

**THE BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS
(REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF
SERVICE), KARNATAKA RULES, 2006.**

Part-I

Preliminary

1. Title, application and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Building and Other construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service), Karnataka Rules, 2006.

(2) They shall apply to the building or other construction work undertaken by any establishment in relation to which the State Government is the appropriate Government, under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 (Central Act 27 of 1996).

(3) They shall come into force from the date of publication in the official Gazette.

2. Definitions.- (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) "**Act**" means the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 [Central Act XXVII of 1996];
- (b) "**Access**" or "**Egress**" means passages, corridors, stairs, platforms, ladders and any other means used by a building worker normally for entering or leaving the workplace or for escaping in case of danger;
- (c) "**Approved**" means approved in writing by the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department of State Government, as the case may be;
- (d) "**Base plate**" means a plate for distributing the load from a standard in the case of metal scaffolds;
- (e) "**Bay**" in relation to scaffolds, means that portion of the scaffold between horizontal or vertical supports whether standards or supports from which the portion is suspended, which are adjacent longitudinally;
- (f) "**Brace**" means airtight structure separating the working chamber from free air or from another chamber under a lower pressure than the working pressure;
- (g) "**Bulkhead**" means airtight structure separating the working chamber from free air or from another chamber under a lower pressure than the working pressure;

- (h) "**Caisson**" means an air and watertight chamber in which it is possible for men to work under air pressure greater than atmospheric pressure at a sea level to excavate, material below water level;
- (i) "**Cofferdam**" means a structure constructed entirely or in part below water level or below the level of the water table in the ground and intended to provide a place for work that is free of water;
- (j) "**Competent person**" means a person so approved by the State Government, who belongs to a testing establishment in Karnataka, possessing adequate qualification, experience and skill for the purposes of testing, examination or annealing and certification of lifting appliance, lifting gears, wire ropes or pressure plant or equipment;
- (k) "**Compressed air**" means air mechanically raised to a pressure higher than atmospheric pressure at sea level.
- (l) "**Construction site**" means any site at which any of the processes or operations related to building or other construction work are carried on;
- (m) "**Conveyor**" means a mechanical device used in building or other construction work for transport of building material, articles, or packages or solid bulk from one point to another point;
- (n) "**Danger**" means danger of accident or of injury or to health;
- (o) "**Decanting**" means the rapid decompression of persons in a man-lock to atmospheric pressure at a sea level followed promptly by their recompression in a decant lock, where they are then decompressed according to the appropriate decompression table in accordance with approved decompression procedures;
- (p) "**Demolition work**" means the work incidental to or connected with the total or partial dismantling or razing of a building or a structure other than a building and includes the removing or dismantling of machines or other equipment;
- (q) "**Excavation**" means the removal of earth, rock or other material in connection with construction or demolition work;
- (r) "**Falseworks**" means the structural supports and bracing for formworks or forms;
- (s) "**Flashpoint**" means the minimum liquid temperature at which a spark or flame causes an instantaneous flash in the vapour space above the liquid;

- (s1) "Form" means a Form appended to these rules.
- (t) "**Frame or modular scaffold**" means a scaffold manufactured in such a way that the geometry of the scaffold is pre-determined and the relative spacing of the principal members are fixed;
- (u) "**Guardrail**" means a horizontal rail secured to uprights and erected along the exposed sides of scaffolds, floor openings, runways and gangways to prevent persons from falling;
- (v) "**Hazard**" means danger or potential danger;
- (w) "**Hazardous substance**" means any substance which due to its explosiveness, inflammability, radioactivity, toxic or corrosive properties, or other similar characteristics, may-
 - (i) cause injury; or
 - (ii) affect adversely the human system; or
 - (iii) cause loss of life or damage to property on work-environment, while handling, transporting or storing and classified as such under the national standards or in case such national standards do not exist to the generally accepted international standards;
- (x) "**High pressure air**" means air used to supply power to pneumatic tools and devices;
- (y) "**Independent tied scaffold**" means a scaffold, the working platform of which is supported from the base by two or more rows of standards and which apart from the necessary ties stands completely free of the building;
- (z) "**Ledger**" means a member spanning horizontally and tying scaffolding longitudinally and which acts as support for putlogs or transoms;
- (za) "**Lifting Appliance**" means a crane, hoist, derrick, winch, gin pole, sheer legs, jack, pulley block or other equipment used for lifting materials, objects or, building worker;
- (zb) "**Lifting gear**" means ropes, chains, hooks, slings and other accessories of a "lifting appliance".
- (zc) "**Lock attendant**" means the person in charge of a man-lock or medical lock and who is immediately responsible for controlling the compression, recompression or decompression of persons in such locks;
- (zd) "**Low pressure air**" means air supplied to pressurize working chambers and man-locks and medical locks;
- (ze) "**Magazine**" means a place in which explosives are stored or kept, whether above or below ground;

- (zf)“**Man lock**” means any lock other than a medical lock used for the compression or decompression of persons entering or leaving a working chamber.
- (zg)“**Material hoist**” means a power or manually operated and suspended platform or bucket operating in guide rails and used for raising or lowering material exclusively and operated and controlled from a point outside conveyance.
- (zh)“**Materials lock**” means a chamber through which materials and equipments pass from one air pressure environment into another.
- (zi)“**Medical lock**” means a double compartment lock used for the therapeutic recompression and decompression of person suffering from the ill effects of decompression.
- (zj)“**National standards**” means standards as approved by Bureau of Indian Standard and in the absence of such standards of Bureau of Indian Standard, the standards approved by the State Government for a specific purpose.
- (zk)“**Outrigger**” means a structure projecting beyond the facade of a building with the inner and being anchored and includes a cantilever of other support;
- (zl)“**Plant or equipment**” includes any plant equipment, gear, machinery, apparatus or appliance, or any part thereof;
- (zm)“**Pressure**” means air pressure in bard above atmospheric pressure;
- (zn)“**Pressure Plant**” means the pressure vessel along with its piping and other fittings operated at a pressure greater than the atmospheric pressure;
- (zo)“**Putlog**” means a horizontal member on which the board, plank, or decking of a working platform are laid;
- (zp)“**Responsible person**” means a person appointed by the employer to be responsible for the performance of specific duty or duties and who has sufficient knowledge and experience and the requisite authority for the proper performance of such duty or duties;
- (zq)“**Reveal tie**” means the assembly of a tie tube and fittings used for tightening a tube between two opposite surfaces;
- (zr)“**Right angle coupler**” means a coupler, other than a swivel or putlog coupler, used for connecting tubes at right angles;
- (zs)“**Rock bolt**” means a mechanical expansion bolt or a bolt used with cementitious or resin anchoring system which is

set in drilled hole in the arch or wall of a tunnel to improve rock competency;

- (zt) "**Roofing bracket**" means a bracket used in sloped roof construction and having sharp points or other means for fastening to prevent slipping;
- (zu) "**Safety screen**" means an air and watertight diaphragm placed across the upper part of a compressed air tunnel between the face and bulkhead.. in order to prevent flooding the crown of the tunnel between the safety screen and the bulkhead to provide a safe means of refuge and exit from a flooding or flooded tunnel;
- (zv) "**Safe working load**", in relation to an article of lifting gear or lifting appliance, means the load which is the maximum load that may be imposed on such article or appliance with safety in the normal working conditions as assessed and certified by a competent person;
- (zw) "**Scaffold**" means any temporarily provided structure on or from which building workers perform work in connection with building or other construction work to which these rules apply, and any temporarily provided structure which enables building workers to obtain access to or which enables materials to be taken to any place at which such work is performed, and includes any working platform, gangway, run-ladder or step-ladder [other than a ladder or step-ladder which does not form part of such structure] together with any guardrail, toe board or other safeguards and all fixings, but does not include lifting appliance or a lifting machine or a structure used merely to support such an appliance or such a machine or to support other plant or equipment;
- (zx) "**Schedule**" means a Schedule appended to these rules';
- (zy) "**Segment**" includes a cast iron or pre cast concrete segmented structure formed to the curvature of the tunnel cross-section and used to support the ground surrounding the tunnel;
- (zz) "**Service Shaft**" means a shaft for the passage of building workers or materials to or from a tunnel under construction;
- (zza) "**Shaft**" means an excavation having a longitudinal axis at an angle greater than forty-five degrees from the horizontal-
 - (i) for the passage of building workers or materials to or from a tunnel; or \
 - (ii) leading to an existing tunnel;

- (zzb) **“Shield”** means a movable frame which supports the working face of a tunnel and the ground immediately behind it and includes equipment designed to excavate and support the excavated areas in a tunnel;
- (zzc) **“Sole plate”** means a member used to distribute the load from the base plate or the standard of wooden scaffolds to the supporting surface;
- (zzd) **“Sound or good construction”** means construction conforming to the relevant national standards or in case such national standards do not exist, to other generally accepted international engineering standards or code of practices;
- (zze) **“Sound or good material”** means materials of a quality conforming to the relevant national standards or in case such national standards do not exist, to other generally accepted international engineering standards or code of practices;
- (zzf) **“Standard”** means a member used as a vertical support or column in the construction of scaffolds which transmits a load to the ground or to the solid construction;
- (zzg) **“Standard safe operating practices”** means the practice followed in building and other construction activities for the safety and health of workers and safe operation of machinery and equipment used in such activities and such practices conforms to all or any of the following namely:-
- (i) relevant standards approved by the Bureau of Indian Standards;\
 - (ii) national building code;
 - (iii) manufacturer’s instruction of safe use of equipment and machinery;
 - (iv) code of practice on safety and health in construction industry published by the International Labour Organization and amended from time to time;
- (zzh) **“Steel rib”** includes all steel beams and other structural members shaped to conform to the requirements of a particular tunnel cross-section, used for the purpose of supporting and stabilizing the excavated areas;
- (zzi) **“Suspended scaffold”** means a scaffold suspended by means of ropes or chains and capable of being raised or lowered but does not include a boatswain’s chair or similar appliance;
- (zzj) **“Testing establishment”** means an establishment with testing and examination facilities, as approved by the Central Government for carrying out testing, examination, annealing

or similar other test or certification of lifting appliance or lifting gear or wire rope as required under these rules;

- (zzk)“**Tie**” means an assembly used to connect a scaffold to a rigid anchorage;
- (zzl)“**Toe board**” means a member fastened above a working platform, access landing, access way, wheel barrow run, ramp or other platform to prevent building workers and materials falling there from;
- (zzm)“**Transom**” means a member placed horizontally and used to tie transversely one ledger to another, or one standard to another in an independent tie scaffold;
- (zzn)“**Trestle scaffold**” includes a scaffold in which the supports for the platform are any of the following which are self-supporting, namely:-
- (i) split heads;
 - (ii) folding;
 - (iii) step-ladder;
 - (iv) tripods; or
 - (v) movable contrivances similar to any of the foregoing;
- (zzo)“**Tubular scaffold**” means a scaffold constructed from tubes and couplers;
- (zzp)“**Tunnel**” means a subterranean passage made by excavating beneath the over-burden into which a building worker enters or is required to enter to work;
- (zzq)“**Underground**” means any space within the confines of a shaft, tunnel, caisson or cofferdam;
- (zzr)“**Vehicle**” means a vehicle propelled or driven by mechanical or electrical power and includes a trailer, traction engine, tractor, road-building machine and transport equipment;
- (zzs)“**Working chamber**” means the part of the construction site where work in a compressed air environment is carried out, but does not include a man-lock or medical lock;
- (zzt)“**Working platform**” means a platform which is used to support building workers or materials and includes a working stage;
- (zzu)“**Working pressure**” means pressure, in a working chamber, to which building worker is exposed;
- (zzv)“**Workplace**” means all places where building workers are required to be present or to go for work and which are under the control of an employer.

PART – II**CHAPTER-I****State Advisory Committee, Registration of Establishments**

3. Number of members under section 4 of the State Advisory Committee: The number of persons to be appointed as members under clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 4 shall be ten out of whom.-

(i) four persons out of whom at least one shall be woman to be nominated by the State Government representing the building workers;

(ii) four persons to be nominated by the State Government for representing the employers connected with the building and other construction work;

(iii) two persons to be nominated by the State Government representing one from the State level association of architects or engineers and one from an accident insurance institution.

4. Term of office of Chairperson and certain members.- (1) The Term of Chairperson of the State Advisory Committee shall be three years from the date on which his appointment is notified in the official gazette, by the State Government.

(2) A member referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 4 shall hold the office for three years or till he remains a member of the Legislative Assembly or Council of State, as the case may be, whichever is earlier.

(3) The members referred to in sub-rule [i], sub-rule [ii] and sub-rule [iii] of Rule 3, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date on which this appointment is notified in official gazette.

Provided that where the appointment of the successor of any such member has not been notified in the official gazette on or before the expiry of the said period of three years, such member shall, notwithstanding the expiry of the period of his office, continue to hold such office until the appointment of his successor is notified in the official gazette.

(4) If a member is unable to attend a meeting of the committee, the state government may, after giving notice in writing to such member and the chairperson of the State Advisory Committee, nominate a substitute of such member to attend the meeting and such a member shall have all the rights and privileges of such member in respect of that meeting.

5. Resignations.- (1) A member of the State Advisory Committee, not being an ex officio member, may resign his office by a letter in writing addressed to the State Government through its Secretary / Principal Secretary in the Labour Department with prior information to the Chairperson of State Advisory Committee.

(2) The seat of such a member shall fall vacant from the date on which his Resignation is accepted by the state government, or on the expiry of thirty days from the date of receipt of the letter of resignation by the state government whichever is earlier.

6. Cessation of membership.- If any member of the State Advisory Committee, not being an ex officio member, fails to attend three consecutive meetings of such Committee, without obtaining the leave of the Chairperson of such Committee for such absence, he shall cease to be a member of such Committee:

Provided that the state government may, if it is satisfied that such member was prevented by sufficient cause from attending three consecutive meetings, direct that such cessation shall not take place and on such direction being made, such member shall continue to be a member of such Committee.

7. Disqualification for membership.- (1) A person shall be disqualified for being a member of the State Advisory Committee,-

- (i) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent Court;
- (ii) if he is an undischarged insolvent; or
- (iii) if he has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the State Government, involves moral turpitude;
- (iv) if he earn disqualification to continue as Member of Legislative Assembly or Member of Legislature Council.

(2) Where a question arises as to whether a disqualification has been incurred under sub-rule (1), the State Government shall decide such question.

8. Removal from membership.- State Government may remove from office any member of the State Advisory Committee, if in its opinion such member has ceased to represent the interest which he purports to represent on such Committee;

9. Manner of filling vacancies.- When a vacancy occurs or is likely to occur in the membership of the State Advisory

Committee, the Chairperson of such Committee shall submit a report to the State Government and on receipt of such report, the State Government shall take steps to fill the vacancy by making an appointment from amongst the category of persons to which the person vacating membership belonged and the person so appointed shall hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the member in whose place he is appointed.

10. Staff and salary of State Advisory Committee.- (1) The State Government may depute one of its officers not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the State Government as Secretary to the State Advisory Committee and also depute such other staff being in the service of the State Government, as it may think necessary, to enable such Committee to carry out its functions.

(2) The non-official members of the State Advisory Committee shall be paid traveling allowance for attending the meeting of such Committee at such rates as are admissible to an officer of the rank of Group 'A' Officer of the State Government and daily allowance shall be calculated at the maximum rate admissible to such officer.

(3) The Secretary of the State Advisory Committee -

- (i) shall assist the Chairperson of such Committee in convening meetings of the Committee;
- (ii) may attend the meetings of such Committee but shall not be entitled to vote at such meetings;
- (iii) shall keep a record of the minutes of the meetings of such Committee; and
- (iv) shall take necessary measures to carry out the decisions taken at the meetings of such Committee.

11. Disposal of business.- (1) Every matter which the State Advisory Committee is required to take into consideration shall be considered at a meeting of that Committee, or if the Chairperson of such Committee so directs, by sending the necessary papers to every member for opinion, and the matter shall be disposed of in accordance with the decision of the majority: in the meeting.

Provided that where the members of such Committee are equally divided on a matter the Chairperson of such Committee shall have a second or a casting vote.

12. Meetings.- (1) The State Advisory Committee shall meet at such places and at such times as may be decided by the

Chairperson of such Committee and it shall meet at least once in six months:

(2) The Chairperson of such Committee shall preside over every meeting of the Committee in which he is present and in his absence he may nominate a member of the Committee to preside over such a meeting in his place and in the absence of such nomination by the Chairperson, the members of such Committee present in such meeting may choose from amongst themselves a member to preside over such a meeting.

13. Notice of meetings and list of business.- (1) Ordinarily, two weeks' notice shall be given by the secretary to the members of the State Advisory Committee of a proposed meeting:

Provided that the Chairperson of such Committee, if he is satisfied that it is expedient to do so, may give notice of longer period for such meeting which shall not exceed one month.

(2) No business except which is included in the list of business for a meeting of such Committee shall be considered at such meeting without the permission of the Chairperson of the Committee.

14. Quorum.- No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the State Advisory Committee unless at least six members of such Committee are present in that meeting.

Provided that if at any meeting of such Committee less than six members are present, the Chairperson of such Committee may adjourn the meeting to another date informing members present and giving notice to the other members that he proposes to dispose of the business at the adjourned meeting whether there is prescribed quorum or not, and it shall thereupon be lawful for him to dispose of the business at the adjourned meeting irrespective of the number of members attending.

CHAPTER II Registration of Establishments

15. Form of application for registration of establishments under section 7.- (1) The application referred to in sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act shall be made in triplicate, in **Form - I** to Registering Officer of the area appointed under Section 6 of the Act in which the building or other construction work is to be carried on by the establishment.

(2) Every application referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by a Demand Draft showing payment of the fees for the registration of the establishment.

(3) Every application referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be either personally delivered to the Registering Officer or sent to him by registered post.

(4) On receipt of the application referred to in sub-rule (1), the registering officer shall, after noting thereon the date of receipt by him of the application, grant an acknowledgment to the applicant.

16. Grant of Certificate of Registration.- (1) The Registering Officer, after receiving application under sub-rule (1) of rule 15, shall register the establishment and issue a certificate of registration to the applicant in **Form-II** within fifteen days of receipt of application, if such applicant has complied with all the requirements as laid down in these rules and has made the application within such period as specified under clause (a) and clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act. The Certificate of Registration to be granted by the Registering Officer shall be in **Form-II**.

(2) The Registering Officer shall maintain a Register in **Form-III** showing the particulars of establishments in relation to which Certificates of Registration have been issued by him.

(3) If, in relation to an establishment, any change occurs in the ownership or management or other particulars specified in the certificate of registration, the employer of the establishment shall intimate the registering officer, within thirty days from the date when such change takes place, the date and particulars of such change, and the reasons thereof.

(4) Where, on receipt of the intimation referred to in sub-rule (3) of rule 16, the registering officer is satisfied that there has occurred a change in the particulars of the establishment, as entered in the register in **Form-III**, he shall amend the said register and record therein the change which has occurred.

Provided that the registering officer shall not carry out any amendment in the register in **Form - III**, unless the fee of ten percent of the fees prescribed for registration have been deposited by the employer.

17. Conditions of registration.- (1) Every certificate of registration issued under rule 16 shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:

- (a) the Certificate of Registration shall be non-transferable;
- (b) the number of workmen employed as building workers in an establishment shall not, on any day, exceed the maximum number specified in the certificate of registration; and

(c) save as provided in these rules, the fees paid for the grant of registration certificate shall be non-refundable.

(2) The employer shall intimate the change, if any, in the number of workmen or the conditions of work to the Registering Officer within fifteen days.

(3) The employer shall, before thirty days of the commencement and completion of any building or other construction work, submit a written notice to the inspector, having jurisdiction in the area where the proposed building or other construction work is to be executed, intimating the actual date of the commencement or, as the case may be, completion of such building or other construction work in **Form-IV**

(4) The certificate of registration of an establishment shall be valid only for such building and other construction work carried out by such establishment for which intimation required under sub-rule (3) has been given.

(5) A copy of the certificate of registration shall be displayed at the conspicuous place at the premises where the building and other construction work is being carried on.

18. Fees.- (1) The fees to be paid for the grant of a certificate of registration under rule 16 shall be as specified below:

If the number of workers proposed to be employed as building workers for a building or other construction work on any day:

(a) upto 100	Rs. 1,000
(b) exceeds 100 but does not exceed 500	Rs. 2,500
(c) exceeds 500	Rs. 5,000

(2) For each amendment ten percent of the above fees shall be deposited by the employer.

19. Payment of Fees.- (1) All amounts of money payable on account of registration, appeal, supply of copies or duplicate copies of certificate of registration shall be paid through a crossed demand draft in favour of the Registering Officer and appellate officer, as the case may be, and made payable at the branch of the bank specified by the State Government from time to time at the headquarters of the concerned registering officer or appellate officer.

(2) The registering officer or the appellate officer, as the case may be, on receipt of the demand draft under sub-rule (1) shall arrange to deposit the amount in the appropriate account in the bank specified by the State Government from time to time

in the account of 'Commissioner of Labour', Bangalore, under the relevant head of account.

**CHAPTER -III
REGISTRATION OF BUILDING WORKERS AS
BENEFICIARIES**

20. Form of application for registration of construction workers as beneficiaries under section 12.- (1) Every building worker shall apply in **Form-V** for registration under sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Act, as a beneficiary.

(2) The application for registration, as beneficiary, shall be accompanied with the following:

(a) registration fee of Rs. 25/-;

(b) proof of age;

Explanation: Proof of age means school record, birth certificate, driving licence, pass port or certificate from a doctor not below the rank of Assistant Surgeon in Govt. Hospitals / ESI Hospitals / Hospitals of Local Bodies, i.e., Corporation, City Municipal Corporation, Town Municipal Corporation and Zilla Panchayats.

(c) certificate from the present employer or a Trade union registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, or an official of Labour Department in the concerned jurisdiction not below the rank of Labour Inspector;

(d) 3 passport size photographs.

(3) The Building worker shall also file a nomination in Form - VI. The nomination shall stand revised in the name of the spouse on his acquiring a family or on the happening of any legal change in the status of the family and any change of nomination shall intimate to the Board in **Form - VII**.

(4) The Secretary or other officer authorized by him in this behalf shall issue to every beneficiary an identity card with a photo of the beneficiary affixed in **Form - VIII**.

(5) The Secretary of the Board shall maintain a register of beneficiaries containing the names and addresses of the construction workers registered in **Form-IX**. The Board may maintain such other records and registers as it considers necessary.

21. Issue of Duplicate Identity Card.- In the case of loss of identity card issued under Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 20, a duplicate identify card will be issued by the Board either on an application by the registered construction worker concerned, or, in the event of his death, by his nominee. The fee for the issue of a duplicate card shall be Rs. 10/- only.

21-A. Contribution of building worker: (1) Every construction worker whose name has been registered as a beneficiary under sub-Rule (1) of Rule 20 shall contribute a monthly subscription of Rs. 10/- per month, which shall be remitted half yearly to the Board.

(2) If a beneficiary commits defaults in the payment of contribution, continuously for a period of one year, he shall cease to be the beneficiary of the fund. However, with the permission of the Secretary or an officer authorized by him in this behalf, the membership may be resumed on repayment of arrears of contribution with a fine of Rs. 2/- per month, subject to the condition that such resumption shall not be allowed more than twice.

22. Register of beneficiaries to be maintained by the Employer.- Every registered employer shall maintain employment register in Form- X.

CHAPTER -IV STATE WELFARE BOARD

22-A. Composition of the Board: (1) The Board shall consist of -

- (i) Hon'ble Minister for Labour shall be the Chairperson of the Board;
- (ii) A member nominated by the Central Government;
- (iii) Not more than five persons representing the building and other construction workers nominated by Government;
- (iv) Not more than four persons from among the employers of construction and other building workers nominated by Government;
- (v) Following should be the composition of the official Members:
 - ✓ Principal Secretary to Government, Labour Department;
 - ✓ Principal Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department or his nominee;
 - ✓ Commissioner of Labour;
 - ✓ Director of Factories & Boilers;
 - ✓ Principal Secretary / Secretary, PWD or his nominee;
 - ✓ Principal Secretary / Secretary, RD&PR or his nominee.
- (vi) One of the nominated members shall be a woman and the number of members nominated under clauses (iii), (iv) and (v) of sub-rule (1) shall be equal.

23. Terms and conditions of appointment of members.- (1) Subject to the pleasure of State Government the term of office of the Chairperson and the members of the Board shall be three years commencing on the date on which their appointments are notified in the Official Gazette.

(2) No person shall be appointed or continued to be a member of the board who is ,-

- (a) a salaried officer of the Board, or
- (b) is or at any time has been adjudged un-discharged insolvent; or
- (c) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court ; or
- (d) is or has been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude.

(3) However, the State Government may by order remove from office any member who in its opinion,-

- (a) the member representing the employers or the building workers ceases to adequately represent the employers, or as the case may be, the building workers, or
- (b) having regard to the exigencies of circumstances or service in the State Government cannot continue the member to represent the State Government, and
- (c) for any other reasons, which in the opinion of the Chairman, may render the continuance of such member, is detrimental to the objectives sought to be achieved in the Act and Rules framed thereunder.

24. Resignation of office by Chairperson or member.- The Chairperson or any member of the Board may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the State Government and his office shall become vacant on acceptance of resignation.

25. Filling up of vacancy.- In the event of any vacancy occurring on account of death, resignation, disqualification or removal or otherwise, the Board shall forthwith communicate the occurrence to the State Government, and the vacancy shall be filled in not later than ninety days from the date of occurrence of the vacancy. Subsequently appointed Chairperson or member shall hold the office so long as the member in whose place he is nominated would have held it as if the vacancy had not occurred.

26. Allowances payable to members.- The Chairperson and the members attending the meeting, other than Government

representatives, shall be paid traveling allowance and meeting allowance applicable to Group 'A' officers of the State Government.

27. Terms and conditions of service of Secretary, other officers and employees of the Board.- The terms and conditions of service, salaries and allowances of Secretary, other officers and employees of the Board shall be as follows, namely:

- (a) The Secretary of the Board shall be an officer not below the rank of Additional Labour Commissioner or an IAS officer in the senior scale or an officer from the Central Services Group – 'A' Senior Scale and the term of such deputation shall not exceed more than three years.;
- (b) The other officers and employees of the Board may also be taken on deputation from the Labour Department of the State Government only for a maximum period of three years;
- (c) The Secretary, other officers and employees of the Board may be drawn from amongst the other services of the State Government. If the State Government does not appoint, the Board may subject to the approval of the State Government; make appointment subject to such terms and conditions of service as it may determine.
- (d) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-Section (3) of Section 24 of the Act, the salaries and allowances payable to the Secretary, other officers and employees of the Board shall not be higher than those admissible to the State Government employees of equivalent status;

28. Procedure of meetings.- (1) The Board shall meet at least once in three months or earlier as may be necessary.

(2) Members of the Board shall be given seven clear days notice of a meeting specifying the date, time and place of the meeting and business to be transacted thereat:

Provided that, seven days notice shall not be necessary where, in the opinion of Chairperson, business of an emergent nature has to be transacted.

29. Quorum.- (1) The quorum for the meeting shall be one third of the total members, having the presence of at least one member each representing the Government, employers and the building workers.

(2) **Adjournment of meeting:** If there is no quorum as laid down in sub-rule (1), Chairperson shall after waiting for thirty minutes after the expiration of the appointed hour, adjourn the

meeting to such hour on some other future day as he may deem fit. A notice of such adjourned meeting shall be sent to every member of the Board and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting, had there been a quorum there at shall be brought before the adjourned meeting and may be disposed of at such meeting, whether there is a quorum or not.

(3) All matters to be decided by majority. All matters coming before the meeting of the Board shall be decided by majority of the members present and voting at the meeting. The Chairperson is having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

(4) Mode of exercising votes: Votes shall be taken by show of hands and the names of persons voting in favour and against any proposition shall be recorded only if any member requests the Chairperson to do so.

30. Minutes of meeting.- The Board shall keep minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Board, and shall include therein the names of the members present. A copy of such minutes shall be submitted by the Board to the State Government as soon as they are confirmed by the Board.

31. Procedure for preparation budget of the board etc.-(1) The budget estimates for every financial year shall be prepared and laid before the Board on or before the 31st day of January of the previous financial year and after it is approved by the Board the same shall be forwarded to the State Government for approval on or before the 10th February. The State Government shall approve the budget before the 28th February, after making such amendments and alterations as it considers necessary.

(2) The budget amended or altered and approved shall constitute the budget of the Board for the financial year and shall be issued under the seal of the Board and signed by the officers or officers of the Board duly authorized in this behalf.

(3) An authenticated copy of the approved budget shall be forwarded to the State Government before the 28th February.

32. Additional expenditure: (1) If during the course of the financial year it becomes necessary to incur expenditure over and above the provisions made in the Budget, the Board shall immediately submit to the State Government the details of the proposed expenditure and specify the manner in which it is proposed to meet additional expenditure. The State Government may either approve the proposed expenditure after making such modifications, as it considers necessary or reject it.

(2) A copy of the order passed by the State Government under sub-rule (1) shall be communicated to the Board and the auditor, if any appointed by the State Government.

(3) The expenditure shall be incurred subject to the approval of the Board.

33. Maintenance of Audit and Accounts.- The accounts of the Board shall be prepared and maintained by the Accounts Officer of the Board and shall be audited by the Auditors appointed by the Board once a year. The Secretary of the Board shall be responsible for the disposal of the Audit Note.

34. Annual report of Board.- The Board shall submit to the State Government and Central Government as soon as may be after the 1st of April every year and not later than 31st day of October an Annual Report in Form - XI on the working of the Board during the preceding year ending on 31st March of the year along with audited copy of Accounts together with an Auditor's report.

35. Assistance in certain cases.- The Board shall provide such other financial assistance to the beneficiary as may be determined by the Board by resolution and with the previous approval of the State Government with due regard to the availability of funds with the Board.

36. Investment of amount.- All monies belonging to the Board may be invested in the Nationalized Banks.

37. Expenditure from the Fund.- All expenses for the administration of the Fund, fees and allowances of the Directors of the Board, salaries, leave salaries, joining time pay, traveling allowance, compensatory allowance, charge allowances, pension contribution and other benefits of personal expenses for the legitimate needs of the Board and the stationery expenses shall be met from administrative account of the Fund.

38. Execution of contract.- All orders and other instruments shall be made and executed in the name of the Board and shall be authenticated by such person as the Board may specify.

39. Pension Scheme: (1) Every registered building or construction woman worker, who has completed 50 years of age or man worker, who has completed 55 years of age, is eligible for pension, if he has continued as such worker for a continuous period of not less than five years.

Provided that a building or construction woman worker, who has not completed 50 years of age and man worker who has not completed 55 years of age, but registered with the Board for a continuous period of five years is also eligible for pension if he

has become disabled due to sickness and incapacitated from normal work.

(2) Procedure for payment of pension: (a) An application for pension shall be submitted in **Form – XII.**

(b) If in the opinion of the Secretary of the Board or the officer authorized by him, the applicant is eligible for pension, he shall be sanctioned pension and send the pension sanctioning order to the applicant.

Provided that no application shall be rejected unless the applicant has been given an opportunity of being heard.

(c) If it is found that the applicant is not eligible for pension, the application shall be rejected and the applicant informed accordingly.

(3) The amount of pension shall be Rs. 300/- per month. An increase of Rs. 10/- shall be given for every completed year of service beyond 5 years. The Board may with the previous approval of the Government revise the pension.

(4) The pension sanctioning authority shall maintain a register in **Form – XIII.**

40. Disability Pension.- (1) The Board may sanction an amount of Rs. 300/- per month as disability pension to a beneficiary who is **permanently disabled** due to paralysis, leprosy, Cancer & T.B. In addition to the pension, he will be eligible for an exgratia payment of not more than Rs. 5,000/- depending upon the percentage of disability and subject to such conditions as may be fixed by the Board.

(2) The application for disability pension and exgratia payment under sub-rule (1) shall be made in **Form – XIV** with such certificates and documents as may be specified by the Board.

41. Loan for the purchase of (tools) Instruments.- An amount of Rs. 5,000/- will be sanctioned as loan to the members of the fund, for the purchase of tools. Those who have completed 2 years membership in the fund and those who remit contribution regularly will be eligible for this loan. The beneficiary should not have completed 55 years of age. The loan amount shall be recovered in not more than sixty installments. An application in **Form - XV** shall be made for this loan with such other documents as may be specified by the Board.

42. Assistance for purchase or construction of a house.- (1) Eligibility: Every registered construction worker who is a beneficiary for a period of not less than 5 years and having 15

years of service for superannuation and who owns a site in his name or in the name of his spouse is eligible to apply for assistance of loans and advances for construction of a house.

(2) Claim:

(a) Every registered construction worker who is eligible for assistance of loans and advances for construction of a house under sub-Rule (1) shall apply to the Board in **Form - XVI**.

(b) Every such application shall accompany with original sale deed showing that he owns the site, approved plan by the local authority, etc., as may be prescribed by the Board in this behalf.

(c) The Board shall examine every application for assistance of loans and advances for purchase or construction of a house in accordance with the provisions of this clause and may accept or reject the application. The decision of the Board shall be final.

Provided that the Board shall, before rejecting an application, give the applicant a reasonable opportunity of making the representation.

(3) Amount of assistance: The quantum of amount of assistance of loans and advances for construction of a house shall be not more than Rs. 50,000/- or such lesser amount as requested by the applicant.

Recovery of assistance: The loans and advances along with 5% interest per annum provided to the beneficiary shall be recovered by the Board in monthly equal installment for a period of 10 years.

43. Assistance for delivery of a child by a registered woman construction worker.- (1) The Secretary, or any other officer authorized in the behalf by the Board, shall on an application from a registered woman construction worker, sanction a sum of Rs. 4,000 (rupees four thousand only), only for first two deliveries, on her producing proof of delivery of a child to her.

(2) The amount shall be sanctioned, only if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

(a) A minimum of one year shall have lapsed from the date of registration of the applicant as a construction worker with the Board, to the delivery of the child;

(b) A registered woman construction worker can get this assistance only twice;

- (c) The registered woman construction worker shall have no dues payable to the Board; and
- (d) The registered woman construction worker shall not be given this assistance if she already has two living children.

(3) The application for claiming the amount specified in sub-Rule (1), shall be in **Form - XVII**.

44. Assistance to meet the funeral expenses of a registered construction worker;- (1) If a registered construction worker dies, the Secretary, or any other officer authorized in this behalf by the Board, shall pay a sum of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand only) to the nominee of the deceased registered construction worker to meet the funeral expenses of the deceased registered construction worker.

(2) The application for claiming the amount specified in sub-Rule (1) shall be in **Form - XVIII** and shall be accompanied by the death certificate of the deceased registered construction worker and the original identity card issued to the deceased worker or certification issued by a member of the board in case of non availability of original identity card.

45. Assistance for the education of the son or daughter of a registered construction worker.- (1) The Secretary or any other officer authorized in this behalf by the Board, may, on an application from a registered construction worker, sanction,-

- (a) if the son or daughter of the applicant had passed S.S.L.C. examination or its equivalent, a sum of Rs. 700/- (Rupees seven hundred and fifty only) to the applicant;
- (b) if the son or daughter of the applicant had passed the PUC examination or its equivalent, a sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) to the applicant;
- (c) If the son or daughter of the applicant who is studying in ITI/Diploma a sum of Rs. 2,000/-;
- (d) If the son or daughter of the applicant who is studying in general Degree Course a sum of Rs. 1,500/-;
- (e) If the son or daughter of the applicant who is studying in professional course a sum of Rs. 5,000/-.

(2) The amount shall be sanctioned only if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:-

- (a) A minimum of one year shall have lapsed from the date of registration of the applicant to the date of his application:
- (b) Only two children of a registered construction worker shall be given this assistance; and
- (c) The registered construction worker shall have no dues payable to the Board.

(3) The application for claiming the amount specified in sub-rule (1) shall be in **Form - XIX**.

46. Medical Assistance to beneficiaries.- The Board may sanction financial assistance to the beneficiaries who are hospitalized for five or more days due to any disease. The financial assistance shall be Rs. 400/- for the first 5 days and Rs. 50/- each for the remaining days, subject to a maximum Rs. 2,000/-. The application in **Form - XX** shall be submitted with such other documents as may be specified by the Board.

47. Assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident resulting in death or permanent disablement (incapacitation).-
 (1) "Accident" means any bodily injury resulting in permanent disablement (incapacitation) or death directly from accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

(2) "Eligibility" Every registered construction worker, who met with an accident during the course of his employment, is eligible for accident benefit

(3) **Claim:**

- (a) Every registered construction worker who is eligible for accident benefit under sub-rule (2) shall apply to the Board in **Form - XXI**.

Provided that a construction worker, who is eligible for accident benefit under sub-rule (1) and (2) should produce to the Board, a certificate by his Employer in proof of accident occurred to him.

- a) The Board shall examine every application for accident benefit in accordance with the provisions and may accept or reject the claim. The decision of the Board shall be final.

Provided that the Board shall, before rejecting a claim for accident benefit, give the applicant a reasonable opportunity of making the representation.

(4) "Amount of benefit": The Board shall grant an amount of Rs. One lakh in case of every application provided the applicant fulfils all the conditions prescribed by the Board. This does not

bar the worker from claiming compensation under any other statute. The Board will tie up with an Insurance Company to provide this benefit and the premium of the workmen will also be remitted by the Board.

48. Assistance of medical expenses for treatment of major ailments of a registered construction worker.- (1) "Major ailments" means any heart operation, Kidney transplantation and treatment for cancer.

(2) "Eligibility" Every registered construction worker, who has major ailments specified in sub-Rule (1) is eligible for medical expenses.

(3) Claim:

(a) Every registered construction worker who is eligible for assistance of medical expenses under sub-rule (1) shall apply to the Board in **Form - XXII**.

Provided that a construction worker, who is eligible for assistance of medical expenses under sub-rule (1) should produce to the Board, a certificate by an Assistant Surgeon of a Government Hospital.

(b) The Board shall examine every application for medical expenses in accordance with the provisions of this rule and may accept or reject the claim. The decision of the Board shall be final.

Provided that the Board shall, before rejecting a claim for medical expenses, give the applicant a reasonable opportunity of making the representation.

(4) Amount of assistance for medical expenses: The Board shall grant an amount of Rs. 10,000/- in case of every application provided the applicant fulfils all the conditions. This does not bar the worker from claiming medical expenses under any other statute.

49. Assistance for the 1st marriage of the registered building or construction worker or his / her two dependent children:

(1) The Secretary or any other officer authorized in this behalf by the Board, shall on an application from a registered construction worker, sanction a sum of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand only) as assistance to meet the marriage expenses of the worker or his / her two dependent children.

(2) The amount shall be sanctioned only if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:

- (a) a minimum of one year shall have lapsed from the date of registration of the applicant to the date of marriage of the applicant's son or daughter for whose marriage the assistance is sought;
- (b) the family of a registered construction worker can avail this assistance only twice;
- (c) the registered construction worker shall have no dues payable to the Board; and
- (d) the son or daughter of the registered construction worker, for whose marriage the assistance is sought, shall have attained the age prescribed by law for marriage.

The application for claiming the amount specified in sub-Rule (1) shall be **in Form - XXIII**.

PART - III
Safety and Health
CHAPTER - I
General Provisions

50. Excessive noise, vibration, etc.- An employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that adequate measures are taken to protect building workers against the harmful effects of excessive noise or vibration at such construction site and the noise level in to case exceeds the limits laid down in **Schedule - VI**.

51. Fire protection: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) such construction site is provided with –
 - (i) fire extinguishing equipment sufficient to extinguish any probable fire at such construction site;
 - (ii) an adequate water supply at ample pressure as per national standards;
 - (iii) number of trained persons required to operate the fire extinguishing equipment provided under sub-clause (i);
- (b) fire extinguishing equipment provided under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) is properly maintained and inspected at regular intervals of not less than once in a year by the responsible person and a record of such inspections is maintained;
- (c) in case of every launch or boat or other craft used for transport of building workers and the cabin of

every lifting appliance including mobile crane, adequate number of portable fire extinguishing equipment of suitable type shall be provided at each of such launch or boat or craft of lifting appliance.

52. Emergency action plans.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that incase more than five hundred building workers are employed at such construction site emergency action plan to handle the emergencies like,-

- (a) fire and explosion,
- (b) collapse of lifting appliances and transport equipment,
- (c) collapse of building, shed or structures, etc.,
- (d) gas leakage or spillage of dangerous goods and chemicals,
- (e) drowning of building workers , sinking of vessels, and
- (f) land sliders getting building worker buried, floods, storms and other natural calamities, is prepared and submitted for the approval of the Chief Inspector.

53. Fencing of motors, etc.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) all motors, cogwheels, chains, and friction gearing, fly wheels, shafting, dangerous and moving parts of machinery (whether or not driven by mechanical power) and stream pipes are securely fenced or lagged;
- (b) the fencing of dangerous part of machinery is not removed while such machinery is in motion or in use;
- (c) no part of any machinery which is in motion and which is not securely fenced is examined, lubricated, adjusted or repaired except by a person skilled for such examination lubrication adjustment or repairs;
- (d) machine parts are cleaned when such machine is stopped;
- (e) when a machine is stopped for servicing or repairs, adequate measures are taken to ensure that such machine does not re-start inadvertently.

54. Lifting and carrying of excessive weight.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that -

- (a) no building worker lifts by hand or carries over head or over his back or shoulders any material, article, tool or appliances exceeding in weight, the maximum limits set out in the following table:

Person	Maximum weight load
Adult – man	55 kg
Adult – woman	30 kg
Adolescent – male	30 kg
Adolescent – female	20 kg

unless aided by any other building worker or a mechanical device.

- (b) no building worker aided by other building workers, lift by hand or carry over head or over their back or shoulders, any material, article, tool or appliance exceeding in weight the sum total of maximum limits set out for each building worker separately under clause (a), unless aided by a mechanical device.

55. Health and safety policy.- (1) (a) Every establishment employing fifty or more building workers shall prepare a written statement of policy in respect of safety and health of building workers and submit the same for the approval of the Chief Inspector;

- (b) the policy referred to in clause (a) shall contain the following, namely:
- (i) the intensions and commitments of the establishment regarding health, safety and environmental protection of building workers;
 - (ii) organizational arrangements made to carry out the policy referred to in clause (a) specifying the responsibility at different levels of hierarchy;
 - (iii) responsibilities of the principal employer, contractor, sub-contractor, transporter or other agencies involved in the building or other construction work.
 - (iv) techniques and methods for assessment of risk to safety, health and environmental and remedial measures therefor;

- (v) arrangements for training of building workers, trainers, supervisors or other persons engaged in the construction work;
- (vi) other arrangements for making the policy referred to in clause (a), effective;
- (c) the intention and commitment referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (b) shall be taken into account in making decisions relating to plant, machinery, equipment, materials and placement of building workers.

(2) A copy of the policy referred to in clause (a) of sub-rule(1), signed by an authorized signatory shall be sent to the State Government.

(3) The establishment shall revise the policy referred to in clause(a) of sub-rule (1) as often as necessary under the following circumstances, namely:-

- (ii) whenever any expansion or modification having implication on safety and health of the building workers is made in such building or other construction work; or
- (iii) whenever any new building or other construction work, substances, articles or techniques are introduced having implication on health and safety of building workers.

(4) A copy of the policy referred to in sub-clause (a) of sub-rule (1) shall be displayed at the conspicuous places in Kannada / English and a local language understood by the majority of building workers at a construction site.

56. Dangerous and harmful environment.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) when an internal combustion engine exhausts into a confined space or excavation or tunnel or any other workplace where neither natural ventilation or artificial ventilation system is adequate to keep the carbon monoxide content of the atmosphere below fifty part per million, adequate and suitable measures are taken at such workplace in order to avoid exposure of building workers to health hazards;
- (b) no building worker is allowed to enter any confined space or tank or trench or excavation wherein there is given off any dust, fumes or other impurities of such nature and to such extent as is likely to be injurious or

offensive to the building worker or in which explosives, poisonous noxious or gaseous material or other harmful articles have been carried or stored or in which dry ice has been used as a refrigerant, or which has been fumigated or in which there is a possibility or oxygen deficiency, unless all practical steps have been taken to remove such dust, fumes or other impurities and dangers which may be present and to prevent any further ingress thereof, and such workplace or tank or trench or excavation is certified by the responsible person to be safe and fit for the entry of such building workers.

57. Overhead protection.- (1) Every employer shall ensure at the building or other construction work that overhead protection is erected along the periphery of every building under construction which shall be of fifteen metres or more in height when completed.

(2) Overhead protection referred to in sub-Rule (1) shall not be less than two metres wide and shall be erected at a height not more than five metres above the base of the building and the outer edge of such overhead protection shall be one hundred fifty millimeters higher than the inner edge thereof or shall be erected at an angle of not more than twenty degrees to its horizontal sloping into the building.

(3) The employer shall ensure at the building and other construction work that any area exposed to risk of falling material, articles or objects is roped off or cordoned off or otherwise suitably guarded from inadvertent entry of persons other than building workers at work in such area.

58. Slipping, tripping, cutting, drowning and falling hazards.- (1) All passageways, platforms and other places of construction work at the building or other construction work shall be kept by the employer free from accumulations of dust, debris or similar material and from other obstructions that may cause tripping.

(2) Any sharp projections or protruding nails or similar projections which may cause any cutting hazard to a building worker at the building or other construction work shall be removed or otherwise made safe by taking suitable measures by the employer.

(3) No employer shall allow any building worker at building or other construction work to use the passageway, or a scaffold, platform or any other elevated working surface which is in a slippery and dangerous condition and shall ensure that

water, grease, oil or other sanded saw dusted or covered with suitable material to make it safe from slipping hazard at a building or other construction work.

(4) Wherever building workers at a building or other construction work are exposed to the hazard of falling into water, they shall be provided by the employer with adequate equipment for saving themselves from drowning and rescuing from such hazard and if the Chief Inspector considers necessary, well-equipped boat or launch manned with trained personnel shall be provided by the employer at the site of such work.

(5) Every open side or opening into or through which a building worker, vehicle or lifting appliance or other equipment may fall at a building or other construction work shall be covered or guarded suitably by the employer to prevent such fall except where free access is necessary by reasons of the nature of the work.

(6) Wherever building workers at a building or other construction work are exposed to the hazards of falling from height while employed on such work, they shall provided by the employer with adequate equipment or means for saving them from such hazards. Such equipment or means shall be in accordance with the national standards.

(7) Whenever there is a possibility of falling of any material, equipment or building worker at a construction site relating to a building or other construction work, adequate and suitable safety net shall be provided by the employer in accordance with the national standards.

59. Dust, gases, fumes, etc.- Every employer shall prevent concentration of dust, gases or fumes by providing suitable means to control their concentration within the permissible limit so that they may not cause injury or pose health hazard to a building worker at a building or other construction work.

60. Corrosive Substances: Every employer shall ensure that corrosive substances, including alkalis and acids, shall be stored and used by a person dealing with such substances at a building or other construction work in such a manner that it does not endanger the building worker and suitable protective equipment shall be provided by the employer to a building worker during handling or use of such substances at a building or other construction work and in case of spillage of such substances on the building worker, immediate remedial measures shall be taken by the employer.

61. Vehicular Traffic: (1) Whenever any building or other construction work is being carried on, or is located in close proximity to a road or any other place where any vehicular traffic may cause danger to building workers, the employer shall ensure that such building or other construction work is barricaded and suitable warning signs and lights displayed or erected to prevent such danger and if necessary, he may make a request in writing to the concerned authorities to control such traffic.

(2) The employer shall ensure that all vehicles used at construction site of a building or other construction work comply with the requirements of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988), and the rules made thereunder.

(3) The employer shall ensure that a driver of a vehicle of any class of description operating at a construction site of a building or other construction work holds a valid driving license under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988).

62. Eye protection.- Suitable personal protective equipment for the protection of eyes shall be provided by an employer and used by the building worker engaged in operations like welding, cutting, chipping, grinding or similar operations which may cause hazard to his eyes at a building or other construction work.

63. Head protection and other protective apparel.- (1) Every building worker required to pass through or work within the areas at building or other construction work where there is hazard of his being struck by falling objects or material shall be provided by the employer with safety helmets of type and tested in accordance with the national standards.

(2) Every building worker required to work in water or in wet concrete or in other similar work at a building or other construction work shall be provided with suitable waterproof boots by the employer.

(3) Every building worker required to work in water or in rain or in similar wet conditions at building or other construction work shall be provided with waterproof coat with hat by the employer

(4) Every building worker required to use or handle alkalis, acid or other similar corrosive substances at a building or other construction work shall be provided with appropriate protective equipment by an employer, in accordance with the national standards

(5) Every building worker engaged in handling sharp objects or materials at a building or other construction work which may cause hand injury, shall be provided with suitable

hand-gloves by the employer, in accordance with the national standards.

64. Electrical hazards.- (1) Before commencement of any building or other construction work, every employer shall take adequate measures to prevent any worker from coming into physical contact with any electrical equipment or apparatus, machines or live electrical circuit which may cause electrical hazard during the course of his employment at a building or other construction work.

(2) Every employer shall display and maintain suitable warning signs at conspicuous places at a building or other construction work in a local language understood by the majority of the building workers.

(3) In work space at a building or other construction work where the exact location of underground electric power line is not known, the building workers using jackhammers, crowbars or other hand-tools which may come in contact with a live electrical line, shall be provided by the employer with insulated protective gloves and footwear of the type in accordance with the national standards.

(4) Every employer shall ensure that, as far as practicable, no wiring, which may come in contact with water or which may be mechanically damaged, is left on ground or floor at a building or other construction work.

(5) Every employer shall ensure that all electrical appliances and current carrying equipment used at a building or other construction work are made of sound material and are properly and adequately earthed.

(6) Every employer shall ensure that all temporary electrical installations at a building or other construction work are provided with earth-leakage circuit breakers.

(7) Every employer shall ensure that all electrical installations at a building or other construction work comply with the requirements of any law for the time being in force.

65. Illumination of passageways, etc.- Every employer shall ensure that illumination sufficient for maintaining safe working conditions at a site of a building or other construction work is provided where building workers are required to work or pass and for passageways, stairways and landing, such illumination is not less than that provided in the relevant national standards.

66. Stacking of materials. - Every employer shall ensure, at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) all building materials are stored or stacked in a safe and orderly manner to avoid obstruction of any passageway or place of work.
- (b) material piles are stored or stacked in such a manner as to ensure stability;
- (c) material or equipment is not stored upon any floor or platform in such quantity as to exceed its safe carrying capacity;
- (d) material or equipment is not stored or placed so close to any edge of a building or platform as to endanger the safety of persons below or working in the vicinity.

67. Use of safety helmets and shoes.- Every employer shall ensure that all persons who are performing any work or services at a building or other construction work, wear safety shoes and helmets conforming to the national standards.

68. Disposal of debris: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) debris are handled and disposed of by a method which does not cause danger to the safety of a person;
- (b) debris are not allowed to accumulate so as to constitute a hazard;
- (c) debris are kept sufficiently moist to bring down the dust within the permissible limit;
- (d) debris are not thrown inside or outside from any height of such building or other construction work;

on completion of work, left over building material, article or other substance or debris are disposed of as soon as possible to avoid hazard to any traffic or person.

69. Stability of structures: Every employer shall ensure that no wall, chimney or other structure or part of a structure is left unguarded in such condition that it may fall, collapse or weaken due to wind pressure, vibration or due to any other reason at a site of a building or other construction work.

70. Numbering and marking of floors: The employer shall ensure that each floor or level of a building or other construction work is appropriately numbered or marked at the leading of such floor or level.

CHAPTER II
LIFTING APPLIANCES AND GEAR

71. Construction and maintenance of lifting appliances.-

Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) All lifting appliances, including their parts and working gear, whether fixed or movable and any plant or gear used in anchoring authoring or fixing of such appliances, are-
 - (i) of sound construction, sound material, and of adequate strength to serve the purpose for which these are to be used and all such appliances shall be free from patent defects; and
 - (ii) maintained in good repair and working condition;
- (b) (i) every drum or pulley around which the rope of any lifting appliance is carried, is of adequate diameter and sound construction in relation to such rope;
 - (ii) any rope which terminates at the winding drum of a lifting appliance is securely attached to such drum and at least three dead turns of such rope remain on such drum in every operating position of such lifting appliance;
 - (iv) the flange of a drum projects twice the rope diameter beyond the last layer of such rope and if such projection is not available, other measures like anti-slackness guards shall be provided to prevent such rope from coming off such drum;
- (c) Every lifting appliance is provided with adequate and efficient brakes, which -
 - (i) are capable of preventing fall of a suspended load (including any test load) and of effectively controlling such load while it is being lowered;
 - (ii) act without shock;
 - (iii) have shoes that can be easily removed for running; and
 - (iv) are provided with simple and easily accessible means of adjustment:

PROVIDED that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to steam winch which can be operated as safely as with brakes as provided in accordance with this clause.

- (d) Controls of every lifting appliance,-

- (i) are so situated that the driver of such appliance at his stand or seat has ample room for operating and has an unrestricted view of building or other construction work as far as practicable, and that he remains clear of the load and ropes and that no load passes over him;
- (ii) are positioned with due regard to ergonomic considerations for proper operation of such appliance;
- (iii) are so located that the driver of such appliance remains above the height of the heel block during the whole operation of such appliance;
- (iv) have upon them or adjacent to them clear markings to indicate their purposes and mode of operations;
- (v) are provided, where necessary, with a suitable locking device to prevent accidental movement or displacement;
- (vi) move, as far as practicable, in the direction of the resultant load movement; and
- (vii) wherever automatic brakes are provided, automatically come to the neutral position in case of power failure.

72. Test and periodical examination of lifting appliances.-

The employer shall ensure at construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) all lifting appliances including all parts and gears therefore whether fixed or movable, are tested and examined by a competent person before being taken into use for the first time or after it has undergone any alterations or repairs liable to affect its strength or stability or after erection on a construction site and also once at least in every five years, in the manner specified in **Schedule - I**;
- (b) all lifting appliances are thoroughly examined by a competent person once at least in every twelve months and where the competent person making such examination, forms the opinion that the lifting appliance cannot continue to function safely, he shall forthwith give notice in writing of his opinion to the owner of the lifting appliance;

Explanation: For the purpose of this rule, thorough examination means a visual examination, supplemented, if necessary, by other means such as hammer test, carried out as carefully as the conditions permit, in order to arrive at a reliable conclusion as to the safety of the parts examined; and, if necessary, for such examination parts of the lifting appliance and gear, shall be dismantled.

73. Automatic safe load indicators: (1) Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (i) every crane, if so constructed that the safe working load may be varied by raising or lowering of the jib or otherwise, is attached with an automatic indicator of safe working loads which gives a warning to the operator wherever the load exceeds the safe working load;
- (ii) cut-out is provided which automatically arrests the movements of the lifting parts of every crane if the load exceeds the safe working load, wherever possible;

(2) the provisions of sub-clause (i) of sub-rule (1) apply, except where it is not possible to install an automatic safe load indicator, in which case, provision of a table showing the safe working loads at the corresponding inclinations or radi of the jib on the crane shall be considered sufficient.

74. Installation.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) fixed lifting appliances are installed:
 - (i) by competent persons;
 - (ii) in a manner that such appliances cannot be displaced by the load, vibration or other influences;
 - (iii) in a manner that the operator of such appliances is not exposed to danger from loads, ropes or drums; and
 - (iv) in a manner that the operator can either see over the zone of operation or communicate with all loading and unloading points by signal, or other communication system; points by signal or other communication system;
- (b) adequate clearance is provided between parts or loads of lifting appliances and-

- (i) the fixed objects such as walls and posts; or
- (ii) electrical conductors;
- (c) the lifting appliances, when exposed to wind loading are given sufficient additional strength, stability and rigidity to withstand such loading safely;
- (d) No structural alterations or repairs are made on any part of the lifting appliances that effect the safety of such appliances without obtaining the opinion of the competent person to this effect.

75. Winches.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that, -

- (a) (i) winches are not used if control levers operate with excessive friction or play;
- (ii) double gear winches are not used unless a positive means of locking the gear shift is provided;
- (iii) there is no load other than the fall and the hook assembly on the winch while changing gears on a two gear winch;
- (iv) adequate protection is provided to winch operator against abnormal weather;
- (v) temporary seats or shelters for winch operators which may pose hazard to the winch operator or any other building workers are not allowed to be used;
- (vi) control levers are secured in the neutral position and, whenever possible, the power is shut off whenever winches are left unattended;
- (b) in use of every steam winch-
 - (i) measures are taken to prevent escaping steam from obscuring any part of the construction site or other workplace or from otherwise hindering or injuring any building worker;
 - (ii) extension control levers which tend to fall of their own weight are counterbalanced;
 - (iii) winch operators are not permitted to use the winch control extension levers except for short handles on wheel type controls and that such levers are of adequate strength, secure and fastened with metal connections at the fulcrum and at the permanent control lever;

- (c) in use of every electric winch, a building or other construction worker is not permitted to transfer, alter or adjust electric control circuits in case of any defect in such winch;
- (d) electric winches are not used for building work where-
 - (i) the electro-magnetic brake is unable to hold the load; or
 - one or more control points, either hoisting or lowering, are not operating properly.

76. Buckets.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that tip-up buckets are equipped with a device that effectively prevents accidental tipping.

77. Identification and marking of safe working load.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) every lifting appliance and loose gear is clearly marked for its safe working load and identification by stamping or other suitable means;
 - (i) every derrick (other than derrick crane) is clearly marked for its safe working load when such derrick is used either in single purchase with a lower block or in union purchases in all possible block positions;
 - (ii) the lowest angle to the horizontal, to which the derrick may be used, is legibly marked;
- (b) every lifting appliance having more than one working load is fitted with effective means to enable the operator to determine safe working load at each point under all conditions of use;
- (c) means to ascertain the safe working load for lifting gears under such conditions in which such gears may be used are provided to enable a worker using such gears and such means shall consist of-
 - (i) marking the safe working load in plain figures or letters upon the sling or upon a tablet or ring of durable material attached securely thereto in case of chain slings; and
 - (ii) either the means specified in sub-clause (i) or notices so exhibited as can be easily read by any concerned building worker stating the safe

working load for the various sizes of the wire rope slings used in case of wire rope slings.

78. Loading of lifting appliances and lifting gears.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) no lifting appliance, lifting gear or wire rope is used in an unsafe way and in such a manner as to involve risk to life of building workers, and that they are not loaded beyond their safe working load except for testing purposes under the direction of a competent person in the manner as specified in Schedule I;
- (b) no lifting appliance, lifting gear or any other material handling appliance is used, if,-
 - (i) the Inspector having jurisdiction is not satisfied with reference to a certificate of test or examination or to an authenticated record maintained as provided under these rules; and
 - (ii) in the view of such Inspector, the lifting appliance, lifting gear or any other material handling appliance is not safe for use in building or other construction work; and
 - (iii) no pulley block is used in building or other construction work unless the safe working load and its identification are clearly marked on such block.

79. Operator's cab or cabin.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) the operator of every lifting machine in outdoor service is provided with a cab or cabin which-
 - (i) is made of fire resistant material;
 - (ii) has a suitable seat, a foot rest and protection from vibration;
 - (iii) affords the operator an adequate view of the area of operation;
 - (iv) affords the necessary access to working parts in cab;
 - (v) affords the operator an adequate protection against the weather;
 - (vi) is adequately ventilated; and
 - (vii) is provided with a suitable fire extinguisher.

80. Operation of lifting appliances.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) every crane driver or lifting operator possess adequate skill and training in the operation of the particular lifting appliance;
- (b) no person under eighteen years of age is in control of any lifting appliance, scaffold winch, or to give signals to the operator;
- (c) precaution is taken by the trained operator to prevent lifting appliance from being set in motion;
- (d) the operation of lifting appliance is governed by signals, in conformity with the relevant national standards;
- (e) the lifting appliance operator's attention is not distracted while he is working;
- (f) no crane, hoist, winch or other lifting appliance or any part of such crane, hoist, winch or other lifting appliance is , except for testing purposes, loaded beyond the safe working load;
- (g) during the hoisting operations effective precaution is taken to prevent any person from standing or passing under the load in such operations;
- (h) operator does not leave lifting appliance unattended while power is on or load is suspended to such appliance;
- (i) no person rides on a suspended load or any lifting appliance;
- (j) every part of a load in course of being hoisted or lowered is adequately suspended and supported to prevent danger;
- (k) every receptacle used for hoisting bricks, tiles, slates or other material is suitable enclosed as to prevent the fall of any such materials;
- (l) the hoisting platform is enclosed when loose materials or loaded wheel-barrows are placed directly on such platform or lowering, such materials or wheel barrows;
- (m) no material is raised, lowered or slowed with any lifting appliance in such a way as to cause sudden jerks to such appliance;
- (n) in hoisting a barrow, any wheel of such barrow is not used as a means of support unless adequate steps are

taken to prevent the axle of such wheel from slipping out of its bearings;

- (o) long objects like planks or girders are provided with a tag line to prevent any possibility of danger while raising or lowering such objects;
- (p) during the process of landing of material, a building worker is not permitted to lean out into empty space for finding out the loading and unloading of such material;
- (q) the hoisting of loads at places where there is regular flow or traffic is carried out in an enclosed space, or in case such hoisting is impracticable in enclosed space, measures are taken to hold up or divert the traffic during the time of such hoisting;
- (r) adequate steps are taken to prevent a load, in the course of being hoisted or lowered from coming into contact with any object to avoid any displacement of such load;
- (s) appliances are provided and used for guiding heavy loads when raising or lowering heavy loads to avoid crushing of hands of building workers during such raising or lowering of loads.

81. Hoists.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) hoist towers are designed according to relevant national standards;
- (b) hoist shafts are provided with rigid panels or other adequate fencing-
 - (i) at the ground level on all sides of such shafts; and
 - (ii) at all other levels on all sides of the access to such shafts;
- (c) the walls of hoist shafts, except at approaches, extend to at least two metres above the floor or platform of access to such shafts;
- (d) approaches to a hoist are provided with gates which are-
 - (i) gridded to maintain visibility;
 - (ii) at least of two metres height; and
 - (iii) equipment with a device which requires such gate to be closed before the platform of such hoist can leave the landing and prevents the gate from being opened unless such platform is at the landing;

- (e) approaches to a hoist are adequately lit;
- (f) the guides of hoist platforms offer sufficient resistance to bending and bucking, in the case of jamming, by providing a safety catch;
- (g) overhead beams and their supports are capable of holding the total maximum live and dead loads that such beams and supports will be required to carry, with a safety factor of at least five;
- (h) a clear space is provided--
 - (i) above the highest stopping place of a cage or platform to allow sufficient unobstructed travel of such cage or platform in case of overwinding; and
 - (ii) below the lowest stopping place of such cage or platform;
- (i) adequate covering is provided above the top of hoist shafts to prevent materials from falling into such shafts;
- (j) outdoor hoist towers are erected on adequately firm foundations and are securely braced, guyed and anchored;
- (k) a ladder way extends from the bottom to the top of every outdoor hoist tower in case no other ladder way exists within easy reach and such ladder way comply with the relevant national standards;
- (l) the rated capacity of a hoisting engine is at least one and a half times the maximum load that such engine will be required to move;
- (m) all gearing on a hoisting engine is securely enclosed;
- (n) steam piping of a hoisting engine is adequately protected against accidental contact of such piping with a building worker;
- (o) electrical equipment of a hoisting engine is effectively earthed;
- (p) a hoist is provided with suitable devices to stop a hoisting engine as soon as the platform of such hoist reaches its highest stopping place;
- (q) a hoisting engine is protected by a suitable cover against weather and falling objects;
- (r) a hoisting engine set up in a public thoroughfare is completely enclosed;

- (s) all exhaust steam pipes discharge steam in such a manner that the steam so discharged does not scald any person or obstruct the operator's view;
- (t) the motion of a hoist is not reversed without first bringing it to rest to avoid any harm from such reverse motion;
- (u) a hoist, not designed for the conveyance of persons, is not set in motion from the platform of such hoist;
- (v) pawls and ratchet-wheels of a hoist, requiring disengagement of such pawls from such ratchet wheels, before the platform of such hoist is lowered, are not used;
- (w) a platform of a hoist is capable of supporting such maximum load, that such platform may carry, with a safety factor of at least three;
- (x) a platform of a hoist is equipped with suitable safety gear which can hold such platform with its maximum load in case its hoisting rope breaks;
- (y) on platform of a hoist, the wheelbarrows or truck are efficiently blocked in a safe position;
- (z) a cage of a hoist or a platform, where the building workers are required to enter into such cage or to go on such platform at landing level, is provided with a locking arrangement to prevent such cage or platform from moving during the time a worker enters or leaves such cage or platform;
- (za) the sides of a platform of a hoist which, are not used for loading or unloading, are provided with toe-board and enclosures of a wire mesh or any other suitable means to prevent the fall of any part of a load from such platform;
- (zb) a platform of a hoist, which has any probability of falling and part of load from it, is provided with an adequate covering with such fall;
- (zc) the counter-weights of a hoist consisting of an assemblage of several parts are so constructed that such parts are rigidly connected together;
- (zd) the counter-weights of a hoist run between guides;
- (ze) at every level of work the building workers are provided with adequate platforms for performing such work;

- (zf) a legible notice in Kannada / English as well as in a local language is displayed at -
 - (ii) a conspicuous place of the platforms of a hoist and that such notice states the maximum carrying capacity of such hoist in kilograms;
 - (iii) a conspicuous place on the hoisting engine and that such notice states maximum lifting capacity of such hoist in kilograms;
 - (iv) a conspicuous place on a hoist carrying goods and other materials and such notice states that such hoist is not meant for carriage of persons.

82. Fencing of and means of access to lifting appliances.-

Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) safe means of access is provided to every part of a lifting appliance;
- (b) the operator's platform on every crane or tip driven by mechanical power is securely fenced and is provided with safe means of access and where access to such platform is by a ladder,-
 - (i) the sides of such ladder extend to a reasonable height beyond such platforms or some other suitable handhold is provided in lieu thereof to prevent any falling of persons from such platforms;
 - (ii) the handling place on such platform is maintained free from obstruction and slipping; and
 - (iii) in case the height of such ladder exceeds six metres, the resting platforms are provided on such ladder at every six metres of its height and where the distance between the last platform so provided and the top end of such ladder is more than two metres then on such top end.

83. Rigging of derricks: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that every derrick has current and relevant rigging plans and any other information necessary for the safe rigging of such derricks and its gear.

84. Securing of derrick foot: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that appropriate measures are taken to prevent the foot of a derrick being lifted out of its socket or support.

85. Construction and maintenance of lifting gear.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) every lifting gear is -
 - (i) of good design and construction, sound material and adequate strength to perform the work for which it is used;
 - (ii) free from patent defects; and
 - (iii) properly maintained in good repair and working order;
- (b) components of the loose gear, at the time of its use, are renewed if one of its dimensions at any point has decreased by ten per cent or more by user;
- (c) a chain is withdrawn from use when it is stretched and increased in length which exceeds five per cent of its length or when a link of such chain is deformed or is otherwise damaged or raised scarves of defective welds appeared on it;
- (d) rings, hooks, swivels and end links attached to a chain are of the same material as that of such chain;
- (e) the voltage of electric supply to any magnetic lifting device does not fluctuate by more than plus ten per cent or minus ten per cent.

86. Test and periodical examination of lifting gears: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) a lifting gear is initially tested for the manufacturer by a competent person, in a manner specified in **Schedule - I** before taking into use or after undergoing any substantive alterations which renders its any part liable to affect its safely and such gear alters such test shall subsequently be retested for the use of its owner at least once in every five years;
- (b) a lifting gear in use is thoroughly examined once at least in every twelve months by a competent person;
- (c) a chain in use is thoroughly examined once at least every month by a responsible person for its use;
- (d) certificates of initial and periodical tests and examinations of loose gears under these rules are obtained in **Form -XXIV**.

87. Ropes.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) no rope is used for building or other construction work unless -
 - (i) it is of good quality free from patent defects; and
 - (ii) in the case of wire rope, it has been tested and examined by a competent person in the manner specified in **Schedule - I**;
- (b) every wire rope of lifting appliance or lifting gear used for building or other construction work is inspected by a responsible person for such use, once at least in every three months;

Provided that after any such wire is broken in such rope, it shall thereafter be inspected once at least in every month by the responsible person;

- (c) no wire rope is used for building or other construction work if in any length of eight diameters of such wires, the total number of visible broken wires exceed ten per cent of the total number of wires in such rope, or such rope shows sign of excessive wear, corrosion or other defects which in the opinion of the person who inspects it or Inspector , having jurisdiction, is unfit for use;
- (d) eye splices and loops of ropes for the attachment of hooks, rings and other such parts to wire ropes are made with suitable thimble;
- (e) a thimble or loop splice made in any wire rope sling conforms to the following standards, namely:-
 - (i) wire rope sling shall have at least three tucks with full strand of rope and two tucks with one-half of the wires cut out of each of such strand in all cases, such strands shall be tucked against the lay of the rope;
 - (ii) protruding ends of such strands in any splice of wire rope slings shall be covered or treated so as to leave no sharp points;
 - (iii) a fibre rope or a rope slings shall have at least four tucks; tail of such tuck being whipped in a suitable manner; and
 - (iv) a synthetic fibre rope or rope sling shall have at least four tucks with full strand followed by further tuck with one-half filaments cut out of each of such strand and final tuck with one-half of the remaining filaments cut-

out from such strands. Any portion of the splices containing such tucks, with reduced number filaments, shall be securely covered with suitable tape or other materials:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-clause shall apply where any other form of splice, which may be shown to be as efficient as the splice with above standards, is used.

88. Heat treatment of lifting gears.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) all chains other than bridle chains attached to derricks and all rings, hooks, shackles and swivels used in hoisting or lowering or such derricks are effectively annealed under supervision of a competent person and at the following intervals, namely:-

(i) such chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels which are not more than twelve and a half millimeter of length are so annealed at least once in every six months; and

(ii) all other such chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels are so annealed at least once in every twelve months:

Provided that such annealing as referred to in sub-clause (i) and sub-clause (ii) shall not be required if the Inspector, having jurisdiction, after obtaining the approval of the Chief Inspector, directs that such chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels undergo some other treatment and in such cases the treatment directed by such Inspector shall be followed:

Provided further that in case of such chains, rings, holes, shackles and swivels used solely on such devices and other hosting appliances which are worked by hand, the provisions of sub-clause (1) and sub-clause (ii) as the case may be, shall apply as if for the period of six months and twelve months the periods of twelve months and two years have respectively been substituted therein;

Provided also that in case where the Inspector, having jurisdiction, is of the opinion that owing to the size, design material or frequency or use of any such chains, rings, hooks, shackles and swivels, the requirement of this clause for annealing is not necessary for the protection of building worker, he may after obtaining the approval of the Chief Inspector certify in writing to such employer that subject to the conditions specified in such certification, such chains, rings, hooks, shackles and

swivels are exempted from such annealing and thereafter the provision of this clause shall apply subject to such exemption;

Provided also that this clause shall not apply to,-

- (i) pitched chains, working or sprocket or sprocketed wheels;
 - (ii) rings, hooks and swivels permanently attached to pitched chains, pulley blocks or weighing machines; and
 - (iii) hooks and swivels having ball bearings or other case hardened parts;
- (b) a chain or a loose gear made of high tensile steel or alloy steel is plainly marked with a mark indicating that it is so made;
 - (c) no chain or loose gear made of high tensile steel or alloy steel is subjected to any form of heat treatment except where such treatment is necessary for the purpose of repair of such chain or loose gear and that such repair is made under the direction of the competent person;
 - (d) that the wrought iron gear, the past history of which is not traceable, is suspected of being heat treated at incorrect temperature is normalized before using it on any building or other construction work

89. Certificate to be issued after actual testing and examination, etc.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that a competent person issues a certificate for the purpose of rules 86, 87 and 88 only after actual testing or, as the case may be, examination of the apparatus specified in the said rules.

90. Register of periodical test, examination and certificates thereof.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) a register in **Form - XXV** is maintained and particulars of such test and examination of lifting appliances, lifting gears and heat treatment as required under rules 72 are entered in such register;
- (b) certificate in respect of each of the following is obtained from competent person in the forms as mentioned below, namely:
 - (i) in case of initial and periodical test and examination under rule 72 (a)

- (a) derricks and their accessory gears in **Form - XXVI**;
 - (b) cranes or hoists and their accessory gears in **Form - XXVII**;
 - (ii) in case of test, examination and re-examination of loose gears under clause (d) of Rule 86 (a) & (b) in **Form - XXVIII**;
 - (iii) in case of test and examination of wire ropes under rule 87 in **Form- XXIX**;
 - (iv) in case of heat treatment and examination of loose gears under rule 88 in **Form -XXX**;
 - (v) in case of annual thorough examination of the loose gears under clause (b) of rule 86, except where required particulars of such exemption have been enclosed in the register referred to in clause (a) in **Form - XXIV**, and such certificates are attached to the register referred to in clause (a);
- (c) the register referred to in clause (a) and the certificates referred to in clause (b) attached to such register are,-
- (i) kept at such construction site in case such register and certificate relate to lifting appliances, loose gear and wire ropes;
 - (ii) produced on demand before an Inspector having jurisdiction; and
 - (iii) retained for at least five years after the date of the last entry made in such register;
- (d) no lifting appliance or lifting gear in respect of which an entry is required to be made in register referred to in clause (a) and certificate of test and examination are required to be attached in such register in the manner as specified in clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, is used for building or other construction work unless the required entries have been made in such register and certificates.

91. Vacuum and magnetic lifting gear: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) no vacuum lifting gear, magnetic lifting gear or any other lifting gear where the load on it is held by adhesive power, is used while workers are performing operations beneath such gear;

- (b) a magnetic lifting gear used in connection with building or other construction work is provided with an alternative supply of power, such as batteries, which may come into operation immediately in the event of failure of the main power supply;

no building worker shall work within the swinging zone of the lifting gear or load or building or other construction material suspended to such lifting gear.

92. Knotting of chains and wire ropes.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that no chain or wire rope with a knot in it is used in building or other construction work.

93. Carrying of persons by means of lifting appliances, etc.- (1) Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that building worker is raised, lowered or carried by a power driven lifting appliance except,-

- (a) on the driver's platform in the cage of a crane; or
- (b) on a hoist; or
- (c) on an approved suspended scaffold:

Provided that a building worker may be raised, lowered or carried by a power driven lifting appliance-

- (i) in circumstances where the use of a hoist or of a suspended scaffold is not reasonably practicable and the requirements of sub-rule (2) are complied with; or
- (ii) on an aerial cableway or aerial ropeway in case where the requirements of sub-rule (2) are complied with

(2) The requirements referred to in proviso to sub-rule (1) are as below, namely:-

- i) that the appliance referred to in such proviso can be operated from one position only;
- ii) that any winch used in connection with the appliance referred to in such proviso comply with the requirements of Rule 98;
- (iii) that no person shall be carried by the appliance referred to in such proviso except -
 - (a) in a chair or cage, or
 - (b) in a skip or other receptacle at least three feet deep which is suitable for safe carriage of a person and any such chair, cage skip or other receptacle is made of good construction,

sound material, and has adequate strength and is properly maintained with suitable means to prevent any occupant therein from falling out of it and is free from any material or tools which may interfere with the handhold or foothold of such occupant or other wise endanger him; and

- (i) that suitable measures shall be taken to prevent the chair, cage, skip or other receptacle from spinning or tipping in a manner dangerous to any occupant therein.

94. Hoists carrying persons.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) no building worker is carried by a hoist unless it is provided with a cage which-

- (i) is so constructed as to prevent, when its gates are shut, any building worker carried by such hoist from falling out of it or from being trapped between any part of such hoist or from being struck by articles or materials falling down the hoist way on which such hoist is moving; and

- (ii) is fitted on each of its side from which access is provided to a landing place with a gate which has efficient interlocking or other devices to secure so that gate cannot be opened except when such cage is at a landing place and that such cage cannot be moved away from any such place until such gate is closed;

- (b) every gate in the hoist way enclosure of such hoist used for carrying persons is fitted with efficient inter-locking or other devices to secure so that gate cannot be opened except when the cage of such gate is at the landing place, and that such cage cannot be moved away from the landing place until such gate is closed.

- (c) In every hoist used for carrying building workers these are provided suitable and efficient automatic devices to ensure that the cage of such hoist comes to rest a point above the lowest point to which such cage may travel.

95. Attachment of loads: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) when a sling is used to hoist long materials, a lifting beam is used to space the sling legs for proper balance and when a load is suspended at two or more points with slings, the eyes of the lifting legs of such slings are shackled together and such shackle or eyes of the shackled slings are placed on the hook or the eyes of such lifting legs are shackled directly to the hoisting block, ball or balance beam, as the case may be;

- (b) every container or receptacle used for raising or lowering stone, bricks, tiles, slates or other similar objects is so enclosed with the hoist as to prevent the fall of such objects;
- (c) a loaded wheel barrow placed directly on a platform of a hoist for raising or lowering of such wheel barrows is so secured that such wheel barrows cannot move and such platform is enclosed to prevent the fall of the contents kept in such wheelbarrows;

landings of a hoist are so designed and arranged that building workers on such hoist are not required to lean out into empty space for loading and unloading any material from such hoist.

96. Tower cranes.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that, -

- (a) no person other than the operator trained and capable to work at heights are employed to operate tower cranes;
- (b) the ground on which a tower crane stands has adequate bearing capacity;
- (c) bases for tower cranes and trucks for rain-mounted tower cranes are firm and leveled and such cranes are erected at a reasonably safe distance from excavations and are operated within gradient limits as specified by the manufacturer of such cranes;
- (d) tower cranes are sited where there is a clear space available for erection, operation and dismantling of such cranes;
- (e) tower cranes are sited in such a way that the loads on such cranes are not handled over any occupied premises, public thoroughfares, railways or near power cables, other than construction works for which such cranes are used;
- (f) where two or more tower cranes are sited and operated, every care is taken to ensure positive and proper communication between operators of such cranes to avoid any danger or dangerous occurrences;
- (g) tower cranes are used for loading magnet or demolition ball service, piling operation or other similar operations which could impose excessive load stresses on the crane structure of such cranes;

the instructions of the manufacturer of a tower crane and standard safe practices regarding such crane are followed while operating or using such crane.

97. Qualification of operator or lifting winches and of signaler, etc.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-no person is employed to drive or operate a lifting appliance whether driven by mechanical, power or otherwise or to give signals to drive or operator of such lifting appliance or to work as an operator of a rigger or derricks unless he-

- (i) is above eighteen years of age;
- (ii) is sufficiently competent and reliable;
- (iii) possesses the knowledge of the inherent risks involved in the operation of lifting appliances; and
- (iv) is medically examined periodically as specified in Schedule – V.

CHAPTER III

RUNWAYS AND RAMPS

98. Use of runways and ramps by building worker.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that -

- (a) runway or ramp provided for use by building workers is not less than four hundred and thirty millimeters in width and is constructed of not less than twenty-five millimeters thick planking or any other material of adequate strength to withstand the required load supported substantially in relation to the span and braced of such runway or ramp and design and construction of such runway or ramp is in accordance with the relevant national standards;
- (b) every runway or ramp provided for use of building workers located more than three metres above the floor or ground is on open sides provided with a guard rail of adequate strength and height of not less than one thousand millimeters.

99. Use by vehicles: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) all runway or ramps are of sound construction, strength and are securely braced and supported;
- (b) every runway or ramp for the use of transport equipment like trailers, trucks or heavier vehicles has a width of not less than three point seven meters and is provided with timber curbs or any other material of adequate strength with not less than two hundred millimeters by two hundred millimeters in width placed

parallel to and secured to the sides of such runway or ramp and such runways or ramps are designed in accordance with the relevant national standards.

100. Slope of Ramps: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that every ramp has a slope not exceeding one in four and the total rise of a continuous ramp used by building workers carrying material or using wheelbarrows does not exceed three point seven metres, unless broken by horizontal landing of at least one point two metres in length or as provided in accordance with the relevant national standards.

101. Use by wheel barrows, etc: The employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that -

- (a) every runway or ramp used for wheel borrows, hand carts or hand trucks is not less than one metre in width and is constructed of not less than fifty millimeters thick planking and is supported and braced suitably for such use;

every runway or ramp located more than three metres above the floor or ground is provided on the open sides with suitable guard rails of adequate strength.

CHAPTER IV WORK ON OR ADJACENT TO WATER

102. Transport by water.- (1) Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) when any building worker has to proceed to or from any working place by water for purposes of carrying on a building or other construction work, proper measures are taken to provide for his safe transportation and vessels used for such purpose are used in charge of a responsible person, and are properly equipped for safe navigation and are maintained in good condition;
- (b) maximum number of persons which can be safely carried in a vessel as certified under the relevant law in force is marked plainly and conspicuously on such vessel and such number is not exceeded during use of such vessel for carrying persons.

(2) The vessel referred to in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) shall conform to the following namely:-

- (i) that adequate protection is provided to the building workers in such vessel from inclement weather;

- (ii) that such vessel is manned by adequate and experienced crew, as per the relevant law for the time being in force;
- (iii) that in case the bulwarks of such vessel are lower than sixty centimetres from the level of deck of such vessel, the open edge of such bulwarks are fitted with suitable fencing to a height of at least one metre above such deck and the post and stanchions and similar parts used in such fencing are not spaced more than two metres apart;
- (iv) that the number of lifebuoys on deck of such vessel is at least to the number of crew members of such vessel and is not less than two
- (v) that all lifebuoys on deck of such vessel are kept in good state of maintenance and are so placed that if such vessel sinks then they remain to float and one of such buoys is within the immediate reach of the Steerman of such vessel and another is situated after part of such vessel; and
- (vi) that the position of the Steerman of the vessel is such that he has a reasonably free view of all sides.

103. Prevention from drowning.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that where, on or adjacent to the workplace of any construction site to which these rules apply, there is water into which a building worker employed for work on such site is, in the course of his employment, may fall and has the risk of drowning suitable rescue equipment is provided and kept in an efficient state for ready use and measures are taken to arrange for the prompt rescue of such building worker from the danger of drowning and where there is a special risk of such fall from the edge of adjacent land or from a structure adjacent to or above the water or from floating stage on such water, secure fencing is provided near the edge of such land, structure or floating stage, as the case may be, to prevent such fall, and such fencing may be removed or allowed to remain un-erected for the time and to the extent necessary for the access of building workers to such work or the movement of material for such work.

CHAPTER – V

TRANSPORT AND EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT

104. Earth moving equipment and vehicles.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) all vehicles and earth moving equipment are made of good material, proper design and sound construction and are sufficiently strong for the purpose for which such equipment are used and are maintained in good state of repair and are properly used in accordance with standard safe operating practices:

Provided the truck or trailer employed for transporting freight containers are of the size sufficient to carry the containers without overhanging and are provided with twist locks conforming to national standards, at all the four corners of each of such truck or trailers and such truck or trailers are certified for such use by an authority under the relevant law for the time being in force and is inspected by a responsible person, at least once in a month and record of such inspection is mentioned;

- (b) all transport or earth moving equipment and vehicles are inspected at least once a week by a responsible person and in case any defect is noticed in such equipment or vehicle, it is immediately taken out of use;
- (c) power trucks and tractors are equipped with effective brakes, head-lights and tail lamps and are maintained in good repair and working order;
- (d) side stanchions on power trucks and trailers for carrying heavy and long objects are-
 - (i) of sound construction and free from defects;
 - (ii) provided with tie chains attached to the top across the loads for preventing such stanchions from spreading out; and
 - (iii) kept in position while loading and unloading;
- (e) safe gangways are provided for to and fro movement of building workers engaged in loading and unloading of lorries, trucks, trailers and wagons;
- (f) trucks and other equipments are not loaded beyond their safe carrying capacity which shall be clearly marked on such trucks and other equipments;
- (g) handles of hand trucks are so designed as to protect the hands of the building workers working on such trucks, or such handles are provided with knuckle guards;
- (h) no unauthorized person rides the transport equipment employed in such work;

- (i) a driver of a transport equipment manoeuvres such equipment under the direction of a signaller;
- (j) adequate precaution such as isolating the electric supply or erecting overhead barriers of a safe height is taken when earth moving equipment or vehicles are required to operate in dangerous proximity to any live electric conductor;
- (k) vehicles and earth moving equipments are not left on a slope with the engine of such vehicles or equipment running;
- (l) all earth moving equipments, vehicles or other transport equipment are operated only by such persons who are adequately trained and possess such skill as are required for safe operation of such equipment, vehicle or other transport equipment.

105. Power shovels and excavators: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) a shovel or an excavator whether operated, by steam or electric or by internal combustion used for such work is constructed, installed, operated, tested and examined as required under any law for the time being in force and the relevant national standards;
- (b) excavator equipped for use as a mobile crane is -
 - (i) examined and tested in accordance with the requirements for such mobile crane under these rules; and
 - (ii) fitted with an automatic safe working load indicator;
- (c) buckets or grabs of power shovels are propped to restrict the movement of such buckets or grabs while being repaired or while the teeth of such buckets or grabs are being changed.

106. Bulldozers: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) an operator of bulldozer before leaving such bulldozer-
 - (i) applies the brakes;
 - (ii) lowers the blade and sipper; and
 - (iii) puts the shift lever into neutral.

- (b) a bulldozer is left on level ground at the close of the work for which such bulldozer is used;
- (c) the blade of a bulldozer is kept low when such bulldozer is moving uphill;
- (d) the bulldozer blades are not used as brakes except in an emergency.

107. Scrapers: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) a tractor and scraper is joined by safety line at the time of its operation;
- (b) the scraper bowls are propped while blades of such scraper are being replaced;
- (c) a scraper moving downhill is left in gear.

108. Mobile asphalt layers and finishers: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that -

- (a) a mixture elevator is within a wooden or sheet metal enclosure with a window for observation, lubrication and maintenance;
- (b) bitumen scoops have adequate covers;
- (c) when asphalt plants are working on a public road; adequate traffic control is established on such road and the building workers working with such plant are provided with reflecting jackets;
- (d) a sufficient number of fire extinguishers are kept in readiness on such workplace where fire hazards may exist;
- (e) the materials are loaded on the elevator after the drying drain has warmed up of such elevator;
- (f) no open light is used for ascertaining the level of asphalt;
- (g) inspection opening is not opened till there is a pressure in the boiler which may cause injury to a building worker.

109. Pavers: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that pavers are equipped with guards suitable to prevent building workers from walking under the skip of such pavers.

110. Road rollers: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) before a road roller is used on the ground, such ground is examined for its bearing capacity and general safety, especially at the edges of slopes such as embankments on such grounds;

a roller is not moved downhill with the engine out of gear.

111. General safety.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

- (a) every vehicle or earth moving equipment is equipped with
 - (i) silencers;
 - (ii) tail lights;
 - (iii) power and hand brakes;
 - (iv) reversing alarm; and
 - (v) search light for forward and backward movement, which are required for safe operation of such vehicle or earth moving equipment;
- (b) the cab of vehicle or earth moving equipment is kept at least one metre from the adjacent face of a ground being excavated;
- (c) when a crane or shovel are traveling, the boom of such crane or shovel is in the direction of such travel and the bucket or scoop attached to such crane or shovel is raised and without load, except when such traveling is downhill.

CHAPTER – VI CONCRETE WORK

112. General provisions regarding use of concrete: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) all construction with the use of concrete or reinforced concrete are based on plans as-
 - (i) include specifications of steel and concrete and other material to be used in such construction;
 - (ii) give technical details regarding methods for safe placing and handling of such materials as specified in sub-clause (i);
 - (iii) indicate the type, quality and arrangement of each part of a structure of such construction; and
 - (iv) explain the sequence of steps to be taken for completion of such construction;

(b) formwork and shores used for concrete work are structurally safe and are properly braced or tied together so as to maintain position and shape of such form work or shores;

(c) formwork structure used for concrete work has sufficient cat-walks and other secure access for inspection of such structure if such structure is in two or more tiers.

113. Preparation and pouring of concrete and erection of concrete structures.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

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

114. Buckets.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

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

115. Pipes and Pumps.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) a scaffolding carrying a pipe for pumped concrete is strong enough to support such pipe at time when such pipe is filled with concrete or water or any other liquid and to bear all the building workers who may be on such scaffold at such time, safely;

- (b) every pipe for carrying pumped concrete is –
 - (i) securely anchored at its end point and at each curve on it;
 - (ii) provided near the top of such pipe with an air release valve; and
 - (iii) securely attached to a pump nozzle by a bolted collar or other adequate means;
- (c) the operation of concrete pumps are governed by standard signals relevant in accordance with the relevant national standards;
- (d) building workers employed around a concrete pump wear safety goggles.

116. Mixing and pouring of concrete.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

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

117. Concrete panels and slabs.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site a building or other construction work that:

- (a) all parts of a concrete panel or concrete slab are hoisted uniformly;
- (b) concrete panels are adequately braced in their final positions and such bracings shall remain in such position until such panels are adequately supported by other parts of the construction for which such panels are used;

(c) temporary bracing of concrete panels are securely fastened to prevent any part of such panels from falling when such panels are being moved.

118. stressed and tensioned elements.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or construction work that,-

(a) building workers do not stand directly over jacking equipment while stressing of concrete girders and beams is being done;

(b) a pre stressed concrete unit is not handled except at points on such unit and by the devices specified for such work by the manufacturer of such devices;

(c) during transport, pre stressed concrete girders or concrete beams are kept upright by bracing or other effective means;

(d) anchor fittings for pre tensioned strands of pre stressed concrete girders or concrete beams are kept in a safe condition in accordance with the instructions of manufacturer of such anchor fittings;

(e) building workers do not stand behind jacks or in line with tensioning elements and jacking equipment during tensioning operations of pre-stressed concrete girders or concrete beams;

(f) building workers do not cut wires of pre-stressed concrete girders or concrete beams under tension before such concrete used for such girders or beams is sufficiently hardened.

119. Vibrators.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) a building worker, who is in good physical condition, operates vibrators used in concreting work;

(b) all practical measures are taken to reduce the amount of vibration transmitted to the operators working in concreting work;

(c) when electric vibrators are used in concreting work.-

(i) such vibrators shall be earthed;

(ii) the leads of such vibrators shall be heavily insulated; and

(iii) the current shall be switched off when such vibrators are not in use.

120. Inspection and supervision.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) a person responsible for a concreting work supervises the erection of the formwork, shores, braces and other supports used for such concreting work;

(b) a person responsible for concreting work makes a thorough inspection of every formwork after erection of such formwork in such concreting work to ensure that such formwork is safe;

(c) a person responsible for a concreting work regularly inspects the formwork, shores, braces, reshores and other supports during the placing of concrete;

(d) any unsafe condition which is discovered during the inspections mentioned under clauses (b) and (c) is remedied immediately;

(e) a person responsible for a concreting work keeps all records of inspections referred to in clause (a) and clause (b) at the workers place relating to such inspection and produce them for inspection upon the demand of an Inspector having jurisdiction.

121. Beams, floors and roofs.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) horizontal and diagonal bracings are provided in both longitudinal and transverse directions as may be necessary to provide structural stability to form work used in concreting work and shores used in such concreting work are properly seated top and bottom and are secured in their places;

(b) where shores used in concreting work rest upon the ground, base plates are provided for keeping such shores firm and in level;

(c) where the floor to ceiling height of a concreting work exceeds nine meters or where the formwork deck used in such concreting work is supported by shores constructed in two or more tiers, or where the dead, live and impact loads on the formwork used in such concrete work exceed seven hundred kilogram per square metre, the structure of such formwork is designed by a professional engineer in the relevant field and the specifications and drawings or such formwork are kept at such construction site and produced on demand before the Inspector having jurisdiction;

(d) where the structure of the formwork used in concreting work is designed by a professional engineer, such engineer shall be responsible for the supervision of construction and stability of such structure.

122. Stripping.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) stripping of formwork used in concreting work commences until the concrete on such formwork is fully set, examined and certified to this effect by the responsible person and record of such examination and certification is maintained;

(b) stripped forms in concreting work are removed or stock-piled promptly after stripping from all areas in which building workers are required to work or pass;

(c) protruding nails, wire ties and other formwork accessories not required for subsequently concreting work are pulled, cut or otherwise made safe.

123. Reshoring.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that:

a) reshoring used in concreting work is provided to a slab or beam for its safe support after its stripping or where such slab or beam is subjected to superimposed loads due to construction above such slab or beam;

(b) the provisions applicable to shoring in a concreting work under this chapter shall also be applicable to reshoring in such work.

CHAPTER – VII DEMOLITION

124. Preparation.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all glass or similar material or article in exterior openings are removed before commencing any demolition work and all water, steam, electric, gas and other similar supply lines are put-off and suitably capped and the concerned department of the appropriate Government or local authority is informed and permission obtained wherever required before commencing such demolition work and wherever it is necessary to maintain water, gas or electric line or power during such demolition, such line shall be so located or protected with substantial coverings so as to protect it from damage and to afford safety to the building workers and the general public.

125. Protection of adjacent structures.- Every employer responsible for a demolition work at a construction site of a

building or other construction work shall, during demolition process of such demolition work, examine the walls of all structures adjacent to the structure to be demolished to determine the thickness, method of support to such adjacent structures and in case, such employer has reason to believe that any of such adjacent structure is unsafe or may become unsafe during such demolition process, he shall not perform demolition activity affecting such unsafe adjacent structure unless and until remedial measures like sheet piling, shoring, bracing, or similar other means so as to ensure safety and stability to such unsafe adjacent structure from collapsing are taken.

126. Demolition of walls, partitions, etc.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that:

(a) any demolition of walls or partitions is proceeded in a systematic manner as per the standard safe operating practices and all work above each tier of any floor beams is completed before the safety of the supports of such beam is impaired,

(b) masonry is neither loosened nor permitted to fall in such masses or volume or weight as to endanger the structural stability of any floor or structural support;

(c) no wall, chimney or other structure or part of a structure is left unguarded in such a condition that it may fall, collapse or weaken due to wind pressure or vibration;

(d) in the case of demolition of exterior walls by hand, safe footing is provided for the building workers employed for such demolition in the form of sound flooring or scaffolds;

(e) walls or partitions which are to be demolished by hand are not left standing more than one story high above the uppermost floor on which persons are working.

127. Method of operation.- Every employer shall ensure at construction site of a building or other construction work that debris, bricks and other materials or articles are removed:

(i) by means of chutes;

(ii) by means of buckets or hoists;

(iii) through openings in the floors; or

(iv) by any other safe means.

128. Access to floor.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that safe access to and egress from every building is provided at all

times in the course of demolition of such building by means of entrances, hallways, stairways or ladder runs which are so protected as to safeguard the building workers using such means from falling material or articles.

129. Demolition of structural steel.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) all steel structures are demolished column by column and tier by tier and every structural member which is being demolished is not under any stress and such structural member is suitably lashed to prevent it from any uncontrolled swinging or dropping or falling;

(b) large structural members are not thrown or dropped from the building but are carefully lowered by adopting suitable safe method.

(c) where a lifting appliance like a derrick is used for demolition the floor on which such lifting appliance rests is completely planked over or supported and such floor is of adequate strength to sustain bearing load for such lifting appliance and its operation.

130. Storage of material or article.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that:

(a) all materials or articles are not stored or kept on platform, floor or stairways of a building being demolished;

Provided that this clause shall not apply to the floor of a building when such floor is of such strength as to support safely the load to be superimposed by storing such materials or articles;

(b) an access to any stairway or passageway is not affected or blocked by storing any material or article;

(c) suitable barricades are provided so as to prevent materials or articles from sliding or rebounding into any space used by the building workers.

131. Floor opening.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that every opening used for the removal of debris from every floor which is not closed to access, except the top or working floor is provided with an enclosure from such floor to its ceiling, or such opening is so barricaded that no building worker has access to within a horizontal distance of six metres from such opening through which debris is being dropped.

132. Inspection.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that a person responsible for demolition work makes continuous inspections during demolition process of such demolition work so as to detect any hazard resulting from weakened or deteriorated floors or walls or loosened materials or articles during such demolition process and that no building worker is permitted to work where such hazards exist unless remedial measures like shoring or bracing are taken to prevent such hazards.

133. Warning signs, barricades, etc.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) barricades and warning signs are erected along every side throughout the length and breadth of a building or other construction work to be demolished to prevent unauthorized persons from entering into the site of such building or other construction work during demolition operations;

(b) during the demolition of an exterior masonry wall or a roof from a point more than twelve metre above the adjoining ground level of such wall or roof, if persons below such wall or roof are exposed to falling objects, suitable and safe catch platforms shall be provided and maintained at a level not more than six metres below the working level except where an exterior built-up scaffold is provided for safe and adequate protection of such persons;

(c) suitable and standard warning signs in accordance with national standards are displayed or erected at conspicuous places or position at the workplace.

134. Mechanical method of demolition.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that the following requirements are fulfilled in case the mechanical method of demolition like use of swinging weight, clamshell bucket, power shovel, bulldozer or other similar mechanical methods are used for the purpose of demolition, namely:-

(a) that the building or structure or remaining portion thereof shall be not more than twenty four metres in height;

(b) that where a swinging weight is used for demolition, a zone of such demolition having a radius of at least one and a half times the height of the structure or portion thereof being so demolished shall be maintained around the points of impact of such swinging weight;

(c) where a clamshell bucket is being used for demolition, a zone of demolition shall be maintained within eight metres of the line of travel of such bucket;

(d) that where other mechanical methods are being used to affect total or partial collapse of a building or other construction work, there shall be maintained, in the area into which the affected portion of such building or other construction work may fall, a zone of demolition at least one and a half times the height of such affected portion thereof; and

(e) no person other than building workers or other persons essential to the operation of demolition work shall be permitted to enter a zone of demolition referred to in clause (a) which shall be provided with substantial barricades.

CHAPTER – VIII

EXCAVATION AND TUNNELING WORKS

135. Notification of intention to carry out excavation and tunneling work.- (1) Every employer carrying out any excavation or tunneling work at a construction site of a building or other construction work shall, within thirty days prior to the commencement of such excavation or tunneling work, inform in writing the detailed layout plans, method of construction and schedule of such excavation or tunneling work to the Chief Inspector of Inspection Building and Construction.

(2) In case compressed air is used in such excavation or tunneling work or any work incidental to or required for such excavation or tunneling work, the technical details and drawings of all man-locks and medical locks together with names and addresses of all construction medical officers having qualification as laid down in **Schedule-II** and so appointed by such employer for the purpose of such excavation or tunneling work shall be sent to the Chief Inspector of Inspection Building and Construction.

136. Project Engineer.- (1) Every employer undertaking any excavation or tunneling work shall appoint a project engineer for safe operation of such projects of such excavation or tunneling work for which such engineer is appointed.

(2) Such project engineer shall exercise overall control of the operations and the activities at such project and be responsible for carrying out the activities safely.

137. Responsible person.- (1) Every employer undertaking excavation or tunneling work at a construction site of a building

or other construction work shall appoint a responsible person for safe operation for such excavation or tunneling work.

(2) Duties and responsibilities of the responsible person referred to in sub-rule (1) person shall include:

- (a) to carry out smoothly such excavation or tunneling work;
- (b) to inspect and rectify any hazardous situation relating to such excavation or tunneling work;
- (c) to take remedial measures to avoid any unsafe practice or conditions relating to such excavation or tunneling work.

(3) The name and address of the responsible person referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be forwarded to the Director General.

(4) Nothing contained in this rule, shall reduce the ultimate responsibility of the employer.

138. Warning signs and notices.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) suitable warning signs or notices, required for the safety of building workers carrying out the work of an excavation or tunneling shall be displayed or erected at conspicuous places in Hindi and in a language understood by the majority of such building workers at such excavation or tunneling work;

(b) such warning signs and notices with regard to compressed air working shall include:

- (i) the danger involved in such compressed air work;
- (ii) fire and explosion hazards;
- (iii) the emergency procedures for rescue from such danger or hazards.

139. Register of employment, etc.- (1) Every employer shall ensure that at a construction site of a building or other construction work where an excavation or tunneling work is being carried on, a register of employment of building workers carrying out such excavation or tunneling work, is maintained and produced on demand to the Inspector having jurisdiction.

Periods of work of such excavation or tunneling work in which such building workers are employed, shall be maintained in a register on a day to day basis and such register shall be produced on demand to the inspector having jurisdiction.

140. Illumination.- (1) Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all workplaces where excavation or tunneling works are carried out shall be adequately illuminated in accordance with the relevant national standards.

(2) Every employer carrying out excavation or tunneling works at a construction site of a building or other construction work shall provide for emergency generators on such construction site to ensure adequate illumination at all workplaces where such excavation or tunneling work is being carried out, in case of power failure.

141. Stability of structure.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) where there is any doubt as to the stability of any structure adjoining the workplace or other areas to be excavated or where tunneling works is to be carried out, the project engineer referred to in Rule 156 arranges for measures like underpinning, sheet piling, shoring, bracing or other similar means to support such structure and to prevent injury to any building worker working adjacent to such structure or damage to property or equipment adjacent to such structure;

(b) Where any building worker engaged in excavation is exposed to hazard of falling or sliding material or article from any bank or side of such excavation which is more than one and a half metre above his footing, such worker is protected by adequate piling and bracing against such bank or side;

(c) the excavation and its vicinity are checked by a responsible person referred to in Rule 160 after every rain, storm or other occurrences carrying hazards and in case a hazard is noticed at such checking, adequate protection against slides and cave-in to prevent such hazard is provided;

(d) temporary sheet piling installed for the construction of a retaining wall after excavation is not removed except on the advice of the responsible person referred to in Rule 160 after an inspection carried out by such responsible person;

(e) where banks of an excavation are undercut, adequate shoring is provided to support the material or article overhanging such bank;

(f) excavated material is not stored at least zero point six five meters from the edge of an open excavation or trench and the banks of such excavation or trench are stripped of loose

rocks and other materials which may slide, roll or fall upon a building worker working below such bank;

(g) adequate and suitable warning signs are put up at conspicuous places at the excavation work to avoid any person falling into the excavations or trenches;

(h) the responsible person referred to in Rule 160 ensures at the excavation work that no building worker is permitted to work where such building worker may be struck or endangered by the excavation machinery or material or article used in such excavation.

142. Piling, shoring and bracing.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) plank used for sheet piling in excavation or tunneling work is of sound material with adequate strength;

(b) shores and braces used in excavation or tunneling work are of adequate dimensions and are so placed as to be effective for their intended purposes;

(c) earth supported shores braces used in excavation or tunneling work bear against a footing of sufficient area and stability to prevent the shifting of such shores or braces.

143. Safe access.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that ladders, staircases or ramps are provided, as the case may be, for safe access to and egress from excavation where the depth of such excavation exceeds one point five metres and such ladders, staircases or ramps comply with the relevant national standards.

144. Trenches.- Every construction work that a trench or excavation is protected against falling of a person by suitable measures if the depth of such trench or excavation exceeds one and a half meters and such protection is an improved protection in accordance with the design and drawing of a professional engineer, where such depth exceeds four meters.

145. Depth of trenches.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that:

(a) where the depth of a trench requires two lengths of sheet piling, one above the other, the lower piling is set inside the bottom strings or walls of the upper piling and such sheet piling is driven down and braced as the excavation continues;

(b) all metal sheet piles used in excavation or a trench are welded end to end and secured by other similar means.

146. Positioning and use of machinery.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that any machinery used in excavation and tunneling work is positioned and operated in such a way that such machinery does not endanger the operator of such machinery or any other person in the vicinity.

147. Breathing apparatus.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) suitable breathing apparatus is provided to a building worker while working in compressed air environment for his use at excavation or tunneling work; and

(b) such breathing apparatus is maintained in good working condition at all times.

148. Safety measures for tunneling operation.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that:

(a) where there is a danger of falling or sliding of material from the roof face or wall of a tunnel, adequate measures such as shoring, supporting by means of rock bolts, segments or steel sets are taken for the safety of building workers;

(b) the excavated areas are made safe by use of suitably designed and installed steel sets, rock bolts or similar other safe means;

(c) the responsible person referred to in Rule 160 examines and inspects the workplaces in a tunnel before the commencement of work in such tunnel, and at regular intervals thereafter, to ensure safety of the building workers in such tunnel;

(d) the portal areas of a tunnel with loose soil, or rock, likely to cause injury to a person are adequately protected with supports.

149. Pneumatic tools.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that supply lines to pneumatic tools used within a tunnel are fitted with water trap or safety chain or safety wire, as the case may be.

150. Shafts.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) surroundings of a shaft used in excavation or tunnel work are protected from being washed away by construction of sufficient height;

(b) where a building worker is required to enter a shaft at an excavation or tunneling work, safe means of access is provided for such entry;

(c) every shaft at excavation or tunneling work is provided with a steel casing, concrete piping, timber shoring or other materials of adequate strength for the safety of building workers working in such shaft;

(d) such casing and bracing are provided to a shaft at an excavation or tunneling work up to the depth of such shaft at an excavation or tunneling work according to the appropriate design for such casing and bracing;

(e) a reinforced concrete raft and beam is provided around the opening of a shaft at an excavation or tunneling work if the ground surrounding such opening is unstable or unsafe.

151. Lift for shaft.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that lift is provided for transport of building workers and materials or articles at an excavation or tunneling work required to descend more than fifty meters in a shaft.

152. Means of communication.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that;

(a) reliable and effective means of communication such as telephone or walkie-talkie are provided and are maintained in working order for arranging better and effective communication at an excavation or tunneling work at the following locations, namely;

- (i) working chamber at a face of an excavation;
- (ii) intervals of hundred metres along the tunnel;
- (iii) working chamber side of a man-lock near the door of such man-lock;
- (iv) interior of each chamber of a man-lock;
- (v) location conspicuous a lock attendant's station;
- (vi) a compressor plant;
- (vii) a first-aid station; and
- (viii) outside the portal or the top of a shaft;

(b) such number of bells and whistles are made available at all times at the locations referred to in sub-clause (i) to sub-clause (vii) of clause(a) as are necessary for the safety of persons at such locations.

153. Signals.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that the standard audio or video signals are used in excavation or tunneling work and are conspicuously located or displayed near entrance to the workplace and in such other locations as may be necessary to bring such signals to notice of all building workers employed in such excavation or tunneling work.

154. Clearances.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) the minimum lateral clearance of half a meter is maintained between any part of a vehicle and any fixture or any equipment used in an excavation or tunneling work after allowing the throw or swing of such fixture or equipment;

(b) the overhead clearance for a locomotive drive at excavation or tunneling work is not less than one point one zero meters above the seat of such driver and not less than two meters above the platform where such driver stands or of any other dimension in accordance with the relevant national standard.

155. Shelters.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that the adequate number of shelters for the safeguard of the building workers are provided where, in the course of working they are liable to be struck by a moving vehicle or other material handling equipment in a tunnel.

156. Use of internal combustion engine.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that no internal combustion engine is used underground in excavation or tunneling work unless such engine is so constructed that,-

(a) the air entering the engine gets cleared before entry; and

(b) no fumes or sparks are emitted by the engine.

157. Inflammable oils.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that inflammable oils with the flash point below the working temperature that is likely to be encountered in a tunnel are not used in excavation or tunneling work.

158. Coupling and hoses.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that only high pressure hydraulic hoses and couplings are used on hydraulic plants underground and such hoses and couplings are adequately protected against any possible damage in excavation or tunneling work.

159. Hose installation.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all hydraulic lines and plants working at a temperature exceeding seventy degree centigrade are protected by adequate insulation or otherwise against accidental human contact in excavation or tunneling work.

160. Fire resistant hoses.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that no fire hydraulic hoses other than fire resistant hydraulic hoses are used when hydraulically activated machinery and equipment is employed in tunnels.

161. Flame proof equipment.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that only flame proof equipment appropriate type as per relevant national standards is used where there is a danger of flammable or explosive atmosphere being prevalent inside the tunnel.

162. Storing of oil and fuel underground.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) all oils, greases or fuels stored underground in excavation or tunneling work are kept in tightly sealed containers and in fire resistant areas at safe distances away from explosive and other flammable chemicals;

(b) appropriate flame proof installation is used in such storage areas as specified in clause (a).

163. Use of gases underground.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) petrol or liquefied petroleum gas or any other flammable substance are not used, stored inside the tunnel except with the prior approval of the project engineer under rule 109;

(b) after the use of the petroleum or liquefied petroleum gas, or highly inflammable substance referred to in clause (a), all remaining petroleum or liquefied petroleum gas or highly inflammable substance are removed immediately from such tunnel;

(c) no oxy-acetylene gas is used in a compressed air environment in excavation or tunneling work.

164. Water for fire-fighting.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) adequate number of water outlets are provided on excavation or tunneling work and are readily made accessible throughout the tunnel for fire-fighting purposes and such water outlets are maintained for effective fire-fighting;

(b) all air locks are equipped with fire-fighting facilities at excavation or tunneling work.

(c) an audible fire alarm is provided to warn the building workers whenever a fire breaks out on an excavation or tunneling work;

(d) adequate number and types of fire extinguishers, in accordance with relevant national standards, are provided and made readily available to fight any outbreak of fire at an excavation or tunneling work;

(e) fire extinguishers with vapourizing liquids and high pressure carbon dioxide are not used in tunnels or other confined spaces;

(f) the instruction regarding steps to be followed to fight outbreak of fire, at an excavation or tunneling work, written in Hindi or local language understood by the majority of the building workers employed on such excavation or tunneling work, are displayed at conspicuous and vulnerable places of such excavation or tunneling work.

165. Flooding.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that:

(a) watertight bulkhead doors are installed at the entrance of a tunnel to prevent flooding during a tunneling work where more than one tunnel is driven from a shaft;

(b) all necessary measures are taken to ensure that no building worker is trapped in any isolated section of a tunnel when any bulkhead door of such tunnel is closed;

(c) where there is likelihood of flooding or water rushing into a tunnel during a tunneling work, arrangements are made for immediate starting of water pumps to take out water of such flooding or water rushing and for giving alert signals to the building workers and other persons to keep them away from danger.

166. Steel curtains.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that airtight steel curtains are provided in areas liable to flooding at tunneling work and in case of descending tunnel such curtains are provided in the top half of such tunnels to ensure the retention of pockets of air for rescue purpose.

167. Rest shelters.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) where building workers employed in a compressed air environment in a tunneling work are required to remain at the work site for one hour or more after decompression from pressure exceeding one bar, adequate and suitable facilities are provided for such building workers to rest;

(b) every man-lock, medical-lock and any other facility inside these locks at an excavation or tunneling work is maintained in a clean state and in good repairs;

(c) a first-aid room is provided and is readily available at a construction site of a tunneling work;

(d) each man-lock attendant station is provided with a first-aid box at a construction site of a tunneling work.

168. Permissible limit of exposure of chemicals.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) the working environment in a tunnel or a shaft in which building workers are employed does not contain any of the hazardous substances in concentrations beyond the permissible limits as laid down in the **Schedule - III**;

(b) the responsible person referred to in rule 157 conducts necessary test before the commencement of a tunneling work for the day and at suitable intervals as fixed by the Chief Inspector to ensure that the permissible limits of exposure are not exceeded and a record of such test is maintained and is made available for inspection to the inspector having jurisdiction, on demand.

169. Ventilation.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all working areas in a free air tunnel are provided with ventilation system as approved by the Chief Inspector and the fresh air supplied in such tunnel is not less than six cubic meters per minute for each building worker employed underground in such tunnel and the free air-flow movement inside such tunnel is not less than nine meters per minute.

170. Air supply intake point.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that the air intake points for all air compressors are located at places where such intake air does not get contaminated with dust, fumes, vapour and exhaust gases or other contaminants.

171. Emergency Generators.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) every compressed air system in a tunnel is provided with emergency power supply system for maintaining continued supply of compressed air in such compressed air system and is capable of operating air compressor and ancillary system of such compressed air system;

(b) the emergency power supply system is maintained and is readily available at all times at an excavation or tunneling work.

172. Air mains.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that every air main supplying air to the working chamber, man-lock or medical-lock used at a excavation or tunneling work is protected against accidental damage and where it is not practicable to provide such protection, a stand-by air main is provided.

173. Bulkhead and air-locks: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) a bulkhead or airtight diaphragms retaining compressed air, when used within a tunnel or a shaft, is constructed to withstand the maximum pressure at one point two five times the maximum working pressure of such bulkhead or diaphragms and such bulkhead or diaphragm is tested before its each use by a responsible person referred to in rule 157 to ensure that such bulkhead or diaphragm is in proper working order;

(b) such responsible person keeps the record of each test referred to in clause(a) and such record is produced for inspection to the Inspector having jurisdiction on demand;

(c) the bulkhead or diaphragm referred to in clause(a) are made of sound material of adequate strength and are able to withstand the maximum pressure on which they are subjected to at any time of their use;

(d) a bulkhead anchorage and air-lock is tested at its workplace at an excavation or tunneling work immediately after their installation at such place.

174. Diaphragms.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all diaphragms which are in the form of horizontal decks across a shaft used at excavation or tunneling work are securely anchored.

175. Portable electrical hand tools.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all portable electrical hand tools and inspection lamps used underground or in a confined space at an excavation or tunneling work are operated at a voltage not exceeding twenty-four volts.

176. Circuit breaker.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) adequate numbers of differential ground fault circuit breakers are installed for every electrical distribution system and its sub-systems used at an excavation or tunneling work and the sensitivity of each of circuit breaker is adjusted in accordance with the requirement set out in accordance with relevant national standards;

(b) no semi-enclosed fuse unit is used in underground place at on excavation or tunneling work.

177. Transformer.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that no transformer is used in any section of a tunnel under compressed air unless such transformer is of the dry type and conforms to the relevant national standards.

178. Live wires.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that there is not exposed live wire in working areas at an excavation or tunneling work which are accessible to building workers other than those authorized to work on such live lines.

179. Welding sets.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all welding sets used in a tunnel are of adequate capacity and of suitable type approved by the Chief Inspector of.....

180. Quality and quantity of air.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) every working chamber at an excavation or tunneling work where compressed air is used, the supply of such air is maintained not less than zero point three cubic meters per minute per person working therein;

(b) a reserve supply of compressed air is made available at all times for man-locks and medical-locks used at a tunneling work;

(c) the air supplied in a compressed air environment at a tunneling work is as far as practicable free from odour and other contaminants, namely, dust, fumes and other toxic substances.

181. Working temperature.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that the temperature in any working chamber at an excavation or tunneling work where building workers are employed does not exceed twenty-nine degree centigrade and that the arrangement is maintained for keeping records in which the temperatures measured by dry bulb and wet bulb inside such working chamber once in every hour and to produce such records for inspection on demand to the Inspector having jurisdiction.

182. Man-locks and working in compressed air environment.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) man-locks used at a tunneling work are of adequate strength, made of sound material and designed to withstand any air pressure, internal or external, to which it may be subjected to in the normal use or in an emergency;

(b) (i) doors of man-locks at an excavation or tunneling work are made of steel;

(ii) man-locks used at a tunneling work are airtight and devices are provided for sealing the doors when such locks are under pressure;

(iii) the anchorage of a man-lock used at tunneling work have adequate strength to withstand the pressure exerted by air on the man-lock

(iv) there is adequate room available for the building worker for working in the man-lock used at tunneling work.

(v) where work is carried out in any compressed air tunnel, a man-lock in accordance with the relevant national standards is used for such tunnel;

(c) (i) where a man-lock is used at tunneling work, safety instructions in Hindi and in local language understood by majority of building workers employed therein are displayed at conspicuous place at such tunneling work;

(ii) except in an emergency, compression and decompression operations are carried out in a man-lock used at tunneling work;

- (iii) in an emergency any material-lock may be used at tunneling work for compression and de-compression of building worker and a record is kept in writing and produced for inspection on demand to the Inspector having jurisdiction;
- (iv) material-lock is used with the permission from Director-General for compression and de-compression of building workers, where it is impracticable to install both the man-lock and the material-lock at a tunneling work;
- (v) de-compression of all building workers to atmospheric condition at tunneling work is carried out in accordance with a de-compression procedure approved by the Chief Inspector of inspection of building and construction.
- (vi) the man-lock at tunneling work is not used for any purpose other than compression or de-compression of building workers;
- (iv) no decanting of building workers at tunneling work is carried out without prior approval of Chief Inspector of.... except in an emergency;
- (v) in case a building worker collapses or is taken ill during his de-compression in a man-lock used at tunneling work, the lock attendant of such man-lock raises the pressure in such man-lock until such pressure is equal to the maximum pressure which that building worker was exposed to in the working chamber prior to such de-compression and such lock attendant immediately reports the matter relating to such collapse to the medical-lock attendant and medical officer on duty at such tunneling work;
- (vi) a building worker who had previously received training with a trained building worker to work in a compressed air environment at tunneling work is employed to work independently in such a compressed air environment;
- (vii) a building worker who had undergone three de-compressions from a pressure exceeding one bar in a period of eight hours at tunneling work is not allowed to enter a compressed air work;
- (viii) a building worker employed in a compressed air environment for a period of eight hours in a day at tunneling work is not employed again in such

environment unless he has spent not less than twelve consecutive hours of rest at atmospheric pressure;

- (ix) no building worker is engaged in a compressed air environment at a pressure which exceeds three bars at tunneling work unless prior permission, in writing, has been obtained from the Chief Inspector for such engagement;
- (x) no building worker is employed in a compressed air environment for more than fourteen consecutive days in a month at tunneling work;
- (xi) a register of employment of all building workers employed in compressed air environment at tunneling work, is maintained;
- (xii) an identification badge is supplied to a building worker employed in compressed air environment at tunneling work;
- (xiii) the badge of a building worker referred to in sub-clause (xv) contains particulars of his name, location of the medical-lock allotted to him for work, the telephone number of the construction Medical Officer concerned for his treatment and the instructions in case of his illness of unknown and doubtful causes;
- (xiv) record of all identification badges supplied to building workers under sub-cause (xvi) is kept in a register;
- (xv) every building worker whose name appears in the register referred to in sub-clause (xvii) wears the badge supplied to him under sub-clause (xv) at all times during his duty hours at tunneling work;
- (xix) suitable warning signs are displayed, in the compressed air environment at tunneling work, for the prohibition of following, namely:-
 - a. use of alcoholic drinks;
 - b. use and carrying of lighters, matches or other sources of ignition;
 - c. smoking; and
 - d. an entry to person who has consumed alcoholic drinks.

183. Safety instruction.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all building workers employed in compressed air environment at tunneling work follow the instructions issued for their safety in the course of such employment.

184. Medical-lock.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

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

CHAPTER - IX

CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF STEEP ROOF

185. Work on steep roofs.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all practicable measures are provided to protect the building workers against sliding when carrying out work on steep roofs.

186. Construction and installation of roofing brackets.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) roofing brackets are constructed to fit the pitch of steep roof and such brackets are used to provide level working platform;
- (b) a roofing bracket referred to in clause (a) is secured in its place by nailing pointed metal projections attached to the underside of such bracket and securely driven into a steep roof on which it is used or secured by a rope passed over the ridge pole and tie of such roof;

187. Crawling boards.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) all crawling boards used for work on steep roofs are of adequate strength, made of sound material and of the type approved for the purpose of their use as per relevant national standards;

(b) crawling board referred to in clause (a) are kept in good repairs and inspected by a responsible person before being taken into use;

(c) crawling board referred to in clause (a) is secured to a step roof on which it is used by ridge hooks or other effective means;

(d) a firmly fastened lifeline of adequate strength is strung beside each crawling board referred to in clause (a) throughout its length while using crawling boards.

CHAPTER -X LADDERS AND STEP-LADDERS

188. Construction and safe use.- The employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) every ladder or step-ladder used in building or other construction work is of good construction, made of sound material and of adequate strength for the purpose for which such ladder or step-ladder is used;

(b) when a ladder is used as a means of communication, such ladder is lashed to a fixed structure so that while working on such ladder it does not slip;

(c) a ladder or step-ladder does not stand on loose bricks or other loose packing and has a level and firm footing;

(d) where it is required, in case of use of fixed ladder, sufficient foot-hold and hand-hold are provided for use by the building worker;

(e) every ladder is,-

(i) secured so as to prevent undue swaying;

(ii) equally and properly supported on each of its upright;

(iii) so used as not to cause undue sagging; and

(iv) placed as nearly as possible at an inclination of four in one;

(f) the use of all ladders and step-ladders conform to the relevant national standards for their use.

189. Rungs.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that no ladder is used which has a missing or defective rung or a rung which depends for its support solely on nails, spikes or other similar fixing.

190. Materials for ladders.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all wooden ladders used in building work,-

- (a) are constructed upright of adequate strength and are made of straight-grained wood, free from defects and having the grain of such wood running lengthwise;
- (b) have rungs made of straight-grained wood free from defects and mortised or securely notched into the upright; and
- (c) have reinforcing metal ties, if the tenons of such ladders are not secured by wedges.

**CHAPTER - XI
CATCH PLATFORM AND HOARDINGS, CHUTES, SAFETY
BELTS AND NETS**

191. Catch Platforms: The employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that -

- (a) catch platform is not used for storage of material or as a working platform;
- (b) catch platform is at least two metres wide and is inclined so that the position of outer edge of such platform is fifteen hundred millimetres higher than the inner edge;
- (c) the open end of catch platform is properly fenced to the height not less than one metre.

192. Hoardings: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of building or other construction work that hoardings are constructed when the Chief Inspector consider it necessary for protection of building workers and directs such employer to construct such hoardings.

193. Chutes, its construction and use: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that;

- (a) wooden or metal chutes which are at an angle of more than forty five degrees to the horizontal and used for the removal of materials are closed on all sides except at their openings used for receiving or discharging of materials or articles;
- (b) all openings of chutes except their top openings are closed when not in use;
- (c) every chute -
 - (i) is constructed of sound material, adequate strength and is suitable for the purpose it is intended for use;

- (ii) exceeding twelve metres in height is constructed in accordance with the design and drawings of a professional engineer for such construction and approval of the Chief Inspector .

(d) a suitable warning notice is displayed at conspicuous location, written in Hindi and in a local language, at the discharge end of every chute;

(e) every chute is cleared when debris has accumulated to a height which can pose danger to building worker but such clearance is done in no case less frequently than once a day.

194. Safety belt and its use: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that –

(a) safety belt, lifelines and devices for the attachment of such lifelines conform to the relevant national standards;

(b) every building worker is supplied with safety belt and safety lifelines for his protection and such building worker uses such belts and lifelines during the performance of his work;

(c) all building workers using safety belts and safety lifelines have the knowledge of safe use and maintenance of such belts and lifelines and are supplied with necessary instructions;

(d) the responsible person for supervising the use of safety belts and safety life lines referred to in clause (b) inspects and ensures that such safety belts and life lines are fit for use before taken into use at every time.

195. Safety net and its use: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that -

(a) every safety net is of adequate strength, made of sound material and is suitable for use and conforms to the relevant national standards;

(b) the responsible person for maintenance of safety nets and their use ensures safe fixing of such safety nets and provides such safety nets with suitable and sufficient anchorage so that the purposes for which such safety net is intended for use is served.

196. Storage of safety belts and nets, etc: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that proper arrangement is made for the safe storage of safety belts, safety lifelines and safety nets when they are not in use and are protected against mechanical damage, damages from chemicals and damages from biological agents.

CHAPTER - XII
STRUCTURAL FRAME AND FORMWORK

197. General Provision: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that -

(a) the trained building worker under the direct supervision of a person, responsible for structural frame and formwork, are employed for erection of such structural frame or formwork, dismantling of building and structure and performance of an engineering work, formwork, false work and shoring work;

(b) adequate measures are taken to guard against hazards arising from any temporary state of weakness or unsuitability of a structure.

198. Formwork, false work and shoring: The employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

(a) formwork and false work are so designed, constructed and maintained that such formwork and false work support the load that may be imposed on them;

(b) such formwork is so erected that working platform, means of access, bracing, means of handling and stabilizing could easily be fixed with such formwork.

199. Erection or dismantling of steel and prefabricated structure: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

(a) the safety of building workers employed for the erection or dismantling of steel structures and prefabricated structures is ensured from danger by using appropriate means such as the following, namely;

(i) ladders, gangways or fixed platforms;

(ii) platforms, buckets, boatswain's chair or other appropriate means suspended from lifting appliances;

(iii) safety harness, lifelines, catch net or catch platform;

(iv) power- operated mobile working platform;

(b) the work of erection or dismantling or building or structures or form work or false work or shoring or any other civil engineering work is carried out by trained building workers under the supervision of a person responsible for such work;

- (c) steel or prefabricated structures are so designed and made that such structure can be safely transported or erected; and weight of each unit of such structures is clearly marked on such unit;
- (d) the design of each such part maintains stability of each part of the structures referred to in clause (a), clause (b) and clause(c) , when erected, and to prevent danger, the design shall explicitly take into account –
 - (i) the relevant conditions and methods of attachment in the operations of stripping, transport, storing and temporary support during erection of such parts; and
 - (ii) safeguards, such as provision of railings with working platforms, and for mounting such railings and platforms easily on the structural steel or prefabricated parts;
- (e) the hooks and other devices built in or provided on the structural steel or prefabricated parts that are required for lifting and transporting such parts are so shaped, dimensioned and positioned to withstand the stresses to which such hooks or other devices are subjected;
- (f) prefabricated parts made of concrete are not stripped or erected before such concrete has set and hardened sufficiently to the extent provided for in the plans, and such parts are examined by the responsible person for any sign of damage before their use;
- (g) store places are so constructed that –
 - (i) there is no risk of structural steel or prefabricated parts falling or overturning;
 - (ii) storage conditions generally ensue stability and avoid damage having regard to the method of storage and atmospheric conditions; and
 - (iii) racks are set on firm ground and designed so that units cannot move accidentally in such store places;
- (h) structural steel or prefabricated parts are not subjected to stresses prejudicial to their stability while they are stored or transported or raised or set down;
- (i) tongs, clamps and other appliances for lifting structural steel and prefabricated parts are –

- (a) in such shape and dimensions as to ensure a secure grip;
- (b) marked with the maximum permissible load in the most unfavorable lifting conditions;
- (j) structural steel or prefabricated parts are lifted by such methods and appliances that prevent them from spinning accidentally;
- (k) structural steel or prefabricated parts are provided with railings and working platforms before raising such parts to prevent any danger of falling of building workers, materials or articles at the time of any work with such parts;
- (l) all reasonably practical measures are taken to avoid injury to building workers, building structure or equipment, while structural steel or prefabricated parts are handled or stored or transported or raised or lowered;
- (m) structures are not worked on during violent storms or high winds or any other such hazardous situation;
- (n) the risk of falling to which building workers, moving on high or stopping girders, may be exposed is limited by all means of adequate collective protection or by the use of a safety harness which is well secured to a sufficiently strong support;
- (o) structural steel parts which are to be erected at a great height are, as far as practicable, assembled on the ground;
- (p) when structural steel or prefabricated parts are being erected, a sufficiently extended area underneath the workplace shall be barricaded or guarded;
- (q) steel trusses which are being erected are adequately shored, braced or guyed until they are permanently secured in position;
- (r) structural members are not forced into place by the hoisting machine while any building worker is in such a position that he is likely to be injured by such operation.

200. Formwork: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that -

- (a) all formwork are properly designed keeping in view the safety of building workers, building or structures;

- (b) a responsible person for structural frame and formwork:
 - (i) inspects and examines the material, timber, structural steel and scaffolding for its strength and suitability before being taken into use;
 - (ii) lays down procedures to cover all stages of such structural frame and form work;
 - (iii) supervises such structural frame and formwork;
 - (iv) take all necessary steps or measures to correct any situation with a view to prevent accident or dangerous occurrence during performances of such structural frame and formwork that.

201. Deshoring: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction that -

- (a) when shoring is removed, sufficient props are left in place of such shoring to prevent any possible hazard; and
- (b) deshoring is adequately braced or tied together with support to prevent any hazard.

CHAPTER - XIII

STACKING AND UNSTACKING

202. Stacking and unstacking of materials and articles.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) where stacking, unstacking, stowing or unstowing of construction material or article, or handling in connection therewith cannot be safely carried out unaided, reasonable measures to guard against accident or dangerous occurrences are taken by shoring or otherwise to prevent any danger likely to be caused by such handling;
- (b) stacking of material or article is made on firm foundation not liable to settle and deviate such material or article and does not overload the floor on which such stacking is made;
- (c) the material or articles, are not stacked against partition or walls of a warehouse or store place unless it is known that such partition or the wall is of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure of such materials or articles;
- (d) the materials or articles are not stacked to such a height and in such a manner as would render the pile of such stack unstable and cause hazards to the building workers or the public in general;

(e) where the building workers are working on stack exceeding one point five metres in height, safe means or access to the stack is provided;

(f) all stacking or unstacking operations are performed under the supervision of a responsible person for such stacking or unstacking;

(g) the stacking of construction materials or articles is not made near the site of excavation, shaft, pit or any other such opening;

(h) stacks which may lean heavily or become unstable or collapse are barricaded.

203. Stacking of cement and other material bags.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) a stack pile is not more than ten bags in height unless such stack pile is stacked in a suitable enclosure or otherwise adequately supported;

(b) while removing bags from the stack pile, the stability of such stack pile is ensured;

(c) bags containing cement or lime are stored on a firm ground;

(d) the materials like bricks, tiles or blocks are stored on a firm ground;

(e) reinforcing steel is stored according to its shape, size and length;

(f) stack of reinforcing steel is kept as low as possible;

(g) no pipe is stored on rack or in stack where such pipe is likely to fall by rolling;

(h) the angle of repose is maintained where loose materials are stacked;

(i) when dust laden material is to be stored or handled, measures are taken to suppress the dust produced by such storing or handling and suitable personal protective equipments are supplied to and used by the building workers working for such storing or handling.

204. Disposal of debris.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

(a) debris are handled and disposed of by a method which does not cause danger to the safety of a person;

(b) debris are not allowed to accumulate so as to constitute a hazard;

(c) debris are kept sufficiently moist to bring down the dust within the permissible limit;

(d) debris are not thrown inside or outside from any height of such building or other construction work;

on completion of work, left over building material, article or other substance or debris are disposed of as soon as possible to avoid hazard to any traffic or person.

205. Numbering and marking of floors.- Every employer shall ensure that each floor or level of a building or other construction work is appropriately numbered or marked at the landing of such floor or level.

CHAPTER - XIV

SCAFFOLD

206. Scaffold construction.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of building or other construction work that,-

(a) every scaffold and every component thereof is adequate construction, made of sound material and free from defects and is safe for the purposes for which it is intended for use;

(b) in case bamboo is used for scaffolding, such bamboo is of suitable quality, good condition, free from protruding knots and stripped off to avoid any injury to building workers during handling such bamboo;

(c) all metal scaffolds used in building or other construction work conform to the relevant national standards.

207. Supervision by a responsible person.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that not scaffold is erected, added, altered or dismantled except under the supervision of a responsible person for such erection, addition, alteration of dismantling.

208. Maintenance.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) the scaffold used in building or other construction work is maintained in good repairs and the measures are taken against its accidental displacement or any other hazard;

(b) no scaffold or part thereof is partly dismantled and allowed to remain in such a condition unless;-

- (i) the stability or safety of the remaining portion of such scaffold has been ensured by a responsible person for the safety of such scaffolds;
- (ii) in case the remaining part of such scaffold cannot be used by the building workers, necessary warning notice written in Hindi and in a language understood by the majority of the building workers that such scaffold is unfit for use, is displayed at the place where such scaffold is erected.

209. Standards, ladger, putlogs.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) standards of a scaffold are:

- (i) plumb, where practicable;
- (ii) fixed sufficiently close together to secure the stability of such scaffold having regard to all the possible working situations and conditions for the intended use of such scaffold;
- (iii) spaced, as close as practicable, to ensure safety and stability of such scaffold;

(b) adequate measures are taken to prevent displacement of a standard of a scaffold either by providing sole plate or a base plate, as necessary;

(c) ledgers of metal scaffold are placed at vertical intervals with due regard to safety and stability of such scaffold.

(d) bamboo ledgers are kept as nearly as possible and are placed and fastened to the standards of a scaffold with due regard to the stability of such scaffold.

210. Working platform.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) working platform is provided around the face or edge of a building adjoining at every uppermost permanent floor of such building under construction and at any level where construction work of such building is carried out;

(b) a platform is designed to suit the number of building workers to be employed on each day of a scaffold work on such platform and the materials or articles and tools to be carried with them in such bay;

(c) the safe working load and the number of building workers to be employed in each bay of a scaffold are displayed

for the information of all the building workers employed at such construction site.

211. Board, plank and decking.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) board, plank and decking used in the construction of a working platform is of uniform size and strength and is capable of supporting the load and number of building workers in accordance with the relevant national standards keeping in view the safety of such building workers;

(b) metal decking, which forms part of a working platform, is provided with non-skid surface;

(c) no board or plank which forms the working platform is projected beyond its end support unless it is effectively prevented from tripping or lifting;

(d) board, plank or decking is fastened and secured;

(e) at any one time, not more than two working platforms per bay, are used to support building workers or materials or articles at such bay;

(f) adequate measure are taken to prevent injury which may be caused by falling material and objects by using safety nets or other suitable means;

(g) concrete, other debris or materials are not allowed to accumulate at any platform on a scaffold;

(h) where a work is to be done at the end of a wall, working platform at such workplace is faced or; wherever practicable, at least zero point sixty meters beyond the end of such wall.

212. Repair of damaged scaffold.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) no building worker is permitted to work on a scaffold which has been damaged or weakened unless adequate safety measures have been taken to ensure the safety of such building worker;

(b) necessary warning signs are displayed at such places where repairs of scaffold are undertaken.

213. Opening.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) there is no opening in any working platform except for allowing access to such working platform;

(b) wherever opening on a platform is unavoidable, necessary measures for protection against falling of objects or building workers from such platform are taken by providing suitable safety nets, belts or any other similar means;

(c) access from one working platform to another platform on a scaffold, if required, is provided with suitable and safe ladder for the use of building workers working on such platforms.

214. Guardrails.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that every side of a working platform from which a person is likely to fall is provided with suitable and safe guardrails and toe-board of adequate strength to prevent fall of any building worker, material or tools from such platform.

215. Scaffold used by building workers of different employers.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) where a scaffold or a part of a scaffold is used, which has previously been used by another employer for his building workers, such scaffold or part thereof is used only after its inspection and examination by a reasonable person for its use that such scaffold or part is safe and fit for such use;

(b) if any rectification, alteration or modification in a scaffold or part thereof is needed to suit its use, such rectification, alteration or modification is made in consultation with the responsible person referred to in clause (a) before using such scaffold or part.

216. Protection against electric power line.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that all necessary and practical measures for protection are taken to prevent any building worker, working on scaffold, from coming into contact with the electric wires or dangerous equipment.

217. Screening net and wire nets.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that where a scaffold is erected in an area where the construction activities may pose hazards to pedestrians or vehicular traffic nearby from the falling of objects, wire nets or screening nets are used to envelop such scaffold.

218. Tower scaffold.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) the height of every tower scaffold used in building or other construction work is not more than eight times, the lesser of a base dimension of such scaffold;

(b) a tower scaffold is lashed to a building or a fixed structure before being used by the building workers;

(c) any tower scaffold which can be moved or castered is:-

(i) constructed with due regard to the stability and, if necessary, adequately weighed at the base;

(ii) used only on plain and even surface; and

(iii) has casters provided with positive locking devices to hold such scaffold in position;

(d) no building worker remains on board scaffold, tools, material when it is being shifted from one position to another position.

219. Gear for suspension of scaffold.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) chains, ropes or lifting gears used for suspension of a scaffold are of adequate strength, made of sound material and suitable for the purposes of their use and are maintained in good repairs;

(b) chains, wires, ropes or metal tubes used for the suspension of a scaffold are-

(i) properly and securely fastened to every anchorage point and to the scaffold ledgers of other mains supporting members used for the support of such scaffold; and

(ii) so positioned as to ensure stability of the scaffold.

220. Trestle scaffold and cantilever scaffold.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) no trestle scaffold is constructed with more than three tiers or if its working platforms is more than four point five meters above the ground or floor or other surface upon which such scaffold is erected such trestle scaffold is designed by professional engineer and as the approval of Chief Inspector of Inspector of Building and Construction before being taking into use;

(b) no trestle scaffold is erected on a suspended scaffold;

(c) no cantilever or job scaffold is used unless it is adequately supported, fixed and anchored on opposite side of its support has out-riggers of adequate length and where necessary sufficiently supported and braced to ensure safety and stability of such scaffold;

(d) no working platform resting on bearers let into a wall at one end without other support is used unless such bearers are of adequate strength, braced through the wall and securely fastened on the other side.

221. Scaffold supported by building.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that-

(a) no part of a building is used as support or part of a scaffold unless such part of the building is made of sufficient strength and made of sound material to afford safe support;

(b) overhanging eaves gutters are not used for supporting scaffold;

(c) suspended scaffold is made of in accordance with the relevant national standards before being used by the building workers.

222. Use of winches and climbers for suspended scaffold.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) no suspended scaffold is raised or lowered by winches or climbers unless such scaffold is made of such sound material, adequate strength and has been tested and certified safe for use of winches or climber for such raising or lowering by a competent person before being taken into use;

(b) all suspended scaffolds counter-balanced by counter-weights are of types, approved by the Chief Inspector of Inspector of Building and construction before being taken into use for building or other construction work;

(c) the working platform of suspended scaffold is securely fastened to the building or structure as to be safe and to prevent such platform from swing;

(d) the safe working load which a suspended scaffold can carry, is displayed where such scaffold is being used.

223. Safety devices for suspended scaffold.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that every suspended scaffold, raised or lowered by the winches or climbers, is provided at each of its suspension point with a safety rope with automatic safety device

mounted on each of such rope so that such safety rope with such automatic safety device support the platform of such scaffold in the event of failure of the primary suspension wire ropes, winches, climbers or any part of the mechanism used for raising or lowering such suspended scaffold:

Provided that this rule shall not apply,-

(a) where the platform of such scaffold is supported at two independent suspension wire rope at or near each end of such platform so that in the event of failure of one of such suspension wire rope, the other wire rope is capable of sustaining the weights of such platform and its load and prevent it from tilting; or

(b) where a system is incorporated which operates automatically to support the platform of such scaffold and its load in the event of failure of the primary suspension wire rope of such scaffold.

CHAPTER XV

COFFERDAMS AND CAISSONS

224. General Provisions: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that –

(a) every cofferdam and caisson is –

- (i) of good construction, sound material and of adequate strength;
- (ii) provided with adequate means for building workers to reach safely at the top of such cofferdam or caisson, as the case may be, in the event of an inrush of water;
- (iii) provided with safe means of access to every place where building workers are employed in such cofferdam and caisson, as the case may be,

(b) the work relating to construction, positioning, modification or dismantling of cofferdams or caissons is carried out under the supervision of a responsible person;

(c) all cofferdams and caissons are inspected by a responsible person at intervals as specified by the Chief Inspector;

(d) a building worker is allowed to work in a cofferdam or caisson after such cofferdam or caisson is inspected and found safe by responsible person within such preceding period as approved by the Chief Inspector and a record of such inspection is maintained in a register;

(e) the work in compressed air in a cofferdam or caisson is –

- (i) carried out in accordance with the procedure laid down in the relevant national standards;
- (ii) carried out by such building workers who have completed eighteen years of age and are medically examined as required under Rule 262;
- (iii) carried out under the supervision of a responsible person;

(f) if the work in cofferdam or caisson is carried out in shifts, a record of the time spent by each building worker in each such shift for carrying out the work is maintained in a register with particulars of time taken for the compression of such building worker, if any;

(g) at every work site or project in a cofferdam or caisson, where building workers are employed to work in compressed air environment, a construction Medical Officer assisted by a nurse or trained first-aid attendant, is available at all times at such site or project during such work;

(h) there is one stand by reserve compressor to meet the emergency at each workplace or project in a cofferdam or caisson;

225. Pressure plant and equipment: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that –

(a) the pressure plant and equipment –

- (i) are examined and tested by the competent person before being put into use for such work;
- (ii) is of proper design and construction, sound material and adequate strength to perform the work for which it is used;
- (iii) is properly maintained in good repairs and working condition;

(b) the pressure plant and equipment referred to in clause (a) is fitted with –

- (i) a suitable safety valve or other effective device to provide maximum safe discharge pressure from being exceeded at any time;
- (ii) a suitable pressure gauge with a dial range not less than one point five times and not exceeding twice the maximum working pressure, easily visible and designed to show at all times, the internal pressure in kilogram per square centimetre and marked with the

maximum safe working pressure at such plant and equipment;

(iii) a suitable stop valve or valves by which the pressure plant or the system of the pressure plant may be isolated from the source of supply of pressure or otherwise;

(c) every pressure plant or equipment shall be thoroughly examined by the competent person –

(i) externally, once in every period of six months;

(ii) internally, once in every period of twelve months; and

(iii) by hydraulic test once in a period of four years.

PART – IV

CHAPTER - I

SAFETY ORGANIZATION

226. Number of Representatives of Employer and Building workers in Safety Committees under section 38 and procedure for electing representatives etc;- (1) the representatives of the safety committee shall include the following namely:-

(1) Number of representatives of employer shall be five;

(2) Number of representatives of the building workers shall be five;

(3) The representatives of the management on safety committee shall include,-

(i) A senior officer, who by his position in the organization can contribute effectively to the function of the committee, shall be a Chairman. A senior officer, who by his position in the organization can contribute effectively to the function of the committee, shall be a Chairman;

(ii) A safety officer shall be the Secretary of the Committee;

(4) the workers representatives on this committees shall be elected by the workers;

(5) safety committee shall have meetings as often as necessary but at least once in every quarter. The minutes of the meeting shall be recorded and produced to the Inspector on demand;

(6) safety committee shall have right-

- a. to ask for necessary information concerning health and safety of the workers;
 - b. to seek any relevant information concerning health and safety of the workers;
- (7) where owing to the substantial number of workers, the functions referred to in sub-rule (2) cannot be effectively carried out by the Safety Committee. It may establish sub committee as may be required, to assist it.
- (8) the election for the workers representatives shall be conducted by the Safety Officer.
- (9) The safety committee shall meet at regular intervals at least once in a month and it shall be chaired by the senior person having overall control over the affairs of the construction site
- (10) The agenda and minutes of the meeting shall be circulated to all concerned and it shall be in the language understood by majority of the building workers and shall be produced to the Inspector on demand for inspection The agenda and minutes of the meeting shall be circulated to all concerned and it shall be in the language understood by majority of the building workers and shall be produced to the Inspector on demand for inspection
- (11) The decisions and recommendations of the safety committee shall be complied with by the employer within reasonable time limits

227. Functions of the safety committee.- The functions of the safety committee shall be the following namely:-

- (a) to identify probable causes of accident and unsafe practices in building or other construction work and to suggest remedial measures;
- (b) to stimulate interest of employer and building workers in safety by organizing safety weeks, safety competition, talks and film shows on safety, preparing posters or taking similar other measures as and when required or as necessary;
- (c) to go round the construction site with a view to check unsafe practices and detect unsafe conditions and to recommend remedial measures for their rectification including first-aid medical and welfare facilities;
- (d) to look into the health hazards associated with handling different types of explosives, chemicals and other construction material measures including use of proper personal protective equipment;

(e) to suggest measures for improving welfare amenities in the construction site and other miscellaneous aspects of safety, health and welfare in building or other construction work;

(f) to bring to the notice of the employer the hazards associated with use, handling and maintenance of the equipment used during the course of building and other construction work.

228. Qualifications and Duties of Safety Officers appointed by Employer.- (1) In every establishment wherein five hundred or more building workers are ordinarily employed, the employer shall appoint Safety Officers as per the scale laid down in **Schedule-IV**. Such Safety Officers may be assisted by suitable and adequate staff.

(2) Duties, qualifications and the condition of service of Safety Officers appointed under sub-rule (1) shall be as provided in **Schedule-IV**.

(3) Wherever number of workers employed by single employer is less than five hundred, such employers may form a group and appoint a common Safety Officer for such group of employers with prior permission of Chief Inspector.

229. Procedure for enquiry into causes of accident or dangerous occurrence: (1) The enquiry under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Act, as the case may be, shall be conducted by the authority referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 230, in the following manner, namely:-

(a) the enquiry shall be commenced as early as it may be, and in any case, within fifteen days of the receipt of notice of accident or dangerous occurrence under Rule 230;

(b) the enquiry may be conducted by the authority referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-Rule (1) of Rule 230 himself or by an Enquiry Officer appointed by Workmen's Compensation Commissioner;

(c) the authority or Enquiry Officer, as the case may be, shall serve or cause to be served, notice in writing, informing the date, time and place of such enquiry to all persons entitled to appear in such enquiry and whose names and addresses are known to such authority or Enquiry Officer;

(d) notwithstanding the provision of clause (b), for the purpose of notifying other persons who may in any way be concerned or be interested in such enquiry, the authority or Enquiry Officer, as the case may be, may publish notice of such

enquiry in one or more local newspapers, informing the date, time and place of such enquiry.

(2) The person entitled to appear at the enquiry may include –

(a) an inspector or any officer of the State Government or the State Government or an undertaking or public body, concerned with the enforcement or compliance of safety provisions of the Act and these rules in the concerned establishment;

(b) a trade union or a workers association or an employers association;

(c) the worker involved in the accident or his legal heir or authorized representative;

(d) the owner of the premises in which the accident took place;

(e) any other person, at the discretion of the authority or the Enquiring Officer, as the case may be, who may be interested in or be concerned with the cause of an accident or may have knowledge about such cause or is likely to give material evidence or produce a relevant document in connection with such accident or dangerous occurrence.

(3) In case the entitled person referred to in sub-Rule (2) is a body corporate, a company or any other organization, association, group of persons such group may be represented through an authorized representative including a Counsel or a Solicitor.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-Rule (5) the enquiry shall be held in public.

(5) In case where -

(a) the State Government is of the opinion that the matter of the enquiry or any part of it are of such nature that it would be against the interests of national security to hold the enquiry in public and directs the said authority or the Enquiry Officer, as the case may be, to hold the enquiry in camera; or

(b) on an application made by any party to the enquiry, the authority or the Enquiry Officer, as the case may be, referred to in sub-rule (1), if it or he is of the opinion that the holding of public enquiry will lead to disclosure of information relating to a trade secret, decides to hold the enquiry of such part of it in camera, such enquiry shall not be held in public.

(6) Information disclosed by any person during the course of hearing or evidence in the cases covered under sub-Rule (5)

shall not be disclosed to any person except for the purpose of the enquiry.

(7) The person entitled to appear under sub-Rule (2), called for evidence or representing in an enquiry shall be entitled to make an opening statement, give evidence, request the Enquiry Officer to call for specified document or evidence, cross-examine other person or to the extent and at the stage permitted by the authority or Enquiry Officer holding the enquiry.

(8) Any evidence in an enquiry may be admitted at the discretion of the authority or Enquiry Officer during the enquiry, who may also direct that documents to be tendered in evidence may be inspected by any person entitled or permitted to appear at such enquiry and that facilities be afforded to such person to take or obtain copies thereof.

(9) The authority or the Enquiry Officer holding an enquiry may authorize any person, being an officer of the State Government to assist such authority or enquiry officer where necessary, for the purpose of conducting the enquiry, and the officer so authorized may enter the premises of the concerned establishment during working hours, inspect the records relevant to such enquiry, investigate and take such evidence as may be required to conduct such enquiry.

(10) The findings of the enquiry along with all evidence, in original, including statement of witness shall be forwarded to the authority specified under Section 39 of the Act within five days of the completion of the enquiry in cases where sub-enquiry was not conducted by such authority itself.

(11) A copy of the findings along with a brief statement of facts relating to an enquiry conducted under this rule shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector and the State Government by the authority referred to in sub-rule (1) of Rule 246.

230. Reporting of accidents.- (1) Every Employer shall send notice of any accident on the construction site which either,-

- (a) cause loss of life; or
- (b) disable a building worker from working for a period of forty-eight hours or more immediately following the accident, shall forthwith be sent by telegram, telephone, fax or similar other means including special messenger within four hours in case of fatal accidents and seventy-two hours, in case of other accidents involving building workers, to –
 - (i) the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner having jurisdiction in the area in which the establishment in

which such accident or dangerous occurrence took place is located. Such Workmen's Compensation Commissioner shall be the authority appointed under section 39 of the Act;

- (ii) Board with which the building worker involved in accident was registered as a beneficiary;
- (iii) Chief Inspector of Inspection of Building and construction; and
- (iv) the next kin or other relative of building worker involved in accident.

(2) Notice of any accident at a construction site of building or other construction work which –

- (a) causes loss of life; or
- (b) disables such building worker from work for more than ten days following the accident shall in addition to those under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) also be sent to –

- (i) the officer in charge of the nearest police station;
- (ii) the District Magistrate or if the District Magistrate by order so desires to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

(3) In the case of an accident falling under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) or clause (b) of sub-rule (2), the injured building worker shall be given first-aid and immediately thereafter be transferred to a hospital or other place for medical treatment.

(4) Where any accident causing disablement subsequently results in death of a building worker, notice in writing of such death shall be communicated to the authorities as mentioned in sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (2) within seventy-two hours of such death.

(5) The following classes of dangerous occurrences shall be reported to the Chief Inspector of Inspection of Building and construction having jurisdiction, whether or not any death or disablement is caused to a building worker, in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (1) namely:-

- (a) collapse or failure of lifting appliances or hoists or conveyors or other similar equipment for handling building or construction material or breakage or failure of rope, chain or loose gear, overturning of cranes used in building or other construction work; falling of objects from height;

- (b) collapse or subsidence of soil, any wall, floor, gallery, roof or any other part of any structure, platform, staging, scaffolding or any means of access including formwork;
- (c) contract work, excavation, collapse of transmission;
- (d) explosion of receiver or vessel used for storage, at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, of any gas or gases or any liquid or solid used as building material;
- (e) fire and explosion causing damage to any place on construction site where building workers are employed;
- (f) spillage or leakage of hazardous substances and damage to their container;
- (g) collapse, capsizing, toppling or collision of transport equipment;
- (h) leakage or release of harmful toxic gases at the construction site.

(6) In case of failure of a lifting appliance, loose gear, hoist or building and other construction work machinery and transport equipment at a construction site of a building or other construction work, such appliances, gear, hoist, machinery or equipment and the site of such occurrence shall as far as practicable, be kept undisturbed until inspected by the Inspector having jurisdiction.

(7) Every notice given under sub-rule (1), sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (4) or sub-rule (5) shall be followed by a written report to the Chief Inspector of Inspector of Building and construction, authority under section 39 of the Act, the Board and the Chief Inspector of inspection of Building and Construction in **Form - XXXI** under proper acknowledgement.

CHAPTER – II EXPLOSIVES

231. Handling of explosives.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) all explosives are handled, used or stored in accordance with the instructions and the material data sheet supplied by the manufacturer of such explosives;
- (b) the use of explosives is carried out in safe manner to avoid injury to any person and under the direct supervision of a responsible person;

(c) before using any explosive, necessary warning and danger signals are erected, at conspicuous places of such use to warn the building workers and the general public of the danger involved in such use.

232. Precautions.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,—

(a) the following precautions are observed at the places of transporting, handling, storage and use of such explosives, namely:-

- (i) prohibition of smoking, naked lights and other sources of ignition in the vicinity where explosives are handled, stored and used;
- (iii) to keep safe distance and to use non-sparking tools while opening packages containing explosives;
- (iv) to stop the use of explosives and handling thereof while the weather conditions are not suitable for such use or handling;

(b) in addition to the provisions of this chapter, all measures and precautions required to be observed for use, handling, storing or transportation of explosives under the rules framed under the Explosives Act, 1884 (4 of 1884), are observed.

CHAPTER – III PILING

233. General provisions.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,—

- (a) all pile driving equipments are of good design and sound construction, taking into account the ergonomic principles and are properly maintained;
- (b) a pile driver is firmly supported on a heavy timber still, concrete bed or other secured foundation;
- (c) in case a pile driver is required to be erected in dangerous proximity to an electrical conductor all necessary precautions are taken to ensure safety;
- (d) the houses of steam and air hammer are securely lashed to such hammer so as to prevent them from whipping in case of connection or break;
- (e) adequate precaution is taken to prevent the pile driver from overturning;
- (f) all necessary precaution is taken to prevent hammer from missing the pile;

- (g) a responsible person for inspecting pile driving equipment, inspects such equipment before taking it into use and takes all appropriate measures as required for the safety of building workers before commencing piling work by such equipment.

234. Stability of adjacent structure.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that where there is any question of stability of a structure for its adjoining areas to be piled, such structure is supported, where necessary, by underpinning, sheet piling, shoring bracing or by other means to ensure safety and stability of such structure and to prevent injury to any person.

235. Protection of operator.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that an operator of every pile driving equipment is protected from falling objects, steam, cinders or water by substantially covering or otherwise or by other means.

236. Instruction to supervision of building workers working on a pile driving equipment: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that every building worker working on a pile driving equipment is given instructions regarding safe work procedure to be followed in piling operation and is supervised by a responsible person throughout such work.

237. Entry of unauthorized person.- Every employer shall ensure at construction site of a building or other construction work that all piling areas where pile-driving equipment is in use are effectively cordoned off to prevent entry of unauthorized persons.

238. Inspection and maintenance of pile-driving equipment.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) pile-driving equipment is not taken into use until it has been inspected by a responsible person and found to be safe for such use;

(b) pile-driving equipment in use is inspected by a responsible person for such inspection at suitable intervals to ensure safety to the building worker working on such equipment;

(c) all pile lines and pulley blocks are inspected by a responsible person before the beginning of such shift of piling operations.

239. Operation of pile-driving equipment.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) only experienced and trained building worker operates pile-driving so as to avoid any probable danger for such operation;

(b) pile-driving operations are governed by generally prevalent and accepted signals so as to prevent any probable danger from such operations;

(c) every building worker employed in pile driving operation or in the vicinity of such pile driving operation wears ear probable danger from such operations;

(d) pile are prepared at a distance, at least equal to twice the length of the longest pile, from the place of pile-driving operations;

(e) when a pile driver is not in use, the hammer of such pile-driver is blocked at the bottom of the heads of such pile driver.

240. Working platform on piling frames.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that where a structural tower supports the lead of a pile driver, suitable working platforms of adequate strength are provided on levels of such leads at which it is necessary for the building workers to work and such platforms are provided with a safety railing and toe boards on each side of such platforms, except on the hammer of such pile-driver or lead sides of such platforms, except on the hammer of such pile-driver or lead sides of such platform and where such platforms cannot be provided with such railing and toe boards, a safety belt is provided to each such building worker.

241. Pile testing.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

(a) the testing of pile is conducted under the supervision of a responsible person for such testing;

(b) all practicable measures like displaying of warning notices , barricading the area and other similar measures are taken to protect the area where the pile testing is carried out;

(c) entry to a pile testing area is prohibited to general public to ensure safety.

PART – V
CHAPTER – I
MEDICAL FACILITIES

242. Medical examination of building workers, etc.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) a building worker who is employed for a work involving such risk or hazards, inherent in such work as the Director General considers appropriate for the periodical medical examination of such worker, is medically examined at such intervals as the Chief Inspector of Inspector of Building and construction may direct from time to time;
- (b) every operator of a crane, which or other lifting appliance, transport equipment or vehicle, is medically examined before employing such operator and again periodically, at such intervals as the Chief Inspector of Inspection of Building and construction may direct from time to time;
- (c) the medical examination referred to in clause (a) and clause (b) is in accordance with **Schedule - V**, and is conducted by such medical officers or at such Hospitals as are approved by the State Government for the purpose from time to time;
- (d) in case of a building worker who is exposed to special occupational health hazard owing to job or work assigned to such worker, the periodical medical examination referred to in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) includes such special investigation as may be deemed necessary by the construction medical officer examining such building worker for the diagnosis of occupational disease;
- (e) no building worker is charged for the medical examination referred to in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) and the cost of such examination is borne by the employer employing such building worker;
- (f) certificate of medical examination referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) is issued in **Form -XXXII**;
- (g) the record of the medical examination referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of every building worker employed by him is maintained in a register in

Form - XXXIII and such register shall be made available to the Inspector having jurisdiction, on demand;

- (h) in case a construction medical officer examining a building worker under clause (a) or clause 15(b) of the opinion that such building worker so examined is required to be taken away from the building or other construction work at which he is employed for health protection, such Medical officer shall inform the employer of such building worker accordingly and such employer shall inform such opinion to the board where such worker is registered as a beneficiary.

243. Duties of construction Medical Officers: (1) The medical examination referred to in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of Rule 242 shall be carried out by a construction Medical Officer.

(2) The duties and responsibilities of such construction Medical Officer shall be as given below, namely:

- (a) medical examination of building workers;
- (b) first-aid care including emergency medical treatment;
- (c) notification of occupational diseases to the concerned authorities in accordance with these rules;
- (d) immunization services;
- (e) medical record upkeep and maintenance;
- (f) health education including advisory services on family planning, personal hygiene, environmental sanitation and safety;
- (g) referral services.

244. Occupational Health Centres: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work involving hazardous processes specified under **Schedule - VII** annexed to these rules and -

- (a) an occupational health centre, mobile or static, is provided and maintained in good order at such site;
- (b) service and facilities as per the scale laid down in **Schedule - VIII**, annexed to these rules are provided at the occupational health centre referred to in clause (a);
- (c) a construction Medical Officer appointed at a occupational health centre possesses the qualification as laid down in **Schedule - IX**, annexed to these Rules.

245. Ambulance room: The employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that -

(a) in case five hundred or less workers are employed at such construction site there is an ambulance room at such construction site or an arrangement with a nearby hospital for providing an ambulance room and such ambulance room is in the charge of a qualified nurse and the service of such ambulance room is available to building worker employed at such construction site at every time when he is at work;

(b) in case more than five hundred building workers are employed at such construction site there is an ambulance room with effective communication system and ambulance room is in the charge of a qualified nurse and the service of such ambulance room is available to building worker employed at such construction site at every time when he is at work; and such ambulance room is in overall charge of a construction Medical officer;

(c) an ambulance room referred clause (a) or clause (b) is equipped with the articles specified in **Schedule - IV**, annexed to these rules.

(d) record of all cases of accidents and sickness treated at the ambulance room referred to in clause (a) or Clause (b) is maintained and produced to the Inspector having jurisdiction on demand.

246. Ambulance Van: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that an ambulance Van is provided at such construction site or an arrangement made with a nearby hospital for providing such ambulance Van for transportation of serious cases of accident or sickness of the building workers to the hospital promptly and such ambulance Van is maintained in good repair and is equipped with standard facilities specified in **Schedule - V** annexed to these rules.

247. Stretchers: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that sufficient number of Stretchers is provided at such construction site so as to be readily available in an emergency.

248. Occupational health services for the building workers: (1) Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work, where more than five hundred building workers are employed that -

(a) a special medical service or an occupational health service is available at such construction site at all times and such service shall-

- (i) provide first-aid and emergency treatment;
- (ii) Conduct special medical examination for occupational hazards to such building workers before their employment and there after at such intervals as may be specified by the Chief Inspector from time to time.
- (iii) Conduct training of first-aid personnel of such medical service;
- (iv) render advice to such employer on conditions of work and improvement required to avoid hazards to the health of such building workers;
- (v) promote health education, including family welfare among such building workers;
- (vi) co-operate with the Inspector having jurisdiction in the detection, measurement and evaluation of chemical, physical or biological factors suspected of being harmful to such building workers;
- (vii) undertake immunization for all such building worker against tetanus, typhoid, cholera and other infectious diseases.

(b) the special medical service referred to in clause (a) collaborates with the Labour Department or any other concerned department or service of the State Government of Karnataka in matters of treatment, job placement, accident prevention and welfare of such building workers.

(c) the special medical service referred to in clause (a) is headed by a construction Medical officer and is provided with adequate staff laboratory and other equipments.

(d) the premises of the special medical service referred to in clause (a) are conveniently accessible, comprise at least a waiting room, a consulting room, a treatment room, a laboratory and suitable accommodation for nurses and other staff of such service.

(e) the special medical service referred to in clause (a) maintains records pertaining to its activities referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (vii) of clause (a) and sends to the Chief Inspector, once in every three months, information in writing on –

- (i) the state of health of such building workers; and

- (ii) the nature and cause of occupational injuries or disease suffered by any of such building workers, treatment provided to such worker and measures taken to prevent recurrence of such injury or disease.

249. Notice of poisoning or occupational disease: Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that -

- (a) when a building worker contracts any disease specified in **Schedule - II** annexed to these Rules, a notice in **Form - XXXIV** annexed to these rules is sent without delay to the Inspector, having jurisdiction, and to the Board with which such building worker is registered as a beneficiary;

- (c) If any medical practitioner or construction medical officer attends on a building worker suffering from any disease referred to in clause a such medical practitioners or construction medical officer sends information regarding the name and full particulars of such building worker and the disease suffered by him, to the Chief Inspector without delay.

250. First-aid boxes.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) sufficient number of first-aid boxes or cupboards are provided and maintained for providing first-aid to the building workers;

- (b) every first-aid box or cupboard is distinctly marked "First-aid" and is equipped with the articles specified in **Schedule - III**;

- (c) nothing except appliances or requisites for first-aid is kept in a first-aid box or cupboard and such box or cupboard is so kept as to protect it against contamination by dust or other foreign matter and against penetration of moisture and such box or cupboard is kept in the charge of a person trained in first-aid and is always readily available during working hours.

251. Emergency care services or emergency treatment.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,-

- (a) essential life saving aids and appliances required to handle

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- (i) head injuries and spinal injuries;
- (ii) bleeding;
- (iii) fractures and dislocations of bones and joints;

- (iv) crush injuries;
- (v) shock, including electric shock;
- (vi) dehydration due to any cause;
- (vii) snake bite, insect bite, scorpion and bee stings;
- (viii) burns including chemical burn;
- (ix) bends or divers paralysis;
- (x) other surgical, gynecological, obstetric, or pediatric emergencies;
- (xi) drowning;
- (xii) sunstroke and frost bite to building workers,

are provided and properly maintained under the supervision of a construction medical officer.

(b) the essential life saving aids for any emergent situation referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (xii) of clause (a) are provided to an injured or a sick building worker during his transportation from such building site to a hospital and till such building worker is attended by a doctor in such hospital;

(c) any other equipment or facilities required for emergency care or treatment to the building workers arising from special local conditions and construction processes at such building site, specified by the State Government from time to time, are provided.

PART – VI

INFORMATION TO BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS²⁵².

Furnishing of information to Bureau of Indian Standards.-

Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,–

- (a) every architect and other professional like structural engineer or project engineer involved in the execution of a building or other construction project, furnishes to the Bureau of Indian Standards, the details regarding the performance of and deviations or short-comings, if any, of the building materials, articles or processes used in such building and other construction project for which the Indian Standards are already available;
- (b) the architect and other professional referred to in clause (a) informs to the Bureau of Indian Standards,

the details of building materials, articles or processes used in the building and other construction activities for which the Indian Standards do not exist with the Bureau of Indian Standards and the performance of such materials, articles or processes along with the suggestion for their improvement to enable the Bureau of Indian Standards to consider and form necessary standards.

PART - VII

HOURS OF WORK, MAINTENANCE OF REGISTERS, WELFARE, PAYMENT OF WAGES, ETC.

CHAPTER - I

HOURS OF WORK, REST INTERVALS AND WEEKLY OFF, ETC.

253. Hours of work, intervals of rest and spread over, etc.-

(1) No building worker employed in building or other construction work shall be required or allowed to work for more than nine hours a day or forty eight hours a week.

(2) No building worker employed in building or other construction work shall be required or allowed to work continuously for more than five hours unless he had an interval of rest of not less than half an hour.

(3) The working day of a building worker employed in building or other construction work shall be so arranged that inclusive of the intervals of rest, if any, shall not spread over more than twelve hours on any day.

(4) When a building worker works in any building or other construction work for more than nine hours on any day or for more than 48 hours in a week, he shall in respect of overtime be entitled to wages at double the ordinary rate of wages.

(5) Employer, should obtain the special permission from the State Government for employment of female employee during night i.e., from 19.00 hours to 06.00 hours.

254. Weekly rest, payment for work done on the day of rest at overtime rate, etc.- (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, each building worker employed in building and other construction work shall be allowed a day of rest every week hereinafter referred to as the rest day which shall ordinarily be Sunday, but the employer may fix any other day of the week as the rest day:

Provided that the building worker shall be informed of the day fixed as the rest day and of any subsequent change in such rest day before the change is effected, by display of a notice to

that effect in the place of employment at the place specified by the Inspector having jurisdiction in this behalf.

(2) No building worker employed in building or other construction work shall be required or allowed to work on a rest day unless he already had or will have substituted rest day for a whole day on one of the five days immediately before or after such rest day:

Provided that no substitution shall be made which results in a building worker working for more than ten days consecutively without a rest day for a whole day.

(3) Where a building worker employed in building or other construction work has worked on a rest day and has been given a substituted rest day on any one of the five days before or after the rest day, as provided in sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (2), such rest day shall, for the purpose of calculating the weekly hours of work be included in the week in which such substituted rest day occurs.

(4) A building worker employed in building or other construction work shall be granted wages for a rest day, calculated at the rate applicable to the day preceding such rest day and in case he has worked on a rest day and has been given a substituted rest day he shall be paid wages for such rest day on which he worked, at the overtime rate and wages for such substituted rest day at the rate applicable to the day preceding such substitute rest day.

Explanation-I.- For the purpose of this rule "preceding day" means the last day preceding a rest day or a substituted rest day, as the case may be, on which a building worker had worked and where such substituted rest day falls on a day immediately after such a rest day, such "preceding day" means the last day preceding such rest day on which such building work had worked.

Explanation II.- For the purposes of this rule, "week" shall mean a period of seven days beginning at mid-night on a Saturday night.

255. Night shifts.- Where a building worker employed in building or other construction work works on a shift which extends beyond midnight,-

(a) a rest day for the purpose of rule 254 shall mean a period of twenty-four consecutive hours beginning from the time when such shift ends;

(b) the hours after mid-night during which such building worker has worked shall be counted towards the previous day; and

(c) the following day shall be deemed to be the period of twenty four hours beginning from the time when such shifts ends.

256. Application of provision of this Chapter to certain classes of building workers.- (1) The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the classes of building workers specified under clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (2) of section 28, of the Act subject to the following, namely:-

(a) no building worker employed in building or other construction work shall be required or allowed to work continuously for more than fifteen hours a day inclusive of intervals of rest or sixty hours in a week:

Provided that intervals of rest not less than half-an hour are given after every five hours of continuous work as laid down in sub-rule (2) of rule 253;

(b) no building worker employed in building and other construction work shall be required or allowed to work for more than fourteen consecutive days unless a rest of twenty four hours is given for rest to such worker.

(2) Where the working hours in respect of building worker employed in building or other construction work have exceeded the hours of work as laid down in sub-rule (1) of rule 253 or where such worker has been deprived of a rest day due to application of sub-rule (1) of this rule, such worker shall be paid at double the rate of normal wages in respect of the work done in excess of such daily or weekly hours and for work done on such rest-day.

CHAPTER – II NOTICES, REGISTERS, RECORDS AND COLLECTION OF STATISTICS

257. Notice of wage periods, etc.- (1) Every employer shall cause to display at the conspicuous place of the work place of an establishment under his control, notice showing the rates of wages of the building workers working in such establishment, hours of work of such worker, their wage periods, date of payment of such wages, names and addresses of the Inspectors having jurisdiction to such establishment and date of payment of unpaid wages to such workers, in English / Kannada and in the local language understood by the majority of such building workers.

(2) A copy of the notice referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be sent to the Inspector having jurisdiction and whenever any change occurs relating to facts contained in such notice, such change shall be communicated by the employer to such Inspector.

258. Register of persons employed as building workers.- Every employer shall maintain in respect of each registered establishment, where he employs building workers, a register in **Form-XXXV**.

259. Muster roll, wages register, deduction register, overtime register and issue of wage books and service certificates.- (1) Every employer shall, in respect of each work on which he employs building workers maintain,-

(a) muster roll and a register of wages in **Form - XXXVI** and **Form - XXXVII**, respectively:

Provided that combined register of wage-cum-muster roll in **Form - XXXVIII**, shall be maintained by the employer where the wage period for such building worker is a fortnight or less;

(b) a register of deductions for damage or loss, register of fines and register of advances in **Form - XXXIX**, **Form - XL** and **Form -XLI**, respectively;

(c) a register of overtime in **Form - XLII**, for recording therein the number of hours of, and the wages paid for, overtime work, if any.

(2) Every employer shall, in respect of each work on which he engages building workers:

(a) issue where the wages period is one week or more, wage book to each of such building worker in **Form - XLIII** to such building workers in which entries shall be made at least a day prior to the disbursement of wages to them;

(b) issue a service certificate to each of such building worker in **Form - XLIV** to such building workers on termination of his service on account of completion of such work or for any other reasons;

(c) obtain signature or thumb-impression of each such building worker against entries relating to him on the register of wages or muster roll-cum-wages register, as the case may be, and such entries shall be authenticated by the employer or his authorized representative.

(3) In respect of an establishment to which the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936), or the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), or the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), applies the following registers and records

required to be maintained by an employer under any of such Acts or the rules made thereunder, shall be deemed to be the registers and records maintained by the employer under these rules, namely:-

- (a) muster roll;
- (b) register of wages;
- (c) register of deductions;
- (d) register of overtime;
- (e) register of fines;
- (f) register of advances;
- (g) combined register of wages-cum-muster roll.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, where a combined or alternative form, in lieu of any form specified under these rules, is sought to be used by an employer to avoid duplication of work for compliance with the provisions of any other Act or the rules framed thereunder or for administrative convenience, such combined or alternative form may be used with the prior approval of the State Government.

(5) Every employer shall, display at the conspicuous place of the work site where he employs building workers, an abstract of the Act and these rules in English / Kannada and in a local language understood by the majority of such building workers.

(6) Every employer shall ensure that the registers and other records required to be maintained under the Act or these rules, are maintained complete and up-to-date, and, unless otherwise provided for, are kept at an office or the nearest convenient building within the precincts of the concerned workplace.

(7) The registers and other records relating to an establishment are required to be maintained under the Act or these rules, shall be maintained legibly in English / Kannada and in a local language understood by the majority of the building workers employed in such establishment.

(8) Every register or other record referred to in sub-rule (7) shall be preserved by the employer, with whom such register or other record belongs, in original for a period of three calendar years from the date of last entry therein.

(9) Every register, record or notice maintained under the Act, or these rules shall be produced or caused to be produced by the employer concerned on demand before the Inspector or any other authority under the Act or any other person authorized by the State Government for such purpose.

(10) In case, where during a wage period, no deduction has been made from the wage of a building worker or no fine has been imposed on such building worker or no advance has been given to a building worker or no overtime work has been performed by such building worker or no payment has been made for overtime work to such building worker, a "nil" entry shall be made against such wage period at the appropriate place in the relevant register maintained in Form - XXXIX, Form - XL, Form - XLI or Form - XLII, as the case may be.

260. Returns: Every employer of a registered establishment shall send annually a return relating to such establishment in duplicate in Form - XLV annexed to these Rules to the registering officer having jurisdiction so as to reach him not later than the fifteenth February following the end of each calendar year with a copy to the Inspector having jurisdiction.

PART- VIII

CHAPTER – I

WELFARE OF BUILDING WORKERS

261. Types of Latrines and urinals.- Latrines or urinals, as the case may be, required to be provided under section 33 of the Act shall be of the types as specified below, namely:-

(a) every latrine shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and shall have a proper door and fastenings;

(b) (i) where both male and female building workers are employed, there shall be displayed outside each block of latrines or urinals a notice containing therein "For Men Only" or "For Women Only" , as the case may be, written in the language understood by the majority of such workers;

(ii) such notice shall also bear the figure of a man or of a woman, as the case may be;

(c) every latrine or urinal shall be adequately lighted and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times;

(d) every latrine or urinal other than those connected with a flush sewage system shall comply with the requirements of the public health authorities;

(e) water shall be provided by means of a tap or otherwise so as to be conveniently accessible in or near every latrine or urinal;

(f) the walls, ceilings and partitions of every latrine or urinal shall be white washed or colour washed once in every period of four months.

262. Obligation of Employers to provide Canteens under section 37.- (1) every place wherein not less than two hundred and fifty building workers are ordinarily employed, the employer of building workers shall provide an adequate canteen in the manner as specified in this rule for the use of such building workers.

(2) The canteen, referred to in sub-rule (1) shall consist of a dining hall with furniture sufficient to accommodate building workers using such canteen, a kitchen, store-room, pantry and washing places separately for building workers and for utensils.

(3) (i) The canteen referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be sufficiently lighted at all times when any person has access to it;

(ii) the floor of such canteen shall be made of smooth and impervious material and inside walls of such canteen shall be lime-washed or colour-washed at least once in every six months:

Provided that such inside walls of the kitchen of such canteen shall be lime-washed once in every three months.

(4) (i) The precincts of the canteen referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition;

(ii) waste water from such canteen shall be carried away in suitable covered drains and shall not be allowed to accumulate in the surroundings of such canteen;

(iii) suitable arrangements shall be made for the collection and disposal of garbage from such canteen.

(5) Building of the canteen referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be situated at the distance not less than fifteen point two metres from any latrine or urinal or any source of dust, smoke or obnoxious fumes.

263. Foodstuff to be served in the canteen.- The foodstuffs and other items to be served in the canteen, referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 262, shall be in conformity with the normal dietary habits of the building workers.

264. Serving of tea and snacks at the work places.- At a building or other construction work where a work place is situated at a distance of more than zero point two kilometers from the canteen provided under sub-rule (1) of rule 262, arrangement shall be made by the employer employing building workers at such place for serving tea and light refreshment to such building workers at such place.

265. Charges of foodstuff.- (1) The charges for food stuffs, beverages and other items served in the canteen provided under sub-rule (1) of rule 262 shall be based on "no profit no loss" and the price list of such items shall be conspicuously displayed in such canteen.

(2) In arriving at the prices of items referred to in sub-rule (1), the following shall not be taken into consideration as expenditure, namely:

- (a) the rent for the land and building of such canteen;
- (b) the depreciation and maintenance charges for the building and equipment provided in such canteen;
- (c) the cost of purchase, repairs and replacement of equipments including furniture, crockery, cutlery, utensils and uniform provided to the employees of such canteen;
- (d) the water charges and other charges incurred for lighting and ventilation of such canteen; and
- (e) the interest on the amounts spent for providing and maintaining furniture and other equipment for such canteen.

CHAPTER – II WAGES

266. Date of Payment of Wages under section 45.- Every employer shall ensure at a construction site of a building or other construction work that,–

- (a) the wages of every building worker employed at such construction site where less than one thousand such building workers are employed are paid before the expiry of the seventh day and in other cases before the expiry of tenth day after the last day of the period in respect of which such wages are payable;
- (b) in case the employment of such building worker is terminated by or on behalf of such employer, the wages earned by such building worker are paid before the expiry of the second working day from the day on which employment of such building worker is terminated;
- (c) all payments of wages are made on a working day at such construction site and during the working time and on a date notified in advance and in case the work is completed the final payment of wages is made within forty eight hours of such completion of work.

267. Display of notices of wage regarding date of payment of wages.- An employer shall ensure at a construction site of a

building or other construction work that a notice showing the period for which wages are to be paid, place and time of disbursement of such wages is displayed at a conspicuous place of such construction site in English / Kannada and in a local language understood by the majority of building workers employed at such construction site.

PART - IX
CHAPTER - I
POWER OF INSPECTORS

268. Exercise of Powers of Inspectors.- (1) An inspector may, at a construction site of a building or other construction work within local limits for which he is appointed while exercise powers under section 43,-

- (i) take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person which he may deem necessary for the purpose of any examination or enquiry connected with such building and other construction work directly or indirectly:

Provided that such person shall not be compelled by such Inspector to answer any question or give any evidence tending to incriminate him;

- (ii) take photographs, video clips, sample weight or measure or record or make such sketches as he may consider necessary for the purpose of any examination or inquiry under these rules;
- (iii) hold an inquiry into the cause of any accident or dangerous occurrence which he has reasons to believe was the result of any operation connected with or incidental to such building or other construction work or of non-compliance with any of the provisions of the Act or these rules.

(2) An Inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed issue show-cause notice or warning to employers regarding the safety, health or welfare of building workers provided under the Act or the rules.

(3) An Inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed, file a complaint in a court having jurisdiction or other proceeding relating to an offence under the Act.

(4) An Inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed, direct any contractor or any employer for getting the building workers medically examined in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

(5) An Inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed require a person having power of supervision and control of a construction site of a building or other construction work or the employer, project in-charge or site in-charge of such construction site, as the case may be, to provide such means or assistance as may be required by such Inspector for entry, inspection, examination or inquiry for the exercise of his powers under sub-section (1) of section 43 of the Act or this rule in relation to such construction site, or project.

269. Prohibition order.- (1) If it appears to the Inspector that any site or place at which any building or other construction work is being carried on, is in such condition that it is dangerous to life, safety or health of building workers or the general public, he may in writing, serve on the employer of building or on the owner of the establishment or on the person in charge of such site or place, an order prohibiting any building or other construction work at such site or place until measures have been taken to remove the cause of the danger to his satisfaction.

(2) An Inspector serving an order under sub-rule (1) shall endorse a copy to the Chief Inspector of Inspector of Building and construction.

(3) Such prohibition order shall be complied with by the employer forthwith.

By Order and in the name
of the Governor of Karnataka

(VIMALA KUMARI)
Under Secretary to Government
Labour Department

To:

The Compiler, Karnataka Gazette – for publication in the extraordinary gazette of the next issue and to provide 50 copies to the Government and 100 copies to the Labour Commissioner, Karmika Bhavan, Bannerughatta Road, Bangalore.

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SCHEDULE - I

[See rules 72 (a), 86 (a) & 87 (a) (ii)]

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**Manner of test and examination before taking lifting appliance,
Lifting gear and wire rope into use for the first time****Test loads:****(1) Lifting appliance.-**

Every lifting appliance with its accessory gear shall be subjected to a test load which shall exceed the safe working load (SWL) as specified in the following table:

TABLE

Safe working load	Test load
Upto 20 tonnes	25 percent in excess of safe working load
20 to 50 tonnes	5 tonnes in excess of safe working load
Over 50 tonnes	10 percent in excess of safe working load

(2) Lifting gear.-

(a) Every ring, hook, chain shackle, swivel, eye-bolt, plate clamp, triangular plate or pulley block (except single sheave block) shall be subjected to a test load which shall not be less than the load as specified in the following Table:

TABLE

Safe working load (in tones)	Test load (in tones)
Up to 25	2 X safe working load
Above 25	(1.22 X safe working load) + 20

(b) In the case of a single sheave block, the safe working load shall be the maximum load which can safely be lifted by the block when suspended by its head fitting and the load is attached to a rope which passes around the sheave of the block and a test load not less than four times the proposed safe working load shall be applied to the head of the block.

(c) In the case of multi sheave block, the test load shall not be less than the load as specified in the following Table:

TABLE

Safe working load (in tones)	Test load (in tones)
Up to 25	2 X safe working load
25 to 160	(0.9933 X safe working load) + 27
Above 160	1.1 X safe working load.

(d) In the case of hand-operated pulley blocks used with pitched chains and rings, hooks, shackles or swivels, permanently

attached thereto, a test load not less than 50 per cent in excess of the safe working load shall be applied.

(e) in the case of a pulley block fitted with a bucket, the bucket shall be tested and the load applied to the bucket when testing that block will be accepted as test load of the bucket.

(f) in the case of a sling having two legs, the safe working load shall be calculated when the angle between the legs is 90 degree. In case of multi-legged slings the safe working load shall be calculated as per national standards.

(g) Every lifting beam, lifting frame, container spreader, bucket, tub, or other similar devices shall be subjected to a test load which shall not be less than the load as specified in the following Table:-

TABLE

Proposed safe working load (in tones)	Test load (in tones)
Up to 10	2 X safe working load
10 to 160	X safe working load) + 9.6
Above 160	X safe working load

(h) Wire ropes:

In the case of wire ropes a sample shall be tested to destruction. The test procedure shall be in accordance with recognized national standards. The safe working load of the rope is to be determined by dividing the load at which the sample broke by a co-efficient of utilization, determined as specified in the following table:

TABLE

Item (1)	Co-efficient of utilization (2)
(a) Wire rope forming part of sling: Safe working load of the Sling:	
Safe working load up to and equal to 10 tonnes:	5
Safe working load above 10 tonnes and up to and equal to 160 tonnes	10
	<hr/>
	(8.85XSWL)+1910
Safe working load above 160 tonnes	3
	10
(b) Wire rope as integral part of a lifting appliance: SWL of the lifting appliance: Safe working up to and equal to 160 tonnes	<hr/>
	8.85 X SWL) + 1910
	3

Safe working load above 160
tonnes

(i) Before any test is carried out, a visual inspection of the lifting appliance or lifting gear involved shall be conducted and any visible defective gear shall be replaced or renewed.

(j) After being tested, all the lifting gears shall be examined to see whether any parts have been injured or permanently deformed by the test.

Procedure for testing:

(3) Derricks.-

(a) A derrick shall be tested with its boom at the minimum angle to the horizontal for which the derrick is designed (generally 15 degrees) or at such greater angle as may be agreed. The angle at which the test has been carried out shall be mentioned in the test certificate. The test load shall be applied by hoisting moveable weights. During the test, the boom shall be swung with the test load, as far as practicable, in both directions.

(b) A derrick boom, designed to be raised with power, with the load suspended, shall, in addition to the tests at (a), be raised (with the load suspended) to its maximum working angle to the horizontal and the two outermost positions.

(c) While test loading of heavy lift derrick, the competent person responsible for tests using movable weights shall ascertain from the owner of the vessel or floating platform that the stability of the vessel or platform is adequate for the test.

(4) The derricks tested under clause (3) shall not be used in union purchase rig unless.-

(a) the derricks rigged in union purchase are tested with the test load appropriate to the SWL in Union purchase (at the designed headroom and with the derrick booms in their approved working positions);

(b) the safe working load of that derrick in union purchase rig has also been specified by a competent person in a report in Form -5;

(c) any limitations or conditions specified in the said report are complied with; and

(d) the two hoist ropes are coupled together by a suitable swivel assembly.

Note.- The safe working loads of derricks (for each method of rig including union purchase) shall be shown on the certificate of test and marked on the derrick booms.

(5) Lifting appliances.-

(a) The test load shall be lifted and swung, as far as possible, in both directions. If the jib or boom of the crane has a variable radius, it shall be tested with test loads at the maximum and minimum radii. In case of hydraulic cranes when owing to the limitation of pressure, it is impossible to lift a test load in accordance with table under item (1), it will be sufficient to lift the greatest possible load which shall be more than safe working load.

(b) The test shall be performed at maximum, minimum and intermediate radius points as well as such points in the arc of rotation, as the competent person may decide. The test shall consist of a hoisting, lowering, breaking and swinging and swinging through all positions and operations normally performed. An additional test shall be made by operating the machinery at maximum working speed with the safe working load suspended.

(6) Use of spring or hydraulic balances, etc. for test loading.- All test shall normally be carried on with the help of dead weights. In case of periodical test, replacements or renewals, test load may be applied by means of suitable springs or hydraulic balance. In such case, test load shall be applied with the boom, as far out as practicable, in both directions. The test shall not be taken as satisfactory unless the balance has been certified for accuracy by the competent authority within 2.0 per cent and the pointer of the machine has remained constant at the test load for a period of at least five minutes.

(7) Testing machines and dead weights.-

(a) A suitable testing machine shall be used for testing of chains, wire ropes and other lifting gears;

(b) Testing machines and balances to be used in test loading testing and checking shall not be used unless they have been certified for accuracy at least once in the preceding twelve months by the competent authority;

(c) Movable weights used for the test loading of the lifting appliances having a safe working load not exceeding twenty tones shall be checked for accuracy by means of suitable weighing machine of certified accuracy.

(8) Thorough examination after testing or test loading.- After being tested or test loaded, every lifting appliance and associated gear shall be thoroughly examined to see that no part has been damaged or permanently deformed during the test. For

this purpose, the lifting appliance or gear shall be dismantled to the extent considered necessary by the competent person.

SCHEDULE - II

[See sub-Rule (2) of Rule 135 & sub-Rule (a) of Rule 249]

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Qualification of construction Medical Officer.- (1) MBBS degree from a Medical Institute recognized by the Medical Council of India; and

(2) Diploma in industrial health or equivalent post graduate certificate of training in industrial health or health.

(3) A Medical Officer having working experience in organization /establishments involved in policy, execution and advice and safety and health of workers employed in mines, ports and docks, factories and building and other construction work, for a period of not less than three years may, subject to the satisfaction of the Director-General, not be required to possessing the training referred to in item (2) above.

(4) The syllabi of the courses leading to the above certificates and the organization conducting such courses shall be approved by the Central Government who may also from time to time prepare a panel of such organizations.

(5) Complete particulars including name, qualification and experience of the construction medical officer will be intimated to the Inspector having jurisdiction.

Notifiable Occupational Diseases in Building and Other Construction Work

1. Occupational dermatitis
2. Occupational cancer
3. Asbestosis
4. Silicosis
5. Lead poisoning including poisoning by any preparation of compound of lead or their sequelae.
6. Benzene poisoning, including poisoning by any of its homologues, their ritro or amino derivatives or its sequelae.
7. Occupational asthama.
8. Pesticide poisoning.
9. Carbon-mono-oxide poisoning
10. Toxic Jaundice.
11. Toxic anaemia.
12. Compressed air illness (caissons disease)
13. Noise induced hearing loss
14. Isocyanates poisoning
15. Toxic nephritis

SCHEDULE - III
[See clause (a) of rule 168]

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**Permissible Levels Of Certain Chemical Substances In The
Work Environment**

Sl No	Substances	Permissible limit of exposure			
		Time -weighted average concentration (TWA) (8 hrs.)		Short-term exposure limit (STEL (15 min))	
		ppm	mg./m ³	ppm	mg./m ³
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Acetaldehyde	100	180	150	270
2	Acetic acid	10	25	15	37
3	Acetone	750	1780	1000	2375
4	Aerolein	0.1	0.25	0.3	0.8
5	Acrylonitrile-Skin (S.C.)	2	4.5	-	-
6	Aldrin-Skin	-	0.25	-	-
7	Allyl chloride	1	3	2	6
8	Ammonia	25	18	35	27
9	Aniline- Skin	2	10	-	-
10	Anisidine (o-p-isomers)-Skin	0.1	0.5	-	-
11	Arsenic & Soluble compounds (as As)	-	2	-	-
12	Benzene (S.C.)	10	30	-	-
13	Beryllium & Compound (As Be) (S.C.)	-	0.002	-	-
14	Boron trifluoride-C	1	3	-	-
15	Bromine	0.1	0.7	0.3	2
16	Butane	800	1900	-	-
17	2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl Ketone- MBK)	200	590	300	885
18	n-Butyl acetate	150	710	200	950
19	n-Butyl alcohol-Skin-C	50	150	-	-
20	Sec /tert. Butyl acetate	200	950	-	-
21	Butyl mercaptan	0.5	1.5	-	-
22	Cadmium dust and salts (as Cd)	-	0.05	-	-
23	Calcium oxide	-	2	-	-
24	Carbarly (Servin)	-	5		

25	Carbofuran (Furadan)	-	0.1	-	-
26	Carbon disulphide- Skin	10	30	-	-
27	Carbon monoxide	50	55	400	440
28	Carbon tetrachloride- Skin (S.C.)	5	30	-	-
29	Chlordane- Skin	-	0.5	-	-
30	Chlorine	1	3	3	9
31	Chlorobenzene (menochlorobenzene)	75	350	-	-
32	Chloroform (S.C.)	10	50	-	-
33	Bis (Chloromethyl) ether (H.C.)	0.001	0.005	-	-
34	Chromic acid and chromates (as Cr.) (water soluble)	-	0.05	-	-
35	Chromous salts (as Cr.)	-	0.5	-	-
36	Copper fume	-	0.2	-	-
37	Cotton dust, raw	-	0.2*	-	-
38	Cresol, all isomers- Skin	5	22	-	-
39	Cyanides (as CN)- Skin	-	1	-	-
40	Cyanogen	10	20	-	-
41	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane)	-	1	-	-
42	Demeton- Skin	0.01	0.1	-	-
43	Diazinon-Skin	-	0.1	-	-
44	Dibutyl phthalate	-	5	-	-
45	Dichlorvos (DDVP)-Skin	0.1	1	-	-
46	Dieldrin-Skin	-	0.25	-	-
47	Dinitrobenzene (all isomers)- Skin	0.15	1	-	-
48	Dinitrotoluene- Skin	-S	1.5	-	-
49	Diphenyl (Biphenyl)	0.2	1.5	-	-
50	Endosulfan (Thiodan)- Skin	-	0.1	-	-
51	Endrin- Skin	-	0.1	-	-
52	Ethyl acetate	400	1400	-	-

53	Ethyl alcohol	1000	1900	-	-
54	Ethylamine	10	18	-	-
55	Fluorides (as F)	-	2.5	2	4
56	Fluorine	1	2	2	4
57	Formaldehyde (S.C.)	1.0	1.5	2	3
58	Formic acid	5	9	-	-
59	Gasoline	300	900	500	1500
60	Hydrazine-Skin (S.C)	0.1	0.1	-	-
61	Hydrogen Chloride- C	5	7	-	-
62	Hydrogen Cyanide- Skin-C	10	10	-	-
63	Hydrogen fluorine (as F) -C	3	2.5	-	-
64	Hydrogen peroxide	1	1.5	-	-
65	Hydrogen sulphide	10	14	15	21
66	Iodine-C	0.1	1	-	-
67	Iron Oxide Fume (Fe o) (as Fe)	-	5	-	-
68	Isoamyl acetate	100	525	-	-
69	Isoamyl alcohol	100	360	125	450
70	Isoamyl alcohol	50	150	-	-
71	Lead, inorg, dusts and fumes (as pb)	-	0.15	-	-
72	Lindane- Skin	-	0.5	-	-
73	Malathion- Skin	-	10	1	1
74	Manganese dust and compounds (as Min) -C	-	5	-	-
75	Manganese fume (as Mn)	-	1	-	-
76	Mercury (as Hg) - Skin (i) Alkyl compounds (ii) All forms except alkyl vapour (iii) Atyl and inorganic compounds	- - -	0.01 0.05 0.1	- - -	.03 - -
77	Methyl alcohol (Methanol)- Skin	200	260	250	310

78	Methyl cellosolve (2-Methoxy-ethanol)-Skin	5	16	-	-
79	Methyl isobutyl ketone	50	205	75	300
80	Methyl isocyanate- Skin	0.02	0.35	-	-
81	Naphthalene	10	50	15	75
82	Nickel carbonyl (as Ni)	0.05	0.35	-	-
83	Nitric acid	2	5	4	10
84	Nitric oxide	25	30	-	-
85	Nitrobenzene- Skin	1	5	-	-
86	Nitrogen dioxide	3	6	5	10
87	Oil mist, mineral	-	5	-	-
88	Ozone	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
89	Parathion- Skin	-	0.1	-	-
90	Phenol- Skin	5	19	-	-
91	Phorate (Thimet)- Skin	-	0.05	-	-
92	Phosgene (Carbonyl chloride)	0.1	0.4	1	1
93	Phosphine	0.3	0.4	-	-
94	Phosphoric acid	-	1	-	3
95	Phosphorus (yellow)	-	0.1	-	-
96	Phosphorus trichloride	0.1	1	-	-
97	Phosphorus trichloride	0.2	1.5	0.5	3
98	Picric acid- Skin	-	0.1	-	0.3
99	Pyridine	5	15	-	-
100	Silane (Silicon tetrahydride)	5	7	-	-
101	Sodium hydroxide- C	-	2	-	-
102	Styrene, monomer (phenylethylene	50	215	100	425
103	Sulphur dioxide	2	5	5	10
104	Sulphur hexafluoride	1000	6000	-	-
105	Sulphuric acid	-	1	-	-
106	Tetraethyl lead (as Pb) – Skin	-	0.1	-	-
107	Toluene (Toluol)	100	375	150	560

108	O-Toluidine- Skin (S.C.)	2	9	-	-
109	Tributy1 phosphate	0.2	2.5	-	-
110	Trichloroethylene	50	270	200	1080
111	Uranium, natural (as U)	-	0.2	-	0.6
112	Viny1 chloride (H.C.)	5	10	-	-
113	Welding fumes	-	5	-	-
114	Xylene (o-m-p-isomers)	100	435	150	655
115	Zinc oxide				
	(i) Fume	-	5.0	-	10
	(ii) Dust (total dust)	-	10.0		-
116	Zirconjum compounds (as Zr)	-	5	-	10

ppm mg/ m	parts of vapour or gas per millionparts of contaminated air by volume at 25 oC and 760 mm of Hg. milligram of substance per cubic metre of air
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Note:* Not more than 4 times a day with at least 60 min. interval between successive exposures.

$$** \text{ mg /m}^3 = \frac{\text{Molecular weight}}{24.45} \times \text{ppm}$$

G denotes Ceiling Limited

Skin denotes potential contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route including mucous membranes and eye.

S.C. denotes Suspected Human Carcinogen.

H.C. denotes Confirmed Human Carcinogen.

Substance	Permissible time-weighted average concentration (TWA) (8 Hrs.)
Silic, SiO	
(a) Crystalline	
(i) Quartz	
(1)	In terms of dust countd. $\frac{10600}{\% \text{ Quartz} + 10}$ mppcm
(2)	In terms of respirable dust $\frac{10}{\% \text{ respirable Quartz} + 10}$ mppcm
(3)	In terms of total dust. $\frac{30}{\% \text{ Quartz} + 3}$ mg /m ³

(ii) Cristobalite	Half the limits given against quartz.
(iii) Tridymite	Half the limits given against quartz.
(iv) Silica, fused	Same limits as for quartz.
(v) Tripoli	Same limits as in formula in item (2) given against quartz.
(b) Amorphous silicates	1- mg / m ³ , Total dust
Asbestos (H.C.)	* 2 fibres / ml, greater than 5 um in length and less than 3 um in breadth with length to breadth ratio equal to or greater than 3:1
Portland Cement	10 mg / m ³ , Total dust containing less than 1 % quartz.
Coal dust	2 mg / m ³ , respirable dust fraction containing less than 5 % quartz.
Mmpcm	Million particles per cubic metre of air, bases on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques.
*	As determined by the membrane filter method at 400-500X magnification (4 mm objective) phase contrast illumination.

Respirable dust:

Fraction passing a size- selector with the following characteristics:

Aerodynamic Diameter (um) (unit density sphere)	% passing selector
>2	90
2.5	75
3.5	50
5.0	25
10	00

SCHEDULE - IV

[See sub-Rules (1) & (2) of Rule 228 & Rule 245 (c)]

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Number of Safety Officers, Qualification, Duties, etc.

Appointment of Safety Officers:

Number of Safety Officers: Within six months of coming into operation of these rules, every establishment employing more than five hundred building workers and every other employer of building worker shall appoint safety officers, as laid down in the scale given below:

- 1 Up to 1,000 building workers – one safety officer;
- 2 Up to 2,000 building workers- two safety officers;
- 3 Up to 5,000 building workers- three safety officers;

4 Up to 2,0000 building workers- four safety officers;

For every additional 5,000 building workers or part thereof - one Safety Officer.

Any appointment, when made shall be notified to the Inspector having jurisdiction in the area, giving full details of the qualifications, terms and conditions of service of such Safety Officer.

Qualification: (a) A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a Safety officer unless he:

- (i) possesses a recognized degree in any branch of engineering or technology or architecture and had a practical experience of working in a building or other construction work in a supervisory capacity for a period of not less than two years or possesses a recognized diploma in any branch of engineering or technology and has had practical experience of building or other construction work in supervisory capacity for a period of not less than five years;
 - (ii) possesses a recognized degree or diploma in industrial safety with at least one paper in construction safety (as an elective subject)
 - (iii) has adequate knowledge of the language spoken by majority of building workers from the construction site in which he is to be appointed.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provision contained in clause (a) any person who-
- (i) possesses a recognized degree or diploma in engineering or technology or architecture and has had experience of not less than five years in the field, dealing with the administration of the Factories Act, 1948, or the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986, or the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
 - (ii) possesses a recognized degree or diploma in engineering or technology and has had experience of not less than five years or has undergone training in education, consultancy or research in the field or accidental prevention in industry, port, or in any institution or an establishment dealing with building or other construction work.

Provided that, in case of person who has been working as Safety Officer in industry or port, institution or an establishment dealing with building or other construction work for a period of not less than three years on the date of commencement of these rules, the Director-General may subject to such conditions that he may specify, relax all or any of the above said qualification.

Conditions of Service: (a) where number of Safety Officers appointed exceeds one, one of them shall be designated as chief Safety Officer and shall have the status higher than the others. The Chief Safety

Officer shall be in overall charge of the safety functions as envisaged in sub-clause (iv) and also other Safety Officers working under his control.

(b) The Chief Safety Officer or Safety Officer, where only one Safety Officer is appointed, shall be given the status of a senior executive and he shall work directly under the control of his Chief Executive. All other Safety Officers shall be given appropriate status to enable them to dispatch their functions effectively.

(c) The scale of pay and allowances to be granted to the Safety Officers including the Chief Safety Officer and the other conditions of their service shall be the same as those of the officers of corresponding status of the establishment in which they employed.

Duties of Safety Officer: (a) The duties of a Safety Officer shall be to advise and assist the employer in the fulfillment of his obligations, statutory or otherwise concerning prevention of personal injuries and maintaining a safe working environment. These duties shall include the following, namely;-

- (i) to advise the building workers in planning and organizing measures necessary for effective control of personal injuries;
- (ii) to advise of safety aspects in a building or other construction work and to carry out detailed safety studies of selected activities;
- (iii) to check and evaluate the effectiveness of action taken or proposed to be taken to prevent personal injuries;
- (iv) to advise purchasing and ensuring quality of personal protective equipment conforming to national standards;
- (v) to carry out safety inspections of building or other construction work in order to observe the physical conditions of work and the work practices and procedures followed by building workers and to render advice on measures to be adopted for removing unsafe physical conditions and preventing unsafe actions by building workers;
- (vi) to investigate all fatal and other selected accidents;
- (vii) to investigate the cases of occupational diseases contracted and reportable dangerous occurrences;
- (viii) to advise on the maintenance of such records as are necessary with regard to accidents, dangerous occurrences and occupational diseases;
- (ix) to promote the working of safety committees and to act as an advisor to such committees;
- (x) to organize, in association with concerned departments, campaigns, competitions, contests and other activities which will develop and maintaining safe conditions of work and procedures;

- (xi) to design and conduct, either independently or in collaboration with other agencies, suitable training and educational programmes for prevention of accidents to building workers;
- (xii) to frame safe rules and safe working practices, in consultation with senior officials of the establishment;
- (xiii) supervise and guide safety precautions to be taken in building and other construction work of the establishment.

Facilities to be provided to safety officers: The employer shall provide each safety officer with such facilities, equipment and information that are necessary to enable him to discharge his duties effectively.

Prohibition of performance of other duties: No safety officer shall be required or permitted to do any work which is unconnected to, inconsistent with or detrimental to the performance of the duties prescribed in this Schedule.

Exemptions: The Chief Inspector may, in writing, exempt any employer or group of employers from any or all of the provisions of these rules subject to compliance with such alternative arrangements as may be approved and notified by him in the order or such exemption.

Articles for Ambulance Room

- (i) A glazed sink with hot and cold water always available
- (ii) A table with a smooth top at least 180 cms X 105 cm.
- (iii) Means for sterilizing instruments
- (iv) A couch
- (v) Two stretchers
- (vi) Two buckets or containers with close fitting lids
- (vii) Two rubber hot water bags
- (viii) A kettle and spirit stove or other suitable means of boiling water
- (ix) Twelve plain wooden splints 900 cm X 100 cm X 6 cm.
- (x) Twelve plain wooden splints 350 cm X 75 cm X 12 cm
- (xi) Six plain wooden splints 250 cm X 50 cm X 12 cm
- (xii) Six woolen blankets
- (xiii) Three pairs artery forceps
- (xiv) One bottle of spiritus annemiae aremations (120 ml.)
- (xv) Smelling salt (660 gm.)
- (xvi) Two medium size sponges
- (xvii) Six hand towels
- (xviii) Four kidney trays
- (xix) Four cakes of toilet, preferably antiseptic soap
- (xx) Two glass tumblers and two wine glasses
- (xxi) Two clinical thermometers
- (xxii) Two tea spoons
- (xxiii) Two graduated (120 ml.) measuring glasses

- (xxiv) Two minimum measuring glasses
 - (xxv) One wash bottle (1,000 cc) for washing eyes
 - (xxvi) One bottle (one litre) carbolic lotion 1 in 20
 - (xxvii) Three chairs
 - (xxviii) One screen
 - (xxix) One electric hand torch
 - (xxx) Four first-aid boxes or cupboards stocked to the standards prescribed in the Schedule VII
 - (xxxi) An adequate supply of tetanus toxoid
 - (xxxii) Injections- Morphine, pethidine, atropine, adrenaline, coramine, novocaine (6 each)
 - (xxxiii) Cramine liquid (60 ml)
 - (xxxiv) Tablets- antihistaminic antispasmodic (25 each)
 - (xxxv) Syringes with needles – 2 cc, 5 cc, 10 cc, and 500 cc.
 - (xxxvi) Three surgical scissors
 - (xxxvii) Two needle holders, big and small
 - (xxxviii) Suturing needles and materials.
 - (xxxix) Three dissecting forceps.
 - (xl) Three dressing forceps.
 - (xli) One stethoscope and a B.P. apparatus
 - (xlii) Rubber bandage- pressure bandage
 - (xliii) Oxygen cylinder with necessary attachments
 - (xliv) Atropine eye ointments
 - (xlv) I.V. Fluids and sets 10 nos.
 - (xlvi) Suitable, four operated, covered, refuse containers.
 - (xlvii) Adequate number of sterilized, paired, latex hand gloves
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SCHEDULE - V

[See Rule 97, 242 (c) and Rule 246]

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Periodicity of Medical Examination of Building Workers

1. The employer shall arrange a medical examination of all the building workers employed as drivers, operators of lifting appliances and transport equipment before employing, after illness or injury, if it appears that the illness or injury might have affected his fitness and, thereafter, once in every two years up to the age of forty and once in a year thereafter.
2. Complete and confidential records of medical examination shall be maintained by the employer or the physician authorized by the employer.
3. The medical examination shall include-
 - (a) full medical and occupational history
 - (b) clinical examination with particular reference to-
 - (i) General physique;

- (ii) **Vision:** Total visual performance using standards orthorator like titmus vision tester should be estimated and suitability for placement ascertained in accordance with the prescribed job standards.
 - (iii) **Hearing:** Persons with normal hearing must be able to hear a forced whisper at twenty four feet. Person using hearing aids must be able to hear a warning shout under noisy working conditions.
 - (iv) **Breathing:** Peak flow rate using standard peak flow meter and the average peak flow rate determined out of these readings of the test performed. The results recorded at pre-placement medical examination could be used as a standard for the same individual at the same attitude for reference during subsequent examination.
 - (v) **Upper limbs:** Adequate arm function and grip (both arms)
 - (vi) **Lower limbs:** Adequate leg and foot function.
 - (vii) **Spine:** Adequately flexible for the job concerned
 - (viii) **General:** Mental alertness and stability with good eye, hand and foot co-ordination.
- (c) Any other tests which the examining doctor considers necessary

Contents of ambulance van or carriage

The ambulance van shall have equipments prescribed as under:

(a) **General:** A portable stretcher with folding and adjusting devices with the head of the stretcher capable of being tilted upward. Fixed suction unit with equipment. Fixed oxygen supply with equipment pillow with case, sheets, blankets, towels, emergency bag, bed-pan urinal glass.

(b) **Safety equipment:** Flaros with life of three thousand minutes, floor lights, flash lights, fire extinguishers (dry powder type), insulated gauntlets.

(c) **Emergency care equipment:** (i) Resuscitation: Portable suction unit, portable oxygen unit, beg-valve msk, hand-operated artificial ventilation unit, airways, mouth-gag tracheostomy adapters, short spine board, I.V. FLUIDS with administration unit. B.P. Manometer cuff stethoscope

- (i) **Immobilization:** Long and short padded boards, wire ladder splints, triangular bandage- long and short spine boards.
- (ii) **Dressing:** Gauze pads- 100 X 100 mm universal dressing 250 X 1000 mm, roll of aluminium foils – soft roller bandages 150 mm X 5 mm yards adhesive tape in 75 mm roll safety pins, bandage sheets, burn sheets.

- (iii) **Poisoning:** Syrup for Ipecac, activated charcoal prepacketed does, snake bite kit, drinking water.
- (iv) **Emergency medicines:** As per requirement (under the advice of construction Medical Officer)

SCHEDULE - VI
[See Rule 50 & 250 (b)]

.....

Permissible exposure in cases of continuous noise

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

Note: (1) No. of exposure in excess of 115 dBA is to be permitted.

(2) For any period of exposure falling in between any figure and the next higher or lower figure as indicated in column (1), the permissible sound pressure level is to be determined by extrapolation on proportionate basis.

Contents of a First-Aid Box

- (i) A sufficient number of eye wash bottles filled with distilled water or suitable liquid clearly indicated by a distinctive sign which shall be visible at all times.
- (ii) 4 per cent xylocaine eye drops, and boric acid eye drops and soda bicarbonate eye drops
- (iii) Twenty-four small sterilized dressings
- (iv) Twelve medium size sterilized dressings
- (v) Twelve large size sterilized dressings
- (vi) Twelve size sterilized burns dressings
- (vii) Twelve (fifteen cm) packets of sterilized cotton wool
- (viii) (Two hundred ml) bottle of certimide solution (1 percent) or suitable antiseptic solution
- (ix) One (two hundred ml) bottle of mercurochrome (2 percent solution in water
- (x) One (one hundred twenty ml) bottle of salvolatile having the doses and mode of administration indicated on the label.
- (xi) One pair of scissors
- (xii) One roll of adhesive plaster (six cm X one metre)
- (xiii) Two rolls of adhesive plaster (two cms X one metre)
- (xiv) Twelve pieces of sterilized eye pads in separate sealed packets.

- (xv) A bottle containing hundred tablets (each of three hundred twenty five mg of aspirin or any other analgesic.
 - (xvi) Twelve roller bandages ten cms wide.
 - (xvii) Twelve roller bandages five cms wide
 - (xviii) One tourniquet.
 - (xix) A supply of suitable splints
 - (xx) Three packets of safety pins
 - (xxi) Kidney tray
 - (xxii) A snake bite lancet
 - (xxiii) One (thirty ml) bottle containing potassium permanganate crystals.
 - (xxiv) One copy of first-aid leaflet issued by the Directorate-General
 - (xxv) Six triangular bandages
 - (xxvi) Two pairs of suitable, sterilized, latex and gloves.
-

SCHEDULE - VII

[See Rule 244]

.....

Hazardous processes:

- (1) Roof work
 - (2) Steel erection
 - (3) Work under and over water
 - (4) Demolition
 - (5) Work in confined spaces
-

SCHEDULE -VIII

[See sub-Rule (b) of Rule 244]

.....

Services and facilities to be provided in occupational health centres:

(1) One full time construction medical officer for building or other construction work, employing workers up to one thousand and one additional construction medical officer for every additional one thousand workers or part thereof.

(2) The staff, including one nurse, one dresser-cum-compounder, one sweeper-cum-ward boy with each construction Medical Officer for full working hours.

(3) The occupational health centre with a floor area of a minimum fifteen square metre constituting two rooms with smooth walls and inpern service, adequately illuminated and ventilated.

(4) Adequate equipment for day-to-day treatment.

(5) Necessary equipment to manage any medical emergency.

SCHEDULE - IX

[See sub-Rule (c) of Rule 244]

.....

Qualification of construction Medical Officer: (1) MBBS degree from a Medical Institute recognized by the Medical Council of India; and

(2) Diploma in industrial health or equivalent post graduate certificate of training in industrial health or health.

(3) A Medical Officer having working experience in organization / establishments involved in policy, execution and advice and safety and health of workers employed in mines, ports and docks, factories and building and other construction work, for a period of not less than three years may, subject to the satisfaction of the Director-General, not be required to possessing the training referred to in item (2) above.

(4) The syllabi of the courses leading to the above certificates and the organization conducting such courses shall be approved by the Central Government who may also from time to time prepare a panel of such organizations.

(5) Complete particulars including name, qualification and experience of the construction medical officer will be intimated to the Inspector having jurisdiction.

FORM – I

[See sub-rule (1) of rule 15 & Section 7]

.....

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS
EMPLOYING BUILDING WORKERS

To:

.....

**Karnataka Building and Other
Construction Workers Welfare Board,**

.....

1. Name and location of the establishment where building or other construction work is to be carried on: :
2. Postal address of the establishment: :
3. Full name and permanent address of the establishment, if any: :
4. Full name and address of the manager or person responsible for supervision and control of the establishment: :
5. Nature of building or other construction work carried / is to be carried on in the establishment: :
6. Maximum number of building workers to be employed on any day: :
7. Estimated date of commencement of building or the other construction work: :
8. Estimated date of completion of the building or other construction work: :
9. Particulars of demand draft, enclosed name of the bank, amount, demand draft No. and date): :

Declaration by the employer

- (i) I hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief;
- (ii) I undertake to abide by the provisions of the Building and other Construction Workers Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, and the Rules made thereunder.

Principal employer
Seal and stamp

Office of the Registering Officer appointed under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, and the Rules made thereunder.

Date of receipt of application:

FORM- II

[See sub-rule (1) of rule 16]

.....

No.

Date:

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**OFFICE OF THE REGISTERING OFFICER**

A Certificate of Registration is hereby granted under sub-section 3) of Section 7 of the Building and other Construction Workers Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, and the Rules made thereunder to M/s.

.....

.....

.....having the following particulars subject to conditions laid down in the Annexure:

1. Postal Address / location where building or other construction work is to be carried on by the employer: :
2. Name and address of employer including location of the building and other construction work: :
3. Name and permanent address of the establishment: :
4. Nature of work in which building workers are employed or are to be employed: :
5. Maximum number of building workers to be employed on any day by the employer: :
6. Probable date of commencement and completion of work: :
7. Other particulars relevant to the employment of building workers: :

**Signature of Registering Officer
with seal**

ANNEXURE

The registration granted herein above is subject to the following conditions, namely:

- (a) The certificate of registration shall be non-transferable;
- (b) The number of workmen employed or building workers in the establishment shall not, on any day, exceed the maximum, number specified in the certificate of registration;

- (c) Save or provided in these rules, the fees paid for the grant of registration certificate shall be non-refundable;
- (d) The rates of wages payable to building workers by the employer shall not be less than the rates prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (2 of 1948) , for such employment where applicable, and where the rates have been fixed by agreement, settlement or award, not less than the rates so fixed; and
- (e) The employer shall comply with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

FORM - III

[See sub-rule (2) of rule 16]

.....

Register of Establishments to be maintained by the Registering Officer for the month of

Sl. No.	Registration No. and date	Name and address / location of the establishment	Name of the Employer and his address:	Nature of building or other construction work
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Name and permanent address of Establishment:	Probable date of commencement of work	Maximum No. of building workers to be employed:	Probable duration of building or other construction work & probable date of completion	Remarks
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

FORM- IV

[See sub-Rule (3) of Rule 17]

.....

**NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT / COMPLETION OF
BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORK BY THE
EMPLOYER**

To:

The Inspector,
.....

- 1. i) Name and address permanent) of the establishment: :
- ii) Name of the employer and address: :
- 2. Name and situation of place where the building and other construction is proposed to be carried on: :
- 3. No. and date of Certificate of Registration : :
- 4. Name and address of person incharge of the construction work: :
- 5. Address to which the communications relating to building or other construction work may be sent: :
- 6. Nature of work involved and the facilities including plant or machinery provided : :
- 7. The arrangement storage of explosives, if any, to be used in building or other construction work: :
- 8. In case the notice is for commencement of work, the approximate duration of work: :

I / We hereby intimate that the building or other construction work name of work) having registration No. dated.....is likely to commence / is likely to be completed with effect from (date) / on (date)

Signature of the employer

.....

FORM - V

[See sub-rule (1) of rule 20]

.....

Application for Registration as a Beneficiary

Passport size Photo

To:

**Karnataka Building and Other
Construction Workers Welfare Board,**

.....

1. Full name and permanent address of the applicant: :
2. Date of birth/age :
3. Sex : Male/Female
4. Nationality :
5. Whether belongs to : SC/ST/OBC/Others
6. Local address :
7. Name and address of the present employer :
8. Nature of work :
9. Date of employment :
10. Wages per day/per month :
11. Name of the nominee & relation with address :

I hereby declare that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place:

Signature/Left Hand Thumb impression of
the Applicant

Date:

Place:

for office use only

Date:

Received fee of Rs.
Application accepted / rejected
Signature of the Registering Officer
with seal

FORM-VI

[See sub-rule (3) of rule 20]

.....

Nomination**Registration No**

To:

The Secretary,

Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,

.....

Bangalore – 560

I hereby nominate the persons / person below to receive the claims due to me in the event of my death any amount due to me becomes payable:

Sl No	Name and address of the nominee(s)	Nominee's relationship with the worker	Age of the nominee(s)	Amount of share to be paid to each nominee:
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1				
2				
3				
4				

Place:

Signature/Thumb impression of
the registered construction worker
with register
number

Date:

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the above declaration has been signed / thumb impression has been impressed by Sri/Smt./Kumar/Kumari after he/she has read the entries (or after the entries have been read over to him/her by me and understood by him/her.

Place:

Date:

Body/**M.P/M.L.A.,Member of a Local**

**Member, Karnataka Building and Other
Construction Workers**

Welfare Board

FORM- VII

[See sub-rule (3) of rule 20]

.....

Change of Nomination**Registration No.**

To:
 The Secretary,
 Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,

Bangalore – 560

I hereby revoke my earlier nomination dated under clause the Karnataka Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Scheme, 2005, and hereby nominate the persons/person below to receive the compensation payable to me in the event of my death any amount due to me becomes payable:

Sl No	Name and address of the nominee(s)	Nominee's relationship with the worker	Age of the nominee(s)	Amount of share to be paid to each nominee:
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Place:

Date:
worker.Signature/Thumb impression of
the registered construction**CERTIFICATE**

Certified that the above declaration has been signed / thumb impression has been impressed by Sri/Smt./Kumar/Kumari after he/she has read the entries (or after the entries have been read over to him/her by me and understood by him/her.

Place:

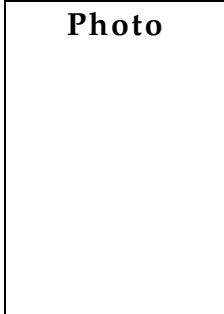
Date:
Body/

**M.P/M.L.A., Member of a Local
 Member, Karnataka Building and Other
 Construction Workers
 Welfare Board**

FORM – VIII

[See sub-rule (4) of rule 20]

.....

Form of Identity Card**Page 1**

Signature, date and official
designation of the registering
authority (with official seal)

Page 2

1. Name of the Member with address: :
2. Sex: : Male / Female
3. Nature of work: :
4. Registration Number & date: :
5. District: :
6. Name of Bank & Branch in which
subscription is to be paid :
7. Subscription rate: Rs. 20/- per
month :

Page 3

8. Date of birth and age: :
9. Date of retirement: :
Marital status: :Married / Unmarried
10. Name of wife / husband with
address: :
11. Whether wife/husband, a member
of this Board: : Yes / No
12. If so, name and registration
number :
13. Name of nominee (s) :
14. Relationship with the member: :

Signature /Thumb impression of the member:

**Signature of the Registering Officer
with seal**

FORM – IX

[See sub-rule (5) of rule 20]

.....

Register of Beneficiaries

1. Full name: :
2. Permanent address: :
3. Date of birth/age:
4. Sex: : Male/Female
5. Registration Number and date:
6. Name of the nominee & relation :
with address
7. Particulars of employment:

Present address	Nature of work & designatio n	Name of the present employer with address & Tel. No.	Date of emplo y- ment	Date of complet- ion of work	Signa- ture of board official
1	2	3	4	5	6

Received Rs.as registration fees from
.....

Signature of Board Official

Date:

FORM - X
(See rule 22)

.....

REGISTER OF BENEFICIARIES TO BE MAINTAINED BY THE EMPLOYER

for the month of

Sl. No.	Name and full address of the beneficiaries	Age & date of birth	Sex: Male / Female	Nature of work	Designation	Date of commencement of employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rate of wage per day / per month	Date & No. of registration as a beneficiary	Monthly contribution of the beneficiary			Remarks	
		J F M A M J J A S O N D				
(8)	(9)			(10)		(11)

Employer's Signature

FORM-XI
(See rule 34)

.....

**Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board,
Karnataka**

Annual Report for the year

I. Board:

1. Full registered address: :
2. Date of constitution: :
3. Name of Chairperson: :
4. Member of the Board: :
5. Regional offices with address if any): :
6. No. of staff of the Board with grade-wise including regional offices): :

II. Membership:

- i) No. of beneficiaries registered with the Board: :
- ii) No. of registered employers: :
- iii) No. of beneficiaries registered during the audit period: :

III. Meetings:

State the number of meetings held with dates during the year and names of the members remaining absent: :

IV. Audit:

- i) Date of the last audit: :
- ii) Have any irregularities been mentioned in the previous audit? If so, state the position regarding compliance thereof. :

V. Internal audit:

- a) Is there a formal internal audit system in operation? :
- b) Any special areas which are taken up by the internal; auditor? If yes, list them: :
- c) Who had done the internal audit? :

Whether the internal auditor is from the panel of auditors?:

- d) State whether there is proper co-ordination between the govt. auditor and the internal auditor: :
- e) Whether recommendations made by the internal auditor have been complied with by the Board, if no, specify them: :

VI. Cash, bank balance and securities:

a) Cash:

- a) Whether the cash is counted physically by the auditor? If yes, give the date. :
- b) who produced the cash for counting? Give his name and designation. Is he authorized to keep cash? Whether the cash balance was within the limits stipulated. :
- c) Is it correct according to cash book? :
- d) Are management for safety of cash in safe and cash in transit adequate? :
- e) Whether any insurance policy money in transmit, cash in safe and fidelity guarantee is taken out? If yes, specify the sum insured against each category. :

b) Bank balance:

- a) Do the bank balance shown in bank statements / pass book tally with the bank book? If not, whether any reconciliation statement is prepared? Attach statement.
- b) Whether confirmation of balance are obtained from all the banks?

c) Securities:

- a) verify securities physically and see whether they are in the name of the Board:
- b) Are dividends and/or interests being duly collected and whether provision of accrued interest is as calculated correctly?
- c) If securities are lodged with the bank, are relevant certificate obtained?
- d) If investment register kept and written upto date ?
- e) Whether the aggregate amount as per the register tallies with the ledger? If not what is the quantum of difference?
- f) Amount not received upon maturity:

VII. Moveable and immovable property

- a) Are relevant registers maintained upto date?
- b) Verify properly physically and obtain list. Do the balance tally with balance sheet features?
- c) In case of immovable properties including land, verify title deeds and see whether they are in the name of the Board
- d) Is the property duty insured whether necessary? If so, give details.
- e) Depreciation:
 - i) Is due depreciation charges?
 - ii) State the rates of depreciation charged on various assets.

VIII. Receipts during the year under report:

- 1) Amount of grants/loans received from the Central Govt.
- 2) Amount of contribution received from the beneficiaries.
- 3) Amount of cess received

- 4) Amount of registration fees received from the beneficiaries
- 5) Any other source

IX. Expenditure during the year under report:

- 1) Financial assistance provided to the beneficiaries give the details scheme-wise)
- 2) Administrative expenditure including salary)
- 3) Expenditure on other heads specify the heads)

X. Activities:

- 1) State the various activities of the Board:
- 2) Proposals for the future scheme:

XI. General:

1. Litigations:

- a) No. of court cases against Board:
- b) No. of course cases filed by the Board:

2. Inspections:

- a) Whether any inspection has been carried out by the any Central / State Govt. authority
- b) orders/directions issued, if any

3. Proposals:

Pending proposals, if any, with the Government

FORM-XII

[See sub-rule (2) of rule 39]

.....

Application for pension

To:
 The Secretary,
 Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,

Bangalore – 560

1. Name and address of applicant: :
2. Registration No: :
3. Date of completion of 60 years: :
4. Date of payment of 1st subscription amount and name of bank: :
5. Default, if any and reasons thereof: :
6. Date of payment of last subscription amount, date and name of bank: :
7. List of documents: :
 - (a) Identity Card:
 - (b) Pass Book:
 - (c) Challans
8. Address at which pension is to be sent: :
9. Any other information (Details of benefit if any, from other welfare Boards) :

The facts mentioned above are true to my knowledge and information.

Place:

Date:
applicant**Name and signature of the**

FORM-XIII

[See sub-rule (4) of rule 39]

.....

Register of payment of pension

PPO No.	Name and address of the Pensioner with Membership No. in the KB&OCWW Board	Date of birth	Date of retrenchment	Total service
(1)	(2)	Date of entry in the scheme (3)	(4)	(5)

No. & date of order of sanctioning Authority	Date of commencement of pension	Monthly rate of pension Rs.	Dated-initial of Secretary /
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Remarks

Order on cancellation of pension, etc.
May be noted here with reason and date
Effect under initials of Secretary /

(10)

Month / Year	Amount of Pension	Date of sending of Money Order	Dated-initials of
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

Remarks (Details of undelivered H.O., etc., may be noted here)

(15)

Form – XIV

[See sub-rule (2) of rule 40]

.....

Application for Disability Pension

To:
 The Secretary,
 Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,

Bangalore – 560

1. Name and address of applicant: ...
2. Age and date of birth: ...
3. Registration No: ...
4. Date of payment of 1st subscription: ...
 Amount and Name of Bank & Branch
5. Date of payment of last subscription: ...
 Amount and Name of Bank
6. Total amount of subscription: ...
7. Details of disease / accident: ...
8. Nature of disability due to disease /
 accident: ...
9. Details of treatment in Government ...
 hospitals:
 Details of admission and date of discharge
10. Whether the patient was in plaster? If so, for ...
 how many days?
11. Amount spent for treatment (should be ...
 supported by medical bills countersigned by
 the treating doctor)
12. List of documents submitted: ...
13. Details of benefits received, if any before: ...
14. Details of benefits received, if any from ...
 Govt. or any other institution, for the above
 treatment:

The above facts are true to my knowledge and information.

Place:

Signature/Thumb impression of
 the Applicant

Date:

Name:

FORM-XV

[See Rule 41]

Application No. _____ Fee Rs.

Loan Application for purchase of (Tools) Instrument:

To:
The Secretary,
Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,
..... Bangalore - 560

1. Name of the applicant: :
2. Father's / Husband's name: :
3. Residential Address: :
4. Register Number: :
5. Name of Bank in which contribution remitted: :
6. Age & Date of Birth: :
7. Monthly Income: :
8. Details of other properties, if any, owned or possessed by the applicant: :
9. **Details of Sureties:** :
Name & Address:
Occupation & Address:
Present net monthly income:
Details of other properties owned / possessed by the surety:
Whether the surety has offered himself as surety for any other transaction earlier, if so, the details:
10. Whether salary certificate from the employer is attached:
11. **Particulars of Instruments to be purchased:**
(a) Description:
(b) Make:
(c) Model:
(d) Invoice price (copy enclosed):
(e) Name & Address of supplier / dealer:
12. (a) Amount of loan applied for:
(b) No. of monthly installments proposed for repayment:

DECLARATION

1. I/We confirm that the funds will be used for the stated purpose only and will not be used for speculation and / or anti-social purpose.
2. I/We understand that the Board has the right to recall the funds if they are not used for the stated purposes.
3. I/We understand that the sanction of the facility is at the discretion of the Board and I/We will execute necessary Security Documents as per the Board's requirements to its satisfaction.

Place:

Date:

Signature of applicant

Surety 1: Name & Signature

For office use only

The application submitted by Sri employed as in Has been verified. The certificate of employment and surety in respect of the borrower has been attached along with the undertaking by the employer.

An amount of Rs. (Rupees)
may be sanctioned for the purpose being the amount requested / amount eligible 75% of the invoice amount to be recovered of Rs. (Rupees)
in equal monthly installments. The last instalment will be the amount outstanding after remittance of the Instalment including other dues to the Board at the time of closing of the loan amount.

Sanctioned / Rejected

..... / Secretary

FORM-XVI

[See Rule 42]

.....

Application No:

Fee Rs.

Application for assistance for purchase or construction of a house:

To:

The Secretary,

Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,

.....

Bangalore – 560

1. (a) Name of the applicant: :
- (b) Permanent address: :
- (c) Present address: :
2. Date of birth: :
3. Date of retirement: :
4. (a) Register Number: :
- (b) Date of Registration: :
- (c) Rate of remittance: :
- (d) Date of first remittance: :
- (e) Date of last remittance: :
- (f) Total amount remitted: :
- (g) Whether the membership has ever been revived, if so details: :
- (h) Details of revival: :
5. Purpose of advance (new construction / Maintenance / Purchase of land with building): :
6. Whether the applicant has a house of his own (give details) :
7. Amount of advance required: :
8. Details of land property: :
 - (a) Panchayat / Town
 - (b) Village:
 - (c) Taluk:
 - (d) District:
 - (e) Area:
 - (f) Survey No.
 - (g) Valuation of the property:
9. Whether the applicant has received any other loan for House Building, give details: :
10. Estimate for construction / maintenance of building as per plan:
11. Details of the amount raised apart from the loan:
12. Whether the applicant has received loan previously from this Board:

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the above statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place:

Date:

Signature of applicant

Name Details of documents to be produced:

1. Plan and estimate (approved);
2. Encumbrance Certificate of 14 years;
3. Location Certificate;
4. Land tax receipt;
5. Original document;
6. Attested copy of ration card (page 2,4) for maintenance application;
7. Ownership of the building (for maintenance only);
8. Terminal benefit declaration;
9. Attested copies of identity card and passbook;
10. Title clearance certificate;
11. Age certificate of the building (for maintenance only);
12. Valuation certificate of the property;
13. No objection certificate from the authorities for construction;
14. Declaration from the applicant that neither he / she / nor his / her spouse / children own a house (for new construction);

MORTGAGE DEED

This Deed of Mortgage is executed on this the Day of two thousand five by Sri / Smt. son/daughter/wife of aged residing at Village Taluk District and Sri / Smt. son/daughter/wife of aged residing at village Taluk District

(thereinafter called the Mortgagor / Mortgagors which expression shall include his / her / their executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns) in favour of the Karnataka Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board established under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2005, and having its chief office at Bangalore (thereinafter called 'the Mortgage' which expression shall include its successors or assigns wherever the context or meaning thereof shall so require or permit)

Whereas the Mortgagor / Mortgagors has / have applied to the Mortgagee for a loan of Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand only) for the construction of a house on the land more particulars mentioned and described in the schedule hereunder written:

And whereas on the request of the Mortgager /Mortgagors the Mortgagee has agreed to lent an advance in two installments to the mortgager a loan of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty thousand only) subject to the covenants, terms and conditions herein contained and having the repayment thereof, secured in the manner hereinafter expressed.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS

1. In pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the sum of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty thousand only) now rent and advance and

paid by the Mortgagee to the Mortgagor/Mortgagors, (the receipt where of the Mortgager hereby amidst and acknowledges) the Mortgagor/Mortgagors hereby transfers/transfer by way of simple Mortgage the immovable property, more particularly mentioned and describe in the Schedule here under; written together with the building to be constructed there on and other improvements there on from time to time to the intend that of the said property and the building and other improvements shall remain and be charged as security for payment to the Mortgagee of the said loan amount interest and cost and the Mortgagee shall have the first charge over the same.

2. The loan amount shall be paid to the Mortgagor/Mortgagors by the Mortgagee in two installments that the first installment of a sum of Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand only) equal to 40% of the loan sanctioned shall be paid to the Mortgagor/Mortgagors for starting construction, that the 2nd and Final installment of Rs. 30,000/- (Rupees thirty thousand only) equal to 60% of the loan shall be paid after completing the construction of roof and on starting finishing works. The construction of the building shall be completed in all respects utilizing the 2nd installments and certificates of completion shall be produced within two month from the receipt of last installment.
3. The installments shall be paid only subject to the availability of funds and non payment of amounts due to paucity of fund shall not entitle the Mortgagor/Mortgagors to realize any loss that he / she /they may sustained on that account from the Mortgagee.
4. Mortgagor/Mortgagors hereby assures/assure up to the Mortgagee that he/she/they is are the absolute owners of the property mentioned in the schedule hereto and that they are free from any encumbrance or charge of any description whatsoever or any attachment or restraints on alienation.
5. The Mortgagor/Mortgagors shall not at any time during the continuance of this security create any Mortgage lien or charge by way of hypothecation, pledge, or otherwise create encumbrance of any kind whatsoever in respect of the properties described in the schedule hereto or any part thereof, or let or lease them except with the prior permission in writing of the Secretary, Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board until the whole amount with interest are fully repaid.
6. The loan shall bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum or such other higher rate of interest as may be fixed by the Mortgagee from time to time.
7. The loan shall be repaid by the Mortgagor/Mortgagors in monthly installments at the rate as would be fixed and intimated by the Mortgagee. The first installment becoming due on the expiry of 6 months from the date of disbursement of the first installment, subsequent installments shall be paid on or before the 10th of succeeding month. Any interest due on the loan amount outstanding on the date of payment of an installment shall be paid along with the installment.
8. At the time of disbursement of the second installment the Mortgagee shall deduct the interest and other expenses due on the first

installment till the date of payment of the second installment. If the Mortgagee pays only a part of the loan amount to the Mortgagor due to the non-availability of funds such part of the loan shall be repaid by the Mortgagor installment at the rate as would be fixed and intimated by the Mortgagee.

9. If the Mortgagor /Mortgagors dies /die before the disbursement of the remaining installments of the loan after having received one or more installments of the loan and if his / her /their heir or heirs executor /executors refuses/refuse to avail of the remaining installments and also refuses or refuse to complete the construction of the house according the approved plan and estimate within one year after the date of disbursement of the first installment of the loan the whole loan advanced with interest shall be liable to be summarily recovered by the proceeding property movable or immovable of the deceased Mortgagor/Mortgagors under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act, for the time being in force and the relevant provisions of the Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment & Conditions of Service) Rules as if such sum were arrears of public revenue due on land or such other manner as the Mortgagee may deem fit.
10. If the heir /heirs executors of the deceased Mortgagor/Mortgagors does /do not require the balance installment of the loan and are however willing to complete the construction at her/his/their cost the amount already paid to the Mortgagor/Mortgagors out of the sanctioned loan will be treated as the actual amount of the loan sanctioned and the recovery shall be effected at the rate of installment prescribed for that amount of loan.
11. The Mortgagor/Mortgagors shall remit the installments in the banks prescribed by the Mortgagee in the manner specified for this purpose or by the challen prescribed by the Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.
12. If any installment of principal or interest is not remitted on the due dates a penal interest at the rate of 5% in addition to the usual rates shall be paid and such amount as are not paid on due dates.
13. The loan amount shall be utilized only for the purpose for which it is sanctioned. Each installment of the loan referred to in Clause 11 above shall be utilized within the time limit prescribed. In case the Mortgagor/Mortgagors fails/fail to claim the subsequent installment within three months from the drawal of the previous installments such previous installment shall be treated as the last installment unless the time is extended by the mortgagee and recovery shall commence as provided in the terms and conditions prescribed for the grant of the loan.
14. If the Mortgagor/Mortgagors fails/fail to utilize any installment of loan within the maximum period admissible and does not apply for subsequent installment of loan as provided in the conditions the entire amount already disbursed shall be recoverable from him/her/them with interest in lump.
14. A. If the Mortgagor/Mortgagors is/are found to have failed in utilizing the amount for the construction of house as specified in the mortgage deed within the prescribed period, the mortgagee is entitled to realize the entire loan amount plus other charges with interest in a

- lump after the issuance of a registered notice directing to pay the amount within a period of 30 days.
- (a) If the Mortgagor/Mortgagors repay the amount due in lump sum within the stipulated period the mortgage deed shall be released.
 - (b) If the Mortgagor/Mortgagors fails/fail to repay the amount due within the period of 60 days as stipulated above, the mortgagee will have the right to take step to realize the entire dues to the Board in lump. In addition to that a penalty not exceeding 5% of the loan amount actually received by the loanee or Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) whichever is higher shall also be realized from the Mortgagor/Mortgagors
15. In the event of any information furnished in the application being found falls or materially incorrect the Mortgagee shall be cancel the loan and recover the entire amount outstanding in lump with interest accrued their on by selling the mortgaged property besides taking such legal action against the borrower as may be considered desirable.
 16. The Mortgagor/Mortgagors shall not alter or modify the building constructed in accordance with the plan approved by the Mortgagee so as to diminish the value of the property construct any other building in the property offered as security till the entire amount with interest are repaid.
 17. In case of the Mortgagor/s at any time make default in the payment of two consecutive installments or commits breach of all or any of the terms and conditions, contained herein the balance of the principal of sum which shall for the time being remain unpaid together with interest accrued their on and all sums found due to the Mortgagee under or by virtue of these presents shall forthwith become payable in a lump at once and in case of default of payment of the whole sum immediately the Mortgagee shall have power without the intervention of any court to take possession of the Mortgaged Property and to sell the same. The balance of the sale proceeds after adjusting all amounts due to the Mortgagee will be disbursed to the Mortgagor. The Mortgagee shall also have all the powers vested in the Mortgagee under the provision of the Transfer of Property Act, 1982.
 18. Without prejudice to any or all of the other rights and remedies of the Mortgagee all sums found due to the Mortgagee under or by virtue of these presents shall be recoverable from the Mortgagor/Mortgagors and his/her/their properties, movable and immovable under the provisions of the Revenue recovery Act for the time being in force as though they are the arrears of public revenue, due on land and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Building and other construction Workers Act or in any other manner as the Mortgagee may deal fit.
 19. The Mortgagor/Mortgagors shall be bound by the terms of the application form and the conditions attached there to which shall form the part of this deal as if they are incorporated on this deed.
 20. This Mortgagee has been fully explained to the Mortgagor/Mortgagors and the Mortgagor/Mortgagors has /have executed these presents fully understanding the implication thereof and all his/her/they obligations there under and after receiving such advice.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO
(here enter details of all land and buildings)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF
Sri..... The Mortgagor/s here to
set his/her/their hand the day and year first above, written signed by
Sri/Smt.....in the presence of witnesses:

1

2

Signed by Sri/Smt.....in the presence of
witnesses:

1.

2.

STAGE CERTIFICATE FOR RELEASE OF SECOND INSTALLMENT OF
ADVANCE SANCTIONED BY THE KARNATAKA BUILDING AND
OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WELFARE BOARD UNDER
HOUSING LOAN SCHEME

BENEFICIARY

PROPERTY

- 1 Reg.No..... District.....
- 2 Name..... Taluk.....
- 3 Address..... Village.....
- 4 Signature..... Sy.No.....

The Construction of building in the property detailed above by the beneficiary specified above has reached/completion of foundation basement and on completion work up to lintel level/completion of the lintel work/completion of the linter work and 50% of the work of the roof and stored the materials for the work of shutters/completion of the roof work and has been completed 40% of the finished work as per the plan and the beneficiary is eligible for the second installment of the loan sanctioned by the Karnataka Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board.

Certified that the work valued at Rs..... has been
carried out by the beneficiary as on.....

Place:

**Signature of Secretary or any
Authorized officer with
name and Designation.**

Date:

Name of Office

FORM-XVII

[See sub-Rule (3) of Rule 43]

.....

Application for the payment of assistance at the time of Delivery of a Child by a registered woman construction worker

To:
The Secretary,
Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,
..... Bangalore - 560

1. Name of the registered woman construction worker: ...
2. Address:
 - (a) Permanent: ...
 - (b) Present: ...
3. Age: ...
4. Nature of work: ...
5. Registration Number and Date: ...
(Xerox copy of Identity Card to be enclosed)
6. (a) Particulars of sons or daughters of the registered construction worker:

Serial Number	Name	Age	Marital status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7. Particulars of the son or daughter of the registered construction worker for whose birth the assistance is sought: ...
8. Has this assistance under clause Of the ... Scheme been availed previously, if so, furnish details: ...

Place:

Signature/Thumb impression of

Date:

the registered woman construction worker.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the above particulars are correct.

Place:

Member,

Date:

**Karnataka Building and Other
Construction Workers Welfare Board****SANCTION**

1. I hereby sanction a sum of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees Two thousand only) to the registered woman construction worker as assistance for delivery of a child.

Place:

Secretary,

Date:

**Karnataka Building and
Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.**

FORM- XVIII

[See sub-Rule (2) of Rule 44]

.....

Application for Grant of Funeral Expenses / Natural Death Assistance

To:

The Secretary,

Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,

.....

Bangalore – 560

1. Name of the registered construction worker: ...
2. Address: ...
3. Age: ...
4. Nature of work: ...
5. Registration Number and Date: ...
(Original Identity Card should be enclosed)
6. (a) Place of death: ...
(b) Date of death: ...
(c) Cause of death: ...
7. (a) Name of the applicant: ...
(b) Age of the applicant: ...
(c) Address of the applicant: ...
(d) Whether the applicant is a nominee of the ...
deceased registered construction worker
for whose death the assistance is sought:
(e) Relationship of the applicant to the ...
deceased registered construction worker
for whose death the assistance is sought:

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place:

Signature/Thumb impression of
the Applicant

Date:

SANCTION

1. I hereby sanction a sum of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand only) as assistance for the funeral of Sri / Smt. a registered construction worker.

2. I hereby sanction a sum of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand only) as assistance on the natural death of Sri / Smt. a registered construction worker.

Place:

Secretary,
**Karnataka Building and
Other Construction Workers Welfare Board**

Date:

FORM- XIX

[See sub-rule (3) of rule 42]

.....

Application for Educational Assistance

To:

The Secretary,
Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,.....
Bangalore – 560

1. Name of the registered construction worker: ...
2. Address:
 - (a) Permanent: ...
 - (b) Present: ...
3. Age: ...
4. Nature of work: ...
5. Registration Number and Date: ...
(Xerox copy of Identity Card to be enclosed)
6. Details of sons or daughters of the registered construction worker:

Serial Number	Name	Age
---------------	------	-----

7. Details of the sons or daughters for whom educational assistance is sought: ...

Serial number	Name	Date of birth	Examination passed	Name of the School
---------------	------	---------------	--------------------	--------------------

(Attested Xerox copy of the mark-sheet shall be enclosed)

Place:

Signature/Thumb impression of

Date:
worker.

the Registered construction

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place:

Member,

Date:

**Karnataka Building and Other
Construction
Workers Welfare Board**

SANCTION

1. I hereby sanction a sum of Rs. 750 (Rupees Seven hundred and fifty only) / Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only) to the claimant as education assistance.

Place:

Secretary,

**Karnataka Building and
Other Construction Workers**

Date:

Welfare Board

*Strike out whichever is not applicable.

FORM- XX
[See rule 46]

.....

Application to meet Medical expenses to a beneficiary

To:

The Secretary,
Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,

.....

Bangalore – 560

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Name and address of applicant: | ... |
| 2. Age and date of birth: | ... |
| 3. Registration No. | ... |
| 4. Date of payment of first subscription: | ... |
| 5. Date of payment of last subscription: | ... |
| Amount and name of Bank | |
| 6. Total amount remitted: | ... |
| 7. Details regarding disease / surgery: | ... |
| 8. Disability, if any, due to disease or surgery: | ... |
| 9. Period of treatment as patient in Government Hospitals (Date of admission in the Hospital and date of discharge) | ... |
| 10. List of documents submitted: | ... |
| 11. Details of medical benefits received, if any before: | ... |

The facts mentioned above are true to my knowledge and information.

Place:

Date:

Name and address of the applicant

FORM-XXI
[See rule 47]

.....

**Application for assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident
resulting in death or permanent disablement (incapacitation)**

To:

The Secretary,
Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,

.....

Bangalore – 560

1. Name and address of applicant: :
2. Age and date of birth: :
3. Registration No. :
4. Date of payment of first subscription, amount, Challan No. and Name of Bank, Branch: :
5. Date of payment of last subscription: :
Challan No., amount, name of Bank, branch:
6. Total amount of subscription: :
7. Details regarding accident: :
8. Nature of disability due to accident: :
9. Whether treated in Government hospital? :
If so, date of admission and date of discharge:
10. Whether applicant was in plaster? If so, for how many days:
11. Details of documents submitted:
12. Financial assistance applied for
13. Have you received any financial assistance for treatment before? If yes, give particulars.

The facts mentioned above are true to my knowledge and information.

Place:

Date:
applicant

Name and signature of the

FORM- XXII

[See sub-rule (3) (a) of rule 48]

.....

**Application for assistance of medical expenses for treatment
of major ailments of a registered construction worker:**

To:

The Secretary,

Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,

.....

Bangalore – 560

1. Name and address of applicant: ...
2. Age and date of birth: ...
3. Registration No. ...
4. Date of payment of first subscription: ...
5. Date of payment of last subscription: ...
Amount and name of Bank
6. Total amount remitted: ...
7. Details regarding disease / surgery: ...
8. Disability, if any, due to disease or surgery: ...
9. Period of treatment as patient in ...
Government Hospitals (Date of admission
in the Hospital and date of discharge)
10. List of documents submitted: ...
11. Details of medical benefits received, if ...
any before:

The facts mentioned above are true to my knowledge and information.

Place:

Date:

Name and address of the applicant

FORM- XXIII

[See Rule 49]

.....

**Application for Payment Assistance for the 1st marriage of the
registered building or construction worker or his / her two dependent
children:**

To:
The Secretary,
Karnataka Construction Workers Welfare Board,
.....
Bangalore – 560

1. Name of the registered construction worker: ...
2. Address:
 - (a) Permanent: ...
 - (b) Present: ...
3. Age: ...
4. Nature of work: ...
5. Registration Number and Date: ...
(Xerox copy of Identity Card to be enclosed)
- 6 (a) Details of sons or daughters of the registered construction worker:

Serial Number	Name	Age	Marital status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
- (b) Name of the son or daughter of the registered construction worker for whose marriage the assistance is sought: ...
- (c) Has marriage assistance under clause of ... the scheme been availed for any son of daughter? If so, furnish details:

Place:

Signature/Thumb impression of
the registered construction worker.

Date:

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the marriage of Sri / Smt. son / daughter of with Kumar /Kumarison / daughter ofwill take place on..... at.....

Place:

**Member of Parliament or Member
of Legislative Assembly or President of
Village Panchayat or Member of the
Local Body or Village Administrative Officer
in whose jurisdiction the applicant resides.
SANCTION**

Date:

1. I hereby sanction a sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only) to the registered construction worker.

Place:

Secretary,
**Karnataka Building and
Other Construction Workers Welfare Board**

Date:

FORM - XXIV
 [See rules 86 (d)]

.....
**CERTIFICATE OF INITIAL AND PERIODICAL TEST AND
 EXAMINATIONS OF THE LOOSE GEARS**

Test Certificate No.....

(a) Name of the construction site where loose gears are fitted / installed / located.

Distinguishing number or mark	Description, dimension and material or gear/device	Number tested	Date of test	Test load applied (tonnes)	Safe working load (SWL) (tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Name and Address of manufacturer supplies	Initial test and examination certificate No. and date (only in case of periodical test and examination)	Name and address of public service association, company or firm or testing establishment making the test and	Name and position of competent person in public service, association, company or firm or testing
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

I certify that on theday of20....the above gear was tested and examined in the manner set forth over leaf; that the examination showed the said gear/device withstood the test load without injury or deformation; and that the safe working load of the said gear/device is as shown in the column 6.

Signature of the competent person
 Date.....

Seal

Registration/authority number of the competent person

FORM - XXV

[See clause (a) of rule 90, schedule I]

**REGISTER OF PERIODICAL TEST-EXAMINATION OF
 LIFTING APPLIANCES AND GEARS, ETC.**

PART-I

Initial and periodical load test of lifting appliances and their annual thorough examination:

“Thorough examination” means a visual examination supplemented if necessary, by other means such as a hammer test, carried out as carefully as the conditions permit, in order to arrive at a reliable conclusion as to the safety of the parts examined, and if necessary, for such examination parts of the lifting appliances and gear shall be dismantled.

(A)

Initial and periodical load tests of lifting appliance

Situation and description of lifting appliances tested with distinguishing number of marks, if any	No. of certificate of test and examination of competent person.	I certify on the date on which I have appended by signature the lifting appliance shown in column (1) was tested and no defects affecting its safe working condition were found other than those shown in column(5)		Remarks to be signed and dated
(1)	(2)	Date and signature with seal	Date and signature with seal	(5)
1.		(3)	(4)	
2.				

(B)
Annual Thorough examination

I certify that on the date to which I have appended my signature, the lifting appliance shown in column 1) was thoroughly examined and no defects affecting its safe working conditions were found other than those shown in column 12)

Date and signature with seal	Date and Signature with seal	Date and Signature with seal	Date and signature with seal	Date and signature with seal	Date and signature with seal	Remarks (to be signed and dated)
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

1.
2.

Note: If all the lifting appliances are thoroughly examined on the same date it will be sufficient to enter in column 1) " All lifting appliances" if not, the parts which have been thoroughly examined on the dates must be clearly indicated.

FORM – XXVI

[See rules 90 (b) (i) (a), schedule I]

.....
CERTIFICATE OF INITIAL AND PERIODICAL TEST AND EXAMINATION OF WINCHES, DERRICKS AND THEIR ACCESSORY GEAR

Test Certificate No.

(a) In case of construction site, name of the construction site where lifting appliances are fitted / installed / located:

Situation and description of lifting appliances and gear with distinguishing number of marks (if any), which have been tested, thoroughly examined.	Angle to the horizontal of derrick boom at which test load applied	Test load applied	Safe working load at the angle shown in column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(degrees)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)

Name and address of public service, association, company,	Name and position of the competent person of public
---	---

or firm or testing establishment making the test and examination	service, association, company or firm or testing establishment
(5)	(6)

I certify that on the day of 20..... that lifting appliances shown in column (1) together with its necessary gear was tested in the manger set forth overleaf in my presence; that a careful examination of the said lifting appliances after the test showed that it had withstood the test load without injury or permanent deformation; and that the safe working injury or permanent deformation; and that the safe working load of the said lifting appliance and accessory gear is as shown in column (4).

Signature of the Competent Person

Date.....

Seal

Registration / Authority number
of the competent person.

FORM - XXVII

[See rules 90 (b) (i) (b), schedule I]

.....

CERTIFICATE OF INITIAL AND PERIODICAL TEST AND EXAMINATION OF CRANES OR HOISTS AND THEIR ACCESSORY GEAR

Test Certificate No.

(a) Name of the construction site where cranes or hoists are fitted / installed / located:

Situation and description	For jib cranes radius at the test load was applied	Test load applied	Safe working load for jib cranes at radius shown in column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(metres)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)

Name and address of public service, association, company,	Name and position of the competent person of public
---	---

or firm or testing establishment making the test and examination	service, association, company or firm or testing establishment
(5)	(6)

I certify that on the Day of
the above lifting appliances together with the accessory gear, was
tested in the manner set forth overleaf; that a careful examination
of the said lifting appliance and gear after the test showed that it
had withstood the test load without injury or permanent
deformation; and that the safe working load of the said lifting
appliance and accessory gear is as shown in column (4).

Signature of the Competent Person

Date:.....

Seal

Registration / Authority number of the competent Person

FORM -XXVIII

[See rules 90 (b) (ii)]

.....

CERTIFICATE OF ANNEALING OF LOOSE GEARS

Test Certificate No.....

a) Name of the construction site where loose gears are
fitted/installed/located:

Distinguishing number or mark	Description of gear	Number of the certificate of test and examination	Number of annealed	Date of annealing	Defects found at careful inspection after annealing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

6. Name and position of Competent Person in public service, association, company or firm or testing establishment making the test and examination

I certify that the above particulars are correct and that the test and examination were carried out by me and no defect affecting its safe working load (SWL) were found.

Signature of the Competent Person Seal Date:

Registration/Authority number
of the Competent Person

FORM -XXX
[See rules 90 (b) (iv)]

.....

**CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF
LOOSE GEARS EXEMPTED FROM ANNEALING**

- a) Name of the construction site where loose gears are fitted / installed / located:

Distinguishing number or mark	Description of gear	Number of certificate of initial and periodical test and examination	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Name and address of public service association, company, of firm or testing establishment making the test and examination	Name and position of the competent person of public service, association, company or firm or testing establishment.
(5)	(6)

was doing at the time of accident?

- (e) Weather condition?
- (f) How long employed by you for this particular Job?
- (g) Particulars of equipment / machine / tool involved and condition of the same after the accident occurred
- (h) Brief description of the accident

7 Nature of injuries

(a) Fatal

(b) Non-Fatal

(c) If non-fatal, state the nature of injuries (describe in detail the nature of injury, for instance fracture of right arm, sprain etc.,)

(d) First Aid :

Given :
given :

Not

(e) If not given, the reason

(f) Name and designation of the person by whom first aid was given

(g) If admitted to hospital

Name of the hospital:

Address of the hospital:

Phone No:

Name of the Doctor:

8. Mode of transport used

Ambulance

Truck

tempo

taxi /private car

9. How much time was taken to shift the injured person?

(a) If very late, state the reasons

(b) How the reporting was made

(g)collapse, capsizing,
toppling or collision of
transport equipment

(h)leakage or release of
harmful gases at the
construction site

(i) failure of lifting appliance,
loose gear, hoist or
building and other
construction of machinery,
transport, equip-ment, etc.

13. Certificate from the employer or authorized signatory:

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the
above particulars are correct in every respect.

Place:

Signature

Designation

Date:

c.c. forwarded for information and follow up action

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Note: If more than one person is involved, then for each person,
information is to be filled up in separate forms.

FORM-XXXII

[See clause (f) of rule 242]

.....

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION

1. Certificate Serial No.....

Date.....

2. Name.....

Identification marks :

1).....

2).....

3.Father's Name.....

4. Sex.....

5. Residence.....son/daughter of

.....
.....
6. Date of birth, if available..
. . . and / or certificate of age

7. Physical fitness.....

I hereby certify that I have personally examined
name)..... son / daughter /
wife of residing
at who is desirous of being
employed in building and construction work and that his/her age
as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination is
.....years and that he /she / is fit for
employment in
as an adult / adolescent.

8. Reason for :

(1)Refusal of certificate.....
.....

(2) Certificate being revoked.....
.....

.....
Signature / Left hand thumb
Impression of building worker
C.M.O

.....
Signature with Seal
Medical Inspector /

Note:1. Exact details of cause of physical disability should be
clearly stated.

2. Functional / productive abilities should also be stated
if disability is stated.

FORM - XXXIII

[See clause (g) of rule 242]

RECORD OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION / HEALTH REGISTER

(In respect of persons employed in building and other
construction work involving hazardous processes)

Name of the Construction Medical Officer / Medical Inspector:

a) Mr.....From.....to.....

b) Mr.....From.....to.....

c) Mr.....From.....to.....

Sl. No.	Works No.	Name of building worker	Sex	age last birthday)	Date of employment or present work	Date of leaving or transfer to other work
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
Reason for leaving, transfer or discharge	Nature of job or occupation	Raw material or byproduct handled	Date of medical examination by certifying Surgeon Medical Inspector/CMO	Result of medical examination	if suspended from work, state period of suspension with detailed reasons	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

Certified fit to resume duty on with signature Medical Inspector / CMO	If certificate of unfitness or suspension issued to worker
(14)	(15)
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Signature with date of Medical Inspector/CMO

Note:

- i) Column (8) - Detailed summary of reason for transfer or discharge should be stated.
 - ii) Column 12) should be expressed as fit/ unfit / suspended.
-

FORM-XXXIV

[See sub-Rule (a) of Rule 249]

.....

NOTICE OF POISONING OR OCCUPATIONAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

- 1. Name and addresses of the employer: :
- 2. Name of the building worker and his work No., if any: :
- 3. Address of the building worker: :
- 4. Sex and Age: :
- 5. Occupation: :
- 6. State exactly what the patient was doing at the time of contracting the disease: :
- 7. Nature of poisoning or disease from which the building worker is suffering from: :

Signature of the employer / CMO.

Date:

Note: When a building worker contracts any disease specified in Schedule XII, a notice in this form shall be sent forthwith to the Chief Inspector.

FORM -XXXV

[See rule 258]

.....

REGISTER OF BUILDING WORKERS EMPLOYED BY THE EMPLOYER

Name and address of the establishment where building and other construction works is to be carried on

Name and permanent address of the establishment

Nature & location of work.....

Sl. No.	Name and surname of workmen	Age and sex	Fathers / Husband's name	Nature of employ-ment/ Designation	Permanent Home address of workmen (Village and Taluk and Dist)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Local address	Date of commencement of employment	Signature or Thumb impression of workman	Date of termination of employment	Reasons for termination
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

If the building worker is /was beneficiary, the date of registration as a beneficiary, the registration number and the name of Welfare Board

(12)

Remarks

(13)

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
-

FORM - XXXVI

[See clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 259]

.....

MUSTER ROLL

Name and permanent address of the Establishment Name and address of the Establishment where building or other construction work is carried on/is to be carried on.

Nature of building or other construction work Name and address of the employer

For the month of.....

Sl. No.	Name of the building worker	Father's/ Husbands Name	Sex	Dates	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.				1.	
2.				2.	
3.				3.	
4.				4.	

FORM- XXXVII

[See clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 259]

.....

REGISTER OF WAGES

Name and address of the Establishment where building or other construction work is carried on Name and Permanent address of the Establishment.....

Name and address of the employer

Nature of building or other construction work Wage period : monthly

Sl.	Name of	Serial	Designation	No. of	Units of
-----	---------	--------	-------------	--------	----------

No.	the workman	number in the register of workman	/ Nature of work done	days worked	work done	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Daily rate of wages / piece rate	Basic wages	Amount of wages earned Dearness Allowances		overtime	Other cash payments (nature of payment to be indicated)	Total
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Deductions, if any, indicate nature)	Net amount paid	Signature / thumb impression of workman		Initial of employer or his representative		
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			

FORM- XXXVIII

[See proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 259]

.....

**FORM OF REGISTER OF WAGES-CUM-MUSTER ROLL
(Combined)**

Name and address of the establishment where building or other construction work is carried on / is to be carried on.

Name and address of establishment

Nature of building or other construction

Sl. No.	Sl. No. in the register of	name of employee	Designation/ nature of work	Daily attendance/ units worked	Total attendance/ units of work done
---------	----------------------------	------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---

building workers						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
				1.	1.	
				2.	2.	
				3.	3.	
				4.	4.	
				5.	5.	
Daily rate of wages / piece rate		Amount of wages earned				
	Basic wages	Dearness Allowances	Over- time	Other cash payment nature of payment to be indicated	Total	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Deductions, if any (indicate nature)	Net amount paid	Signature / thumb impression of workman	Initial employer or his representatives			
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			

FORM - XXXIX

[See clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 259]

.....

REGISTER OF DEDUCTIONS FOR DAMAGE OR LOSS

Name and Address of establishment where building or other construction work is carried on / is to be carried on	Name and permanent address of building workers	Name and permanent address of the employer
Nature of building or other construction work		

Sl No	Name of work	Father's husband's name	Designation/ nature of employment	Particulars of damage or loss	Date of damage or loss	Whether building worker showed cause against deduction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Name of person in whose presence building worker's explanation was heard	Amount of deduction imposed	No. of installments	Date of recovery	
			First installment	Last installment
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

FORM - XL

[See clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 259]

.....

REGISTER OF FINES

Name and address of Establishment where carried on / is to be carried on.	Name and permanent address of building or construction work establishment
---	---

Nature of building or other construction work	Name and address of the employer
---	----------------------------------

Sl No	Name of building worker	Father's Name	Designation/ nature of employment	Act/omission for which fine imposed	Date of offence
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Whether building worker showed cause against fine	Name of person in whose presence building worker's explanation was heard	wage periods and wages payable	Amount of the fine imposed	Date on which fine realised	Re-marks
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

FORM - XLI

[See clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 259]

.....

REGISTER OF ADVANCES

Name and address of Establishment where building or other construction work is carried on / is to be carried			Name and permanent address of Establishment		
Nature of building or other construction work			Name and address of the employer		
Sl. No.	Name	Father's husband's Name	Nature of employment/ designation	wage period and wages payable	Date and amount of advance given
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Purpose (s) for Which advance given	No. of installments by which advance to be repaid	Date and Amount of each installment repaid	Date on which last installment was paid	Remarks	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	

FORM - XLII

[See clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 259]

.....

REGISTER OF OVERTIME

Name and address of Establishment where building or other construction work is carried on/ is to be carried on	Name and permanent address of establishment
---	--

Sl. No.	Nature of the building worker	Father's/ husbands name	Sex	Designation/ Nature of employment	Date on which overtime worked	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	Total overtime worked or production in case of piece rated	Normal rates of wages	Overtim e rate of wages	Overtim e earning	Date on which overtime wages paid	Remarks
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

FORM - XLIII

[See clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 259]

.....

WAGES BOOK

Name and address of the employer	Name and permanent address of Establishment
-------------------------------------	--

Name and address of the establishment where building or other construction work carried on	Nature of building or other construction work
---	--

for the Week / Fortnight
/Month ending

1. No. of days worked

2. No. of units worked in case of piece-rate workers..... ..
3. Rate of daily/monthly wages/ piece-rate workers
4. Amount of overtime wages..... ..
5. Gross Wages payable..... ..
6. Deductions, if any, on account of the following..... ..
 - (a) fines
 - (b) damages or loss
 - (c) loans and advances
 - (d) subscription towards provident fund
 - (e) subscription towards, the Building Workers' Welfare Fund
 - (f) any other deductions, e.g.; subscription s to co-operative society or account of loans from co-operative society / housing loan, or contribution to any relief fund as per provision of clause P) of sub-section 2) of Section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act or for payment of any premium of the Life Insurance Corporation
7. Net amount of wages paid..... ..

**Initials of the employer
or his representatives**

FORM - XLIV

[See clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 259]

.....

SERVICE CERTIFICATE

Name and permanent address of Establishment	Name and Address/location where the building or other construction work carried on / to be carried on
---	---

Nature and location of work:

Name and address of the workman:

Age and date of birth:

Identification marks :

Father's husband's name:

Sl. No.	Total period for which employed From To	Nature of work done	Rate of wages (with particulars of unit in case of piece work)	If the building worker was a beneficiary his registration No. date and the name of the Board
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(6)

Reasons/grounds on which the
employment terminated
(7)

Remarks
(8)

.....
Signature

FORM - XLV
[See Rule 260]

**ANNUAL RETURN OF EMPLOYER TO BE SENT TO THE REGISTERING
OFFICER**

Year ending 31st December..... ..

1. Full name and full address of the establishment of the building and other construction work (place, post office, District)
2. Name and permanent address of the establishment.
3. Name and address of the employer
4. Nature of building and other construction work carried on.
5. Full name of the manager or person responsible for supervision and control of the establishment
6. Number of building workers ordinarily employed.
7. Total number of days during the year on which building workers were employed
8. Total No. of man days worked by building workers during the year
9. Maximum number of building workers employed on any day during the year.
10. The number of accidents that took place during the year as under:
 - (a) The total number of accidents;
 - (b) The number of accidents resulting in disablement of building workers for less than 48 hours, the number of building workers involved and the number of man-days lost;
 - (c) The number of accidents resulting in disablement of building workers beyond 48 hours but not resulting in any permanent partial or permanent total disablement, the number of building workers involved, and the number of man-days lost on account of such accidents;
 - (d) The number of accidents resulting in permanent partial or total disablement the number of building workers involved and the number of man-days lost on account of such accident.
 - (e) The number of accidents resulting in death of building workers and the number of resultant deaths.

The Chief Inspector or Inspectors appointed by a State Government under the Act shall direct the owners of establishments registered under this Act, to send the copies of annual returns submitted by the employers of registered establishments in respect of the concerned

State government or appropriate Government to the Chief Inspector of Inspectors by virtue by provisions of Section 60 of the Act.

The Chief Inspector or Inspectors appointed under this Act by a State Government shall direct the owners of such establishments as are registered under this Act by registering officers appointed by the concerned State Government to send copies of the annual returns to the Chief Inspector by virtue of provisions of Section 60 of the Act.

- 11. Change, if any, in the management of the establishment, its location, or any other particulars furnished to the Registering Officer in the application for registration indicating also the dates.

Employer

Place.....

Date.....

