulated & free from cuts & joints and 3rd core is earthed at both ends		
19	Socket boards are properly mounted on stand & protected from water ingress.		
20	Electrical equipments operating above 250V have two earthing / double earthing.		
21	All incoming / outgoing cables are properly glanded & terminated with "lugs".		
22	Switch-boards are of industrial variety / type.		
23	Sketch for installation / connection (SLD) made & pasted& other safety labels/display boards		
24	Labeling of incoming / outgoing feeders made.		
25	All hand lamps are protected from direct contact.		
26	All electrical cable / joints are in safe condition		

Inspected by
Contractor Engineer

Verification By
Contractor Safety Officer

FORMAT NO. : HSE-13 REV 0

(Sheet 1 of 2)

INSPECTION FOR SCAFFOLDING

Project : Sr. No. :
Name of the work : Date :
Name of contractor : Job No. :

Sl. No	Description	Yes	No	N.A	Actions taken
1	Whether work permit is obtained to take up work at height above 1.5 Mts?				
2	Whether atmospheric condition is "stormy" or "raining" and works at heights have been permitted?				
3	Whether steel pipes scaffoldings are used for units /off-site areas?				
4	Whether scaffolding has been erected on rigid/firm/leveled surfaces / ground? Whether "foot-seals" or "base-plates" are used beneath the up-rights (vertical steel pipes)				
5	Whether scaffold construction is as per IS specification with toe-board and hand-rails (top-rail as well as mid-rail)?				
6	Whether distance between two successive up-rights are less than 2.5 Mts (height of scaffold & load carrying capacity governs the distance between two uprights)				
7	Whether all uprights are extended at least 900 mm above the top most working platform (to enable fitting of handrails)?				
8	Whether vertical distance of two successive ledgers is satisfactory? (*varying between 1.3 Mts. To 2.1 Mts)*				
9	Whether the peripheral areas of working at height are cordoned-off? (for avoiding accident to people arising out of dropped / deflected materials)				
10	Whether platform is provided? Is it safely approachable?				
11	Whether end of scaffold platform / board are extended beyond transoms? (125mm to 150 mm)				
12	Whether CE / IS approved quality and worthy conditioned full-body safety harness (with double lanyard & karabiners) are used while working at heights?				
13	Whether life-line of safety harness is anchored to an independent secured support capable of withstanding load of a falling person?				
14	Whether the area around the scaffold is cordoned off to prohibit the entry of unauthorized person / vehicle?				
15	Whether clamps used are of good condition, of adequate strength and free from defects?				
16	Whether ladder is placed at secured and leveled surface?				
17	Whether water-pass and oil-spills are avoided around the scaffold structure?				
18	Whether ladder is extended 1.5mts. above the landing point at height?				
19	Whether more than one access/egress provided to the scaffold?				
20	Whether ladder used are of adequate length and overlapping of short ladders avoided?				
21	Whether metallic ladders are placed much away from near-by electrical transmission line?				
22	Whether rungs of ladder are inspected and found in good order?				
23	Whether fall-arresters provided on both the access/egress routes?				
24	Whether diagonal (cross) bracings are provided at regular interval on the scaffold?				
25	Whether working platform on the scaffold has been made free from "jolt" or "gap"?				
26	Whether tools or materials are removed after completion of the day's job at heights?				
27	Whether a valid Permit for Work (PFW) is obtained before taking up work over asbestos or fragile roof?				
28	Whether sufficient precaution is taken while working on fragile roof?				

FORMAT NO. : HSE-13 REV 0

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Sl. No	Description	Yes	No	N. A	Actions taken
29	Whether provision is made to arrange duck ladder, crawling board for working on fragile roof?				
30	Whether scaffold has been inspected by qualified civil engineers prior to their use?				
31	Whether the scaffolding has been designed for the load to be borne by the same?				
32	Whether the erection and dismantling of the scaffolding is being done by trained persons and under adequate supervision?				
33	Whether safety net with proper working arrangement and life-line has been provided?				
34	Whether TAGS (Green for acceptable and Red for incomplete/unsafe scaffolds) are used on scaffolds?				
35	Whether sufficient illumination is provided in and around the scaffold and access?				
36	Whether emergency rescue / response arrangements are made in place				

Inspected by
Contractor Engineer

Verification By
Contractor Safety Officer

FORMAT NO. : HSE-14 REV 0

(sheet 1 of 2)

PERMIT FOR ERECTION / MODIFICATION & DISMANTLING OF SCAFFOLDING

Project :
Name of the work :
Name of contractor :
Nature of activities :

Sr. No. :
Date :
Job No. :
Duration: From.....To.....

SL. No.	SUBJECTS / ITEMS	DONE	NOT DONE	REMARKS
1	Specific task of Erection / Modification / Dismantling of scaffolds, identified & TAGGED accordingly (before as well as after carrying-out jobs).			
2	People engaged in doing the job are identified & are certified by Job Engineer of Main Contractor as experienced / trained.			Names to be noted
3	Concerned persons are alerted by the Job Engineer of Main Contractor in connection with possible hazards & what the workmen MUST do / MUST not do.			
4	Verification by Job Engineer of Main Contractor made for confirming that all persons permitted to carry-out the jobs are making use of Helmet, Safety Shoes, Goggles, Gloves & Double lanyard safety harness and other relevant PPEs.			
5	Area of work is effectively cordoned-off / barricaded / illuminated.			
6	For taking-up / lowering down Scaffolding members / clamps / couplings etc. appropriate ropes / pulleys/ chains etc. have been arranged for use (not to throw any item) & the same have been verified as "fit for purpose".			
7	Items / members of scaffold, being lowered are removed from the area & stacked correctly.			
8	Ropes, chains, pulley blocks etc. being used for lifting or lowering scaffold items, are inspected by the Job Engineer & their certifications as well as physical conditions have been found O.K, before signing this PERMIT.			
9	Safety Net / Life-line / Fall Arresters etc. are arranged in position and Job Engineer has found working conditions favourable for activities to start.			
10	Scaffold erection or dismantling tasks are being supervised by Experienced Engineer / Competent person.			
11	Only competent & experienced people have been selected / engaged in Scaffolding erection, modification or dismantling tasks.			
12	Adequate & effective actions for traffic and movement of people around the cordoned-off area taken to avoid inadvertent incident			
13	Working platforms are protected with handrails & toe-boards.			
14	Access & Exit (for reach & escape) are safe for use by people.			
15	Tools, tackles to be used for above jobs are verified by job Engineers of Main contractor as genuinely good and tied-up at height (to prevent their fall).			
16	Site important Telephone Nos. are made known to everyone			
17	SOP (Safe Operating Procedure) for the specific task is made & followed too.			
18	Emergency vehicle has been arranged at work locations.			

- This permit for work shall be available at specific work location all the time.
- After completion of work, permit shall be returned to safety cell of main contractor, without fail.
- This Permit shall be issued maximum upto (Monday to Sunday).
- Additional Precautions, if any

  .....
- **ACCORD OF PERMISSION** (to be ticked) - YES ( ) / NO ( )

Inspected by
Contractor Engineer

Verification By
Contractor Safety Officer

FORMAT NO. : HSE-14 REV 0

(sheet 2of 2)

Everyday Site working conditions & performance of workmen shall be assessed / checked by Contractor Site Engr. and Safety Officer shall verify the same.

	Name / Sign.	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Site Engr.								
Safety Off.								

FORMAT NO. : HSE-15 REV 0

PERMIT FOR HEAVY LIFT / CRITCAL ERECTION

Project :
Name of the work :
Name of contractor :
Nature of activities :
Location of work :
Equipment/Structure to be erected:

Sr. No. :
Date :
Job No. :
Duration: From.....To.....
Name /Type of crane :
Wt. of equipment/ structure to be erected :

SL. NO.	Description of Item	COMPLIANCE STATUS			Remarks
		Yes	No	Not applicable	
1	Is the crane type suitable for lift or as per erection procedure?				
2	Is the crane have the correct number of counterweights fitted?				
3	Availability of Load Certification of crane from authorized agency.				
4	Is the load chart of crane available in carne cabin/or with Crane operator?				
5	Is the device to check the Wind speed in crane is working? Is the safety features in crane are working?				
6	Availability of Load certification of slings and other accessories from authorized agency				
7	Availability of Licensee/certificate for crane operator from authorized agency.				
8	Availability of approved HIRAC for the subject activities.				
9	Availability of approved erection/rigging procedures.				
10	Availability of temporary gratings/ platforms for critical lifting(as applicable)				
11	Tool Box conducted before erection?				
12	Has the area been cordoned off?				
13	Are the authorized persons during erection are identified?				
14	Does each person identified for erection understand their roles and responsibilities?				
15	Is the ground on which crane will rest or outrigger support are correct?				
16	Is hard stand requirement (if any) complied?				
17	Is the communication system (viz. walkie talkies, etc. are working properly?				
18	If more than one crane is lifting the load, is an Intermediate rigger will supervise the lift?				
19	If there is other obstruction within the operating radius of the crane, have correct precautions been taken to prevent collision?				
20	All the persons are wearing the requisite PPE?				

Inspected & Issued by
Contractor Engineer/RCM

Verification By
Contractor Safety Officer

FORMAT NO. : HSE-16 REV 0

PERMIT FOR ENERGY ISOLATION & DE-ISOLATION

Project :
Name of the work :
Name of contractor :

Sr. No. :
Date :
Job No. :

ENERGY ISOLATION PERMIT

- Clearance required from: …….. Hrs …… Date To …….. Hrs …… Date
- Name of equipment/ energy source etc. ……
- Nature of job to be done: ……
- Area: …… Location: ……

PERMIT VALIDATION	PERFORMING AUTHORITY
I hereby authorize the ……..personnel (performer) to isolate the above equipment/energy source from all sources of power and handover the equipment/energy source for maintenance/repair. Issuing authority Area –Incharge/RCM Signature: Date: Name:	The work and precautions will be carried out under my overall responsibility.(Testing/execution engineer) Signature: Date: Name:

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR CLEARANCE	NORMALISING AFTER CLEARANCE
1. Notify workers of intent to de- energize ☐ 2. Obtain lock, tag or locking/tagging devices ☐ 3. Shut down, de-energize, dissipate any residual energies. ☐ 4. Apply lock ,tag and locking and/or tagging devices ☐ 5. *Any other job specific precautions ☐ 6. Verify effectiveness of lockout by attempting to restart. ☐ 7. Proper PPE is ensured ☐ I certify that the energy source mentioned above is isolated from all sources and is safe to start the work. Tag No: …… Lock No: …… Issuing authority Area –Incharge /RCM Signature: Date: Name: **(*to be included by contractor in consultation with EIL/owner)**	1. Notify workers of intent to re- energize ☐ 2. Conduct visual inspection to confirm that the danger zone is clear of workers ☐ 3. Conduct visual inspection to confirm that tools, equipment's danger zone is clear of workers ☐ 4. Reposition the safety devices (interlocks, valves, guards, covers, sensors, as applicable, etc.) ☐ 5. *Any other job specific normalizing details ☐ 6. Remove lock, tag and locking and/or tagging devices. ☐ 7. Re-energize. ☐ 8. Confirm system is operating properly & safely. I certify that the energy source mentioned above is isolated from all sources and is safe to start the work. Tag No: …… Lock No: …… Issuing authority Area –Incharge /RCM Signature: Date: Name: **(*to be included by contractor in consultation with EIL/owner)**

ENERGY DE-ISOLATION PERMIT

PERMIT VALIDATION	PERFORMING AUTHORITY
I hereby authorize the ……..personnel (performer) to de- isolate the above equipment/energy source from all sources of power and handover the equipment/energy source for normal operation.. Issuing authority Area –Incharge/RCM Signature: Date: Name:	I hereby certify that the equipment/energy source mentioned above has been de-isolated and is ready for normal operation. (Testing/execution engineer) Signature: Date: Name: Countersigned by Issuing authority

FORMAT NO. : HSE-17 REV 0

PERMIT FOR EXCAVATION (depth 2m and above)

(Sheet 1of 2)

Project :
Name of the work :
Name of contractor :
Job Description :
Size of excavation :

Sr. No. :
Date :
Job No. :
Location:

SL. NO.	Description of Item	COMPLIANCE STATUS			Remarks
		Yes	No	Not applicable	
1	Suitable and sufficient risk assessments and method statements has been carried to ensure that the work shall be undertaken in accordance with specification and standard.				
2	Are plans/details of underground services available and the same has been reviewed?				
3	Has survey done to locate the services/obstacles etc.				
4	Has the live services (electrical, water line, air line, telephone line, etc.) has been disabled for carrying out the job.				
5	Is adequate barriers/ fences to protect the excavation are in place?				
6	Is Adequate warning signs are in place?				
7	Is Assessment of ground conditions done and remedial action (if any) taken?				
8	Safe access / egress (e.g. ramp / steps / ladders etc.) provided for site workmen & supervisors.				
9	Is the excavation work being undertaken in proximity of structure, etc.? If Yes, it's effect is considered?				
10	Availability of competent person for supervising the excavation work?				
11	Adequate safe arrangement to prevent collapse of edges (e.g. shoring / strutting / benching / sloping etc.) made at site.				
12	Hard barricades (at least 1.0M away from edge & for excavation near site access roads) with warning signs/caution boards are provided				
13	Accumulation / passage-ways of water at periphery of excavation / trench stopped/ restricted.				
14	Is the equipment being used for excavation has been checked for adequacy and is in good working condition having all the safety features?				
15	Age & fitness of workmen ensured by medical test before engagement in job?				
16	Arrangement of Monitoring of possible oxygen deficiency or obnoxious gases done & action taken?				

PERMIT GRANTED - Yes / No

(*List enclosed with name & gate pass numbers.*)

Name & Signature of Site Engr.
Contractor (Initiator)

Name & Signature of Safety Officer
Contractor (Issuing authority)

FORMAT NO. : HSE-17 REV 0

PERMIT FOR EXCAVATION

(Sheet 2of 2)

NOTES: -

1. Slopes or benches for excavation beyond 2.0M depth shall be designed & approved by Contractor's site head.
2. Excavated earth to be kept at least 1.5M away from edges.
3. Safety helmets, Safety shoes or gum-boots, gloves, goggles, Face shield, Safety Harness shall be essential PPEs.
4. Permit shall be made in **duplicate** and original shall be available at site of work.
5. Permit shall be issued for maximum **one week** only (Monday to Sunday).
6. After completion of works, permit shall be closed & preserved for record purpose.

GRANT OF PERMIT AND EXTENSIONS

Sl. No.	Validity period From ____To ____	Working Time From _____To _____	Initiator (site Engr. of Main Contractor)	Issuing authority (Safety Officer of Main Contractor)	Review by EIL / Owner (Remarks with date
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					

Additional safety instructions if any: -

1.

2.

3.

FORMAT NO. : HSE-18 REV 0

(Sheet 1 of 2)

IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS, IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL MEASURES

S. No	Activity	Environmental Aspect	N/A/E	Environment Impact	Control Measures	Consequences						Risk Level	Significant	Gaps/ Recommendations
						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Yes/No	

INITIAL ENVIRONMENT REVIEW TECHNIQUE

Environmental Impacts	AP = Air Pollution	WP = Water Pollution	LC = Land Contamination	DNR = Depletion of Natural Resources	NP = Noise Pollution

Scale	Quantity (A)	Occurrence (B)	Severity of Impact (C)	Detection (D)	Control (E)	Legal and other requirements (F)
1	Negligible	Very Rare	Negligible visual impact	Immediately	Available & effective at place	In compliance or not applicable
2	Low	Once a month or less	Causes Discomfort or Nuisance	Within 1 hour	Has in-built Secondary control	
3	Moderate	Once a day	Resource Depletion	Within 8 hours	Needs human Intervention	
4	High	Several times a Day	Affects Aquatic Life, flora, fauna or global issue	Within 24 hours	Mechanism in place but not reliable	
5	Excessive	Continuous	Human health effect	More than 24 hours	Absent or no effective control	Not in compliance

Risk Level - G : A x B x C x D x Ex F

Aspects with score of 100 and above are considered as significant.
Also, Irrespective of the score, all legal noncompliance's to be considered as significant

Condition	
N	NORMAL
A	ABNORMAL
E	EMERGENCY

FORMAT NO. : HSE-19 REV 0 HIRAC

RISK IDENTIFICATION						DESIRED CONTROLS & EXISTING GAPS, IF ANY		RISK ASSESSMENT				RECOMENDED CONTROL ACTIONs TO REDUCE THE RISK LEVEL	ACTION BY	REMARKS
S. No.	Activity	Activity type (R/NR)	Hazards	Condition (N/AN/E)	Associated Risk	Desired Control Measures	Gaps If Any	Probability (P)	Impact (I)	Risk R= P*I	Risk Classification			

Likelihood – Possibility of occurrence of risks based on present gaps (technological / operational / competence / measurement and monitoring);

UL: Unlikely, **L:** Likely, **VL:** Very Likely, **FR:** Frequent, C: Continuous

Impact –

SI: Slight Injury, **MI:** Minor Injury, **MJ:** Major Injury, **SF:** Single Fatality, **MF:** Multiple Fatalities

Level of consequence – Refer Guidance criteria for this i.e. possible degree of damage;

Condition- N: Normal, **AN**: Abnormal, E-Emergency

Activity Type: R- Routine, **NR**- Non Routine

RISK –

L: Low Risk, **M:** Moderate Risk, **H:** High Risk

RECORD OF REVISION

CLAUSE No.	Rev No.	Brief of Revision	Date
All	00	New procedure introduced	31.03.2018
All	01	Customer Comments incorporated	17.05.2018
All	02	Customer Comments incorporated	19.05.2018

ANNEXURE-I

GUIDELINES FOR SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION ON ACCIDENTS APPLICABLE TO BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED

1. **Title:** These guidelines would be called as Guidelines for Settlement of Claims for Compensation arising out of accidents resulting into loss of life or permanent total disability.

2. **Effective date:** The guidelines would be effective from 10.09.2018.

3. **Applicability:** These guidelines would govern the settlement of compensation claims arising out of accidents resulting into loss of life or permanent disability.

4. **Definitions:**

   a) **Accident:** Any death or permanent disability resulting solely and directly from any unintended and unforeseen injurious occurrence caused during the manufacturing/ operation and works incidental thereto at BHEL factories/ offices and precincts thereof, project execution, erection and commissioning, services, repairs and maintenance, trouble shooting, serving, overhaul, renovation and retrofitting, trial operation, performance guarantee testing undertaken by the company or during any works / during working at BHEL Units/ Offices/ townships and premises/ Project Sites.

   b) **Competent Authority:** Competent Authority Means Chairman & Managing Director.

   c) **Dependent:** As defined in the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.

   d) **Designated Officer:** An Officer designated by the company at Unit level for the purposes of receiving and processing claims for compensation under the present Guidelines.

   e) **Victim:** Any person who suffers permanent disablement or dies in an accident as defined in these Guidelines.

   f) **Permanent Disablement**: A disablement that is classified as a permanent total disablement under the proviso to Section 2 (l) of the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.

5. **Detailed Accident Report:** The report prepared by the police within a period of 30 days from the date of incident as per Schedule I of this guidelines.

   Explanation: For the purposes of the preparation of the detailed accident report, the word "injury" as referred in Schedule I refers to "Permanent disability" as mentioned in clause 4(f) of the Guidelines.

6. **Extent of Liability:** On the occurrence of any "accident" as defined under these Guidelines, the Company shall whether or not there has been any wrongful act, neglect or default on its part and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, be liable to pay compensation in respect of each of the victims to such extent as prescribed below:

(i) In the event of death or permanent disability resulting from Loss of both limbs: **Rs. 10,00,000/- (Rs. Ten Lakh)**

(ii) In the event of other permanent disability: **Rs.7,00,000/- (Rs. Seven Lakh)**

7. **Procedure for settlement of claims in respect of compensation**

a) The victim or his/her dependents would make an application within a period of 90 days of the accident to the Designated Officer under whose jurisdiction the accident had occurred. The application should be accompanied by the following documents:

i. Proof of age of the victim
ii. Death certificate of the victim

OR

Permanent disability certificate issued by the Medical Board authorized by the Government.
iii. Certified copy of FIR lodged in respect of the accident.
iv. Proof of applicant's relation with the victim/Dependency Certificate.

The Designated Officer may seek any further documents for settlement of claim to its satisfaction.

Provided that where there are more than one dependents, the Applicant must mention their name, addresses and relations with the victim and the Designated officer may at its own discretion issue notices to all dependents before releasing the compensation.

b) The Designated Officer on receipt of above application shall take into consideration the Detailed Accident Report submitted by the Police Authority would process the claim of compensation on priority basis but would not take more than 30 days for disposing off the same in any case.

c) The Designated Officer, in case where no application is received from the victim/dependents of victims, may on receipt of the detailed accident report proceed suo-moto to initiate the process for consideration for grant the compensation to the victim/dependents of victim.

d) On issuance of guidelines, all contracts/agreement with contract value of ₹5,00,000 or above, which are entered into by the Company with any contractor, agency or firm for manufacturing/ operation and works incidental thereto at BHEL factories/ offices and precincts thereof, project execution, erection and commissioning, services, repairs and maintenance, trouble shooting, serving, overhaul, renovation and retrofitting, trial operation, performance guarantee testing etc. would invariably include a clause whereby any compensation paid under these

guidelines shall be recoverable from such contractor, agency or firm, if the accident is attributable to negligence of contractor, agency or firm or any of its employees.

In case the accident is not attributable to negligence of contractor, agency or firm or any of its employees, the same shall be paid by the Company with the approval of Unit Head (Not below ED/ GM I/C) and shall not be recoverable from contractor/ agency.

In the event that work / service contract etc. is of value being less than ₹5,00,000.00 or in case the works/ service contracts are executed by the Company directly and no third party i.e. contractor(s)/ service provider(s), is involved in the works/ service contracts being executed, the compensation under these guidelines, shall be paid by the Company, with the approval of the Head of Unit (Not below ED / GM I/C level).

In other accident cases arising out of works carried out for the company or carried out by the company itself but not covered under conditions as mentioned above, the compensation under these guidelines shall be paid by the company with the approval of Director (HR) & Director (Fin).

e) In no case a claim for appointment of any of the dependents on the compassionate grounds would be entertained by the Company.

8. Method of Disbursement of compensation

i. The amount of compensation so awarded shall be deposited in a Nationalized Bank or if the branch of a Nationalized Bank is not in existence, it shall be deposited in the branch of a scheduled commercial bank, in the joint or single name of the victim/dependent(s). Out of the amount so deposited, 75% (seventy-five percent) of the same shall be put in a fixed deposit for a minimum period of one year and the remaining 25% (twenty five percent) shall be available for utilization and initial expenses by the victim/dependent(s) as the case may be.

ii. In the case of a minor, 75% of the amount of compensation so awarded shall be deposited in the fixed deposit account and shall be drawn only on attainment of the age of majority, but not before one year of the deposit. Provided that in exceptional cases, amounts may be withdrawn for educational or medical needs of the beneficiary at the discretion of the Company.

iii. The interest on the sum shall be credited directly by the bank in the savings account of the victim dependent(s) on monthly basis.

9. **Appeal:** An appeal against the decision of the Designated Officer in respect of the amount of compensation or rejection of such claim shall be made to competent authority within a period of 30 days of such decision. The Competent Authority would decide the same within 30 days of receipt of such appeal.

SCHEDULE-I

PART – I – PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT		
1.	FIR NO.------, Dated and under Section	
2.	Name of Police Station	
3.	Date, Time, Place of the accident	
4.	Who reported the accident to the police	
5.	Name of the Person who took the victim to the hospital and Name of the Hospital	
6.	Whether any Hospital denied treatment to the Victim?	
7.	Nature of the accident:- (i) Whether resulted in death or injury or both? (ii) Number of persons injured/ died.	
8.	Name and Contact No. of the Investigating Officer	
9.	Name of the witnesses of the accident	
10.	Description of the accident	

PART II - IMPACT OF THE ACCIDENT ON THE VICTIMS		
1.	Death Cases: - a) Name and Address of the deceased b) Age c) Gender d) Education e) Occupation f) Income (Monthly) g) Legal Heirs / Guardian i. Name ii. Relationship iii. Age iv. Address v. Contact No.	
2.	Injury Cases (permanent disablement) a) Name and address of the injured b) Age c) Gender d) Education e) Occupation f) Income (monthly) g) Details of family dependent of the victim MLC No. h) Nature of injuries i) Name of Hospital where the injured treated j) Whether victim refused medical treatment	

	k) Period of hospitalization l) Period of treatment m) Whether treatment continuing n) Name, address and contact number of the doctor (s) who treated the injured o) Whether the injured underwent any surgery? If yes, then give particulars. p) Whether suffered any permanent disability q) Expenditure incurred on treatment conveyance, special diet, attendant etc. Give details, if available. r) Whether the injures got reimbursement of medical expenses from his employer or under a mediclaim policy. Give details, if available. s) Whether the injured was provided cashless treatment by the Insurance Company? Give details, if available.	
3.	Any other relevant information.	

PART III - RELEVANT DOCUMENTS TO BE ATTACHED		
1.	First Information Report	
2.	Photographs of the scene of the accident from all angles	
3.	Statement of the witnesses recorded by the Police.	
4.	Scientific report, if the Victim was under the influence of any liquor/drugs	
5.	In case of Death: a) Post Mortem Report b) Death Certificate c) Photograph and proof of the identity of the Dead d) Proof of legal representatives of the deceased. e) Photograph, specimen, signatures attested by the bank and identity proof of the legal representatives of the deceased. f) Treatment of the deceased with name and address of the Hospital g) Bank account No. of the legal representatives of the deceased.	
6.	In case of injury a) MLC b) Multi angled photographs of the injured c) Photograph, specimen, signatures attested by the bank and identity proof of the injured.	

	d) Disability certificate	
7.	Any other relevant information.	

VERIFICATION

Verified at _____ on this _____ of _____ that the contents of the above report are true and correct and the documents mentioned in Part –III have been verified.

Station House Officer

(Name and Stamp)

Assistant Commissioner of Police

(Name and Stamp)

EIL/Owner may impose stoppage of work without any cost & time implication to the Owner and/or impose a suitable penalty.

The amount of penalty to be levied against defaulted Contractor shall be up to a cumulative limit of

2.0% (Two percent) of the contract value for Item Rate or Composite contracts with an overall ceiling of 1, 00, 00, 000 (Rupees One crore)

0.5% (Zero decimal five percent) of the contract value for LSTK, OBE, EPC, EPCC or Package contracts with an overall ceiling of 10, 00.00.000 (Rupees ten crores)
This penalty shall be in addition to all other penalties specified elsewhere in the contract. The decision of imposing stop-work-instruction and imposition of penalty shall rest with EIL/Owner. The same shall be binding on the Contractor. Imposition of penalty does not make the Contractor eligible to continue the work in unsafe manner.
The amount of penalty applicable for the Contractor on different types of HSE violations is specified below:

Sl. No.	Violation of HSE norms	Penalty Amount
1.	For not using personal protective equipment (Helmet, Shoes, Goggles, Gloves, Face shield, Boiler suit, etc.)	Rs.500/- per day/ Item / Person.
2.	Working without Work Permit/Clearance	Rs.20,000/- per occasion
3	Execution of work without deployment of requisite field engineer / supervisor at work spot	Rs.5,000/- per violation per day
4.	Unsafe electrical practices (not installing ELCB, using poor joints of cables, using naked wire without top plug into socket, laying wire/cables on the roads, electrical jobs by incompetent person, etc.)	Rs.10,000/- per item per day.
5.	Working at height without full body harness, using non-standard/ rejected scaffolding and not arranging fall protection arrangement as required, like hand-rails, life-lines, Safety Nets etc.	Rs.10,000/- per case per day.
6.	Unsafe handling of compressed gas cylinders (No trolley, jubilee clips double gauge regulator, and not keeping cylinders vertical during storage/handling, not using safety cap of cylinder).	Rs.500/- per item per day.
7.	Use of domestic LPG for cutting purpose / not using flash back arresters on both the hoses/tubes on both ends.	Rs.3,000/- per occasion.
8.	No fencing/barricading of excavated areas / trenches.	Rs.3,000/- per occasion.
9.	Not providing shoring/strutting/proper slope and not keeping the excavated earth at least 1.5M away from excavated area.	Rs.5,000/- per occasion.
10.	Non display of scaffold tags, caution boards, list of hospitals, emergency services available at work locations.	Rs.1,000/- per occasion per day
11.	Traffic rules violations like over speeding of vehicles, rash driving, talking on mobile phones during vehicle driving, wrong parking, not using seat belts, vehicles not fitted with reverse horn / warning alarms / flicker lamps during foggy weather.	Rs.2,000/- per occasion per day

Sl. No.	Violation of HSE norms	Penalty Amount
12.	Absence of Contractor's RCM/ SIC or his nominated representative (prior approval must be taken for each meeting for nomination) from site HSE meetings whenever called by EIL/Owner& failure to nominate his immediate deputy (in the site-organogram) for such HSE meetings.	Rs.10,000/- per meeting.
13.	Failure to maintain HSE records by Contractor Safety personnel, in line with approved HSE Plan/Procedures/Contract specifications.	Rs.10,000/- per month.
14.	Failure to conduct daily site safety inspection (by Contractor's safety engineers/safety officers), internal HSE meeting, internal HSE Awareness/ Motivation Program, Site HSE Training and HSE audit at predefined frequencies (as approved in HSE Plan).	Rs.10,000/- per occasion.
15.	Failure to submit the monthly HSE report by 5th of subsequent month to Project's Engineer-in-Charge/ Owner	Rs.10,000/- per occasion and Rs. 1,000/- per day of further delay.
16.	Poor House Keeping	Rs.5,000/- per occasion per subject
17.	Failure to report &follow up accident (including Near Miss) reporting system within specific time-frame.	Rs.20,000/- per occasion
18.	Degradation of environment (not confining toxic spills, spilling oil/ lubricants onto ground)	Rs.10,000/- per occasion
19.	Not medically examining the workers before allowing them to work at height / to work in confined space / to work in shot-blasting / to work for painting / to work in bitumen or asphalt works, not providing ear muffs while allowing them to work in noise polluted areas, made them to work in air polluted areas without respiratory protective devices, etc.	Rs.5,000/- per occasion per worker
20.	Violation of any other safety condition as per job HSE plan / work permit and HSE conditions of contract (e.g. using crowbar on cable trenches, improper welding booth, not keeping fire extinguisher ready at hot work site, unsafe rigging practices, non-availability of First-Aid box at site, not providing dead man handle switch for blasting, whiplash arrestor for the compressor line, not using hood with respiratory devices by blaster for shot//grit blasting, etc.)	Rs.5,000/- per occasion
21.	Penalty for non-deployment of ambulance in case of man-power more than 400 or not providing dedicated emergency vehicle in case of man-power less than 400.	Rs.3,000/- per day
22.	Failure to carry-out Safety audit in time (internal & external), close-out of identified shortfalls of Observations of Safety Aspects(OSA), etc.	Rs.20,000/- per occasion
23.	Carrying out sand blasting instead of grit/shot blasting.	Rs.50,000/- per day

Sl. No.	Violation of HSE norms	Penalty Amount
24.	Failure to deploy adequately qualified and competent Safety Officer	Rs.10,000/- per day per Officer
25.	Utilization of hydra/back-hoe loader for material shifting or any other unauthorized /unsafe lifting works	Rs.25,000/- per occasion
26.	Any Fatal Accident	Rs.10,00,000/- per fatality
26.	Any violation not covered above	To be decided by EIL/Owner.

- The Contractor shall make his field engineers/supervisors fully aware of the fact that they keep track with the site workmen for their behavior and compliance of various HSE requirements. Safety lapses / defects of project construction site shall be attributable to the concerned job supervisor / engineer of the Contractor, (who remains directly responsible for safely executing field works). For repeated HSE violations, concerned job supervisor / engineer shall be reprimanded or appropriate action, as deemed fit, shall be initiated (with an information to EIL & Owner) by the concerned Contractor.

Contractor shall initiate verbal warning shall be given to the worker/employee during his first HSE violation. A written warning shall be issued on second violation and specific training shall be arranged / provided by the Contractor to enhance HSE awareness/skill including feedback on the mistakes/ flaws. Any further violation of HSE stipulations by the erring individuals shall call for his forthright debar from the specific construction site. A record of warnings for each worker/employee shall be maintained by the Contractor, like by punching their cards / Gate passes or by displaying their names at the Project entry gate. Warnings, penalizations, appreciations etc. shall be discussed in HSE Committee meetings by site Head of the Contractor.

3.1.14 Accident/ Incident investigation

All accidents/incidents shall be informed to EIL/Owner at least telephonically by Contractor immediately and in writing within 24 hours on Format No. HSE-2 as applicable, by Contractor. Thereafter, a Supplementary Accident/Incident investigation Report on Format No. HSE-3 shall be submitted to EIL/Owner within 72 hours. Near Miss incident(s), Dangerous accidents/incident shall also be reported on Format No. HSE-4 within24 hours. The accident/ incident shall be investigated by a team of Contractor's senior Site personnel (involving Site-in-Charge or at least by his deputy) for establishing root-cause and recommending corrective & preventive actions. Findings shall be documented and suitable actions taken to avoid recurrences shall be communicated to EIL/Owner. Owner/EIL shall have the liberty to independently investigate such occurrences and the Contractor shall extend all necessary help and cooperation in this regard. EIL/Owner shall have the right to share the content of this report with the outside world.

3.2 House Keeping

The Contractor shall ensure that a high degree of housekeeping is maintained and shall ensure inter-alia; the followings:

a) All surplus earth and debris are removed/ disposed-off from the working areas to designated location(s).
b) Unused/ surplus cables, steel items and steel scrap lying scattered at different places within the working areas are removed to identify location(s).
c) All wooden scrap, empty wooden cable drums and other combustible packing materials, shall be removed from work place to identified location(s).

1.0 OBJECTIVE :

a. To specify the colour code for the Refinery Plant Systems in Onsite & Offsite areas
b. The objective of colour code is to ensure clear identification of different process and mechanical systems.

2.0 SCOPE & APPLICABILITY

a. The colour code covers refinery plant mechanical equipment like pipelines, supports, structurals, pumps, vessels, exchangers, columns, filters, valves, storage tanks and such mechanical systems.
b. Identification labeling is part of this colour code.
c. This colour code is applicable to all the existing Refinery Plants and systems in Onsite & Offsite areas.
d. This colour code is limited to the mechanical systems only
e. This colour code system is not applicable to
   i) Civil cement masonry based structures
   ii) Pipelines buried underground or submerged in water
   iii) Internal painting
f. This code does not envisage the specification of paint systems to be used

3.0 BASIS

This colour code is arrived at, after review of the following information and standards :

a. HPCL-VR existing Colour Code
b. EIL Colour code
c. BP Colour Code.
d. IS-2379: 1990 "Pipelines-Identification Colour Code"
e. DHT Project colour coding.
f. IS-5: 2007 for the purpose of Colour shade definition and identification.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITY

a. Head-Maintenance is responsible to ensure that this colour code is implemented in the existing Plants & offsite areas
b. Head-Operations is responsible to ensure awareness of this colour code among the operating personnel in all Plants.
c. Head-Maintenance Offsites is responsible to ensure that the colour code remains up-to-date in line with the prevailing statutory and OISD provisions.

5.0 BASE COLOUR & IDENTIFICATION BANDS:

5.1 Pipe lines & Storage tanks:

5.1.1 Base Colour:

For Pipelines & storage tanks, a combination system of "Base Colour & Identification Banding-Stenciling" is followed.

Base colour shall be applied throughout the entire length & area of un-insulated pipes, equipment, storage tanks etc.

Base colour coating of minimum 2 meters length shall be applied on the following:

a) metal cladding for insulated pipelines
b) on the non ferrous & SS pipes and plastic pipelines

Valves (gate/ globe/ diaphragm/butterfly etc.) except control/safety valves, shall be painted with the same colour as the main pipe line colour.

5.1.2 Colour Bands:

Colour bands are superimposed on the base colour to distinguish:

- One kind or condition of a fluid from another kind or condition of the same fluid
- One fluid from another but belonging to the same group

The Base colour may be common to a group of fluids whereas the colour band is exclusive to the fluid handled in the Pipeline. This approach is adopted only for Pipelines & Storage tanks.

For the Pipelines, the width of color band shall conform to following:

Nominal Pipe Size	Width of the Band in mm
3" NB and below	75
Over 3" NB upto 4" NB	Nominal size x 25
Over 4" NB upto 12" OD	Nominal size x 50/3
Over 14" OD	Nominal size x 15

All uninsulated pipe lines having temperatures above 100 deg.C (Heat resistant aluminium painted) need not be identified with colour bands. As special case, if required, colour bands may be applied using Teflon tapes.

For insulated pipe lines, the nominal size means the outside diameter of insulation.

For storage tanks, the color bands (at three locations) shall be a min. of 500 mm width for tanks upto 30 mts. dia and 1000 mm for tanks above 30 mts. Dia. These bands shall be painted over the entire height of the shell from bottom prominently at three locations visible from the approach road.

5.1.3 Lettering :

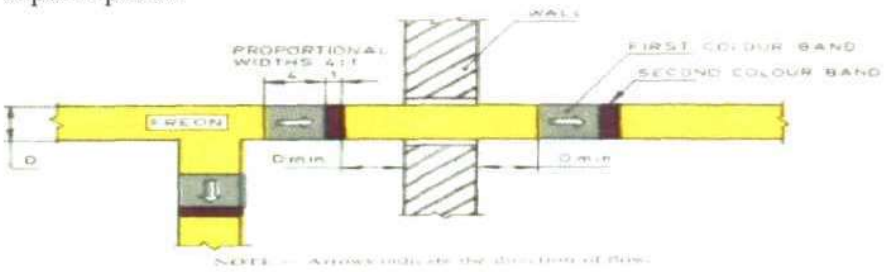
In case of Pipelines, stenciling is additionally carried out in the immediate vicinity of the identification bands.

For the Pipelines, the size of lettering shall conform to following:

Outside Diameter of Pipe or Covering (mm)	Size of Letter (mm)
20 to 30	10
Above 30 to 50	20
Above 50 to 80	30
Above 80 to 150	40
Above 150 to 250	90
Over 250	110

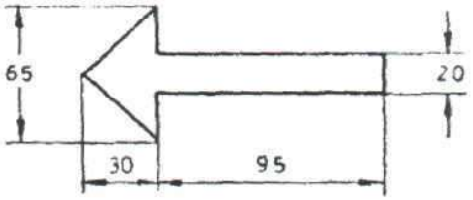
5.1.4 Marking of Direction of Flow:

Flow direction shall be indicated by arrows or letters painted near valves, junctions, walls, etc., and at suitable intervals along the pipe, in a manner best suited to local conditions (refer the fig. below). The arrows shall be painted black or white in color and in contrast to the color on which they are superimposed.

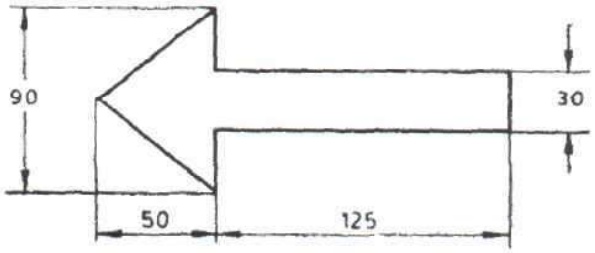


The size of arrow shall be as per the figure mentioned below. Product names shall be marked at pump inlet, outlet and battery limit in a suitable size

a) 8" dia & below (fig 6A)
b) above 8" dia size (fig. 6B)



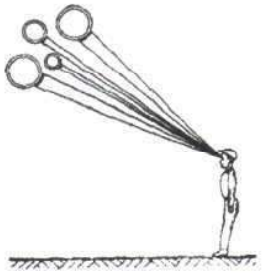
6A For Pipes DN 200 and Below



6B For Pipes Above DN 200

5.1.5 Visibility of Markings:

Attention shall be given to the visibility of color marking and the letterings. Where the pipelines are located above the normal line of vision of the operator, the lettering shall be placed below the horizontal line of the pipes, as shown in Figure below:



Preferably coloring shall be all around the pipe wherever possible, if not, the extent of coloring along the circumference is to be such that the colours and the markings are clearly visible.

The electrical illumination of plant in the night should be such that the shades of colors are not affected to ensure proper visibility in the night. Wherever legends and color bands are indicated, their location should be such that they are easily visible from floor/ground level during day time and extra illumination should be provided over them for night time or wherever visibility is poor.

Overhead pipe racks at road crossings shall be painted with zebra markings in yellow & black colour.

5.1.6 Locations for Marking Colour Bands

Base colour shall be applied throughout length of the piping whereas colour bands shall be applied at the following locations:

- At battery limit points
- At the intersection points and change of direction points in piping ways
- Other points such as mid-way of each piping ways, near valves, walls, either side of culverts/ road crossings
- For long stretch yard piping at 50m interval
- At start & terminating points
- Approaches, roads, overhead pipe rack crossings, stair case/monkey ladders

Flourescent bands on the pipelines are to be provided for night visibility for the locations such as overhead pipe racks at road crossings, stair cases, monkey ladders, wherever human interference is possible.

5.2 Equipment:

For equipment, general category items and miscellaneous items, only base colour is specified. No colour banding is required for this. Refer Table in Section 6.0 for base colour system for equipment.

Equipment number shall be stenciled in black and white on each vessel, heat exchanger, columns & machinery, after painting. Size of the letters printed for such purpose shall be 150 mm high for columns and vessels, 50 mm high for pump and other machinery.

6.0 COLOR SHADES

The following colour shades shall be used.

S. No	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	BASE		BAND	
		COLOUR SHADE	No./shade per IS-5 (2007)	COLOUR SHADE	No. per IS-5 (2007)
A.	**GENERAL**				
1.	-Technological Structure (columns/beams) -Equipment structural (columns/beams) -Technological structure Platforms, Equipment Platforms, Walk-ways -Pipe Supports -Spring supports -Monkey ladder rungs	Phirozi Blue	176	--	--
2.	-Staircase side channels -Monkey ladder side beam/ Channel/ cage -Handrails, toe plates, etc.	Light Orange	557	--	--
3	Overhead monorails	Signal Red	537	--	--
4	Staircase steps	Dark Grey	632	--	--
5	Chequered plates	Dark Grey	632	--	--
6	Gratings	Galvanised	--	--	--
7	Davit supports	Phirozi Blue	176	--	--
B.	**EQUIPMENT**				
1	Heater	Aluminium		--	--

S. No	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	BASE		BAND	
		COLOUR SHADE	No./shade per IS-5 (2007)	COLOUR SHADE	No. per IS-5 (2007)
2	HC Vessels/ Drums	Aluminium		--	--
3	Chemical drums	Golden Yellow	356	--	--
4	Acid drums/tanks	Pale cream	352	--	--
5	Columns	Aluminium		--	--
6	Boilers (Fired utility boilers/ CO boilers	Aluminium		--	--
7	Heat exchangers/ coolers/ condenser shells	Aluminium		--	--
8	HRSGs	Aluminium		--	--
9	Flue gas Stack	Black	--	--	--
10	Safety relief valves (PSV/TSV)	Satin blue	177	--	--
11	Control valves	Red/ Yellow/blue		--	--
12	Valves (gate, globe, diaphragm, butterfly etc)	Same as pipeline base colour	--	--	--
13	Drums	Aluminium		--	--
14	Pumps in HC service (operating temp.upto 100deg.C)	Brilliant green	221	--	--
15	Pumps in HC service (operating temp. above 100deg.C)	Aluminium		--	--
16	Pumps (acid/caustic/ chemicals)	Golden Yellow	356	--	--
17	Pumps (Water)	Phirozi	176	--	--

DEPARTMENTAL STANDING INSTRUCTIONS

COLOUR CODE FOR REFINERY PLANTS (MECHANICAL SYSTEMS)

S. No	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	BASE		BAND	
		COLOUR SHADE	No./shade per IS-5 (2007)	COLOUR SHADE	No. per IS-5 (2007)
		Blue			
18	Compressors, blowers, Ventilators, Vent silencers, ID fan/FD fan	Aluminium		--	--
19	Steam turbines	Aluminium		--	--
20	Motor, Switch gear , Machines	Silver grey	628	--	--
21	Electrical Transformers			--	--
22	Fire proofing	Air craft grey	693	--	--
23	Gas turbines	Aluminium		--	--
24	HC Storage tanks	White (reflective white for high vapour presure HC service)		Same as piping	--
C. PIPELINES					
AIR					
1	Instrument Air	White		Black	
2	Plant Air	White		--	--
3	Nitrogen	Lemon Yellow	355	--	--
GASES					
1	LPG, Fuel Gas, Propylene	Aluminium		Signal Red	537
2	Hydrogen	Lemon Yellow	355	Fire Red	536
3	Inert Gas / Nitrogen	Lemon	355	Phirozi	176

S. No	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	BASE		BAND	
		COLOUR SHADE	No./shade per IS-5 (2007)	COLOUR SHADE	No. per IS-5 (2007)
		Yellow		Blue	
4	Sour Gas, Off Gas	Aluminium		Gulf Red	473
5	Liquid Sulphur	Canary yellow	309	--	--
6	Acid gas	International orange	592	--	--
7	Flare gas	Aluminium		--	--
WATER					
1	Fire Water	Signal Red	537	--	--
2	Sea Cooling Water	Sea Green	217	--	--
3	DM water	Sky blue	101	--	--
4	BFW	Sky blue	101	Sea Green	217
5	Condensate	Sky blue	101	Canary yellow	309
6	Fresh water / Service water	Phirozi Blue	176	--	--
7	Drinking Water	Phirozi Blue	176	Traffic yellow	368
8	Tempered Water	Sky Blue	101	Light Brown	410
9	Bearing Cooling Water	Sky Blue	101	Black	

S. No	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	BASE		BAND	
		COLOUR SHADE	No./shade per IS-5 (2007)	COLOUR SHADE	No. per IS-5 (2007)
10	Sour Water/ Wash water	Light Brown	410	--	--
STEAM					
1	VHP Steam	Aluminium		Post office red	538
2	HP Steam	Aluminium		Light Orange	557
3	MP Steam	Aluminium		Dark Violet	796
4	LP Steam	Aluminium		Deep Buff	360
ACIDS & CHEMICALS					
1	Caustic & Chemicals	Golden Yellow	356	--	--
2	Acids	Pale cream	352	--	--
HYDROCARBON					
1	Hydraulic & Lube Oil	Light Grey	631	--	--
2	Cutter Stock	Aluminium		Opaline Green	275
3	Naphtha (HN, SRN, CRN, NGL), MS	Aluminium		French Blue	166
4	Kerosene, ATF, MTO	Aluminium		Lemon Yellow	355
5	Diesel Oils (LDO, HDO)	Aluminium		Brilliant Green	221
6	LGO, HGO, RCO, Circulating	Aluminium		Sea Green	217

S. No	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	BASE		BAND	
		COLOUR SHADE	No./shade per IS-5 (2007)	COLOUR SHADE	No. per IS-5 (2007)
	Oil, VGO				
7	Vac. Resid, Bitumen, Fuel Oil, Clarified Oil	Aluminium		Black	
8	Slurry, Slop cut, Disulphate Oil	Aluminium		Light Grey	631
9	Crude, Slop, Fuel Oil	Black		--	--
10	JBO / Ballast	Aluminium		--	--
D.	**MISCELLANEOUS**				
1	Air Ducts	White		--	--
2	Air filters	White		--	--
3	Cable Trays (Power)	Sky Blue	101	--	--
4	Cable trays (Inst.)	Brilliant Green	221	--	--
5	Underground CBD routing	Traffic red	570	--	--
6	Underground OWS routing	Satin Blue	177	--	--
7	Underground ABD routing	International orange	592	--	--
8	Underground CRW ETP	Light Olive green	278	--	--
9	Emergency Light Fittings	Post Office Red	538	--	--
10	General Light fittings	Dark Grey	632	--	--

S. No	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	BASE		BAND	
		COLOUR SHADE	No./shade per IS-5 (2007)	COLOUR SHADE	No. per IS-5 (2007)

Notes:

a) Heat resistant Aluminium shall be applied for piping/equipment as specified in the table for the services with temperature above 100 deg.C. Poly urethane (PU) aluminium shall be applied with temperatures below 100 deg.C.

b) The colours indicated in the above table are indicative only. Adherence to the colours as per IS-5 shall be ensured.

7.0 APPROVAL & REVISION OF THIS GUIDELINE

a. This guideline is controlled by Maintenance department.

b. Head-Maintenance Offsites is responsible for monitoring various relevant OISD and other statutory standards concerning the required painting frequencies.

c. Based on the information of any such statutory or OISD requirement, revision in this guideline should be proposed by the Head-Maintenance Offsites and approval to be obtained.

Administered by	**Sign**	
	Name	**S Raja**
	Designation	**Head - Maintenance**
Approved by	**Sign**	
	Name	**V V R Narasimham**
	Designation	**GM – Operations**